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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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PREFACE.

The severance of England from the See of Rome was now all but complete. Kings, no doubt, had been excommunicated before now, and, after an equally daring defiance of all laws, divine and human, had been absolved by the spiritual head of Christendom on returning to their allegiance. Nor could it be said that Rome was at any time eager to shut the gate on a returning penitent,—least of all upon a potentate whose revolt would imperil the souls of all his subjects, and whose example might influence other nations also. But Henry, by his determination to recognise the Pope henceforth merely as bishop of Rome, had practically declared his resolution no longer to pay any deference to papal authority at all; and it only required that he should impose his own view upon his subjects to extinguish the jurisdiction of the Holy See in England.

Still, he affected to have taken no step in the matter which was not strictly legitimate. He had been pursuing a claim of right. The Pope had interposed delays. Persuaded of the justice of his cause, he had acted on his conviction that his first marriage was invalid, and had made Anne Boleyn his wife. The Pope had excommunicated him for doing this while the cause was pending; but he had made his appeal to a General Council, and until that appeal was heard papal censures did not affect him. Not even the Papal Court, moreover, had yet pronounced the first marriage valid, and it was conceivable, of course, that its decision might be in

Henry's favor, in which case the previous excommunication would eventually be taken off. That the King, even at the very last moment, would have greatly preferred to obtain a justification from the Pope of all he had done hitherto rather than be compelled to execute his long-continued threat of repudiating papal authority altogether will, I think, be the opinion of all who study these State Papers carefully. But the crisis was now drawing near, and the less the King hoped for a decision in his favor the more he affected to despise papal judgments and to disown their validity.

Hence the printing press now teemed with publications in justification of the King's appeal and against the Pope's authority.* Other effusions of the same kind remain in MS.† Parliament was summoned to meet in January, and the Church of England, already bound by the submission of the clergy, was to be still further fettered by public enactment. The King also looked naturally for support from the German Protestants, and Nicholas Heath, afterwards archbishop of York, was sent to them on an embassy, accompanied by a native German, who called himself Montaborinus, but is commonly spoken of in these Papers by the abbreviated name of Christopher Mont.‡ They were to visit the three dukes of Bavaria, the duke of Saxony, the landgrave of Hesse, and the archbishops of Cologne, Treves, and Mayence, declaring the King's sympathy with their zeal for the extirpation of religious errors, in which the people had too long been kept in bondage by successive "bishops of Rome." In this matter the King was

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* Nos. 1, 14, 114 (p. 45). See also what Chapuys says in No. 296 :— "Every day new books come out against the Pope, the most execrable "and foolish possible."

† Nos. 2, 3. ‡ Nos. 19–21.

desirous to make common cause with them, as one who had suffered intolerable delays in a just and reasonable suit, until, taking the matter into his own hands, he had obtained a sentence of divorce from the archbishop of Canterbury, and married the lady Anne, marchioness of Pembroke, "whose approved and excellent virtues, "purity of life, constant virginity, and maidenly and "womanly pudicity" he seems to have thought it safe again to parade before princes who perhaps really knew no better.

What could the German princes think of a great sovereign sending express agents to solicit their sympathy in a matter such as this? It was a high compliment to their political importance; but the King himself was by no means well assured as to the reception his overture was likely to meet with. It was just possible some of the princes might reply that he had created a scandal in Christendom by not observing the ordinary formalities of justice. But the ambassadors were to meet this objection by the words of Scripture, and the Pope's own law, *Quod justo lex non est posita, sed ubi Spiritus Dei ibi libertas est.* In a question of Divine law conscience was to be obeyed in preference to all other tribunals, and the King, having fully examined his own conscience, enlightened, as he boldly declared it to be, by the Spirit of God, felt himself quite exonerated from the burden of that first marriage, and at liberty, as he elegantly expressed it, "to exercise the benefit of God for pro-"creation of children, and the lawful use of matrimony "necessary for the relief of man's infirmity." Moreover a complete history of the case, as the envoys were instructed to explain, would show that the King could not be justly taxed with paying too little regard to the world's opinion.

About the same time it seems to have been determined to send some one also to the city of Lubeck and the king of Poland;* and William Paget was ultimately sent to them with instructions very similar to those of Heath and Mont.† Dr. Thomas Legh, who, like Paget himself,‡ had already had some experience of Northern Germany, was appointed to go with him.§ Legh's mission in fact was determined even before that of Paget, and he had been actually on the point of sailing when the tempestuous weather induced him to modify his original plan, and instead of embarking for Hamburg direct, simply to cross the Straits and make the rest of his journey by land. Some money, it seems, was committed to his charge, of which it is not difficult to imagine the destination; and if the sea had been a little less tempestuous it would have afforded the safest means of transit.‖ But his departure being thus delayed, it was determined that Paget should accompany him; and possibly the original scheme was a little enlarged, for it was determined that one of them should visit not only Lubeck and the king of Poland, but also the duke of Prussia.¶ Ultimately Legh seems to have gone into Denmark, and Paget to the king of Poland and the duke of Prussia.**

It was not merely that Henry was naturally glad to obtain as much support as possible, either in Germany or anywhere else, in this struggle with the Pope; he was also anxious to fortify himself against any possible action that might be taken by the Emperor in

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* See No. 48 (2). "To devise who shall be sent to Lubeck to treat "with the Lubecyans, the King of Pole, and other."

† No. 148. ‡ See references to Paget in Vol. V.

§ No. 48 (2). See Vol. VI. p. 129. ‖ No. 83.

¶ No. 114. ** No. 137.

defence of the just rights of his aunt and cousin. The unpopularity of the King's proceedings, even among his own subjects at home, would have given a very dangerous handle to a foreign prince, who, besides claiming the temporal allegiance of the greater part of Europe, might also appeal to the traditions of the Holy Roman Empire, and be invested with authority from the Pope to suppress heresy and schism by the sword throughout the whole of Christendom. As a matter of fact the task was not so easy, even in Germany alone; but so far as then appeared it was not altogether hopeless, and it was of great importance to the King to make it as troublesome as possible to the Emperor, while he himself took vigorous measures to suppress the disaffection which existed among his own subjects.

For there could be no mistake as to the temper of the country. Sir John Gage, the King's vice-chamberlain, a wise and experienced soldier, rather than continue in a court so greatly altered, thought it best to resign his office, and, with the consent of his wife, to enter a Carthusian convent. Longland, bishop of Lincoln, the King's confessor, who had been one of the first agents in promoting the divorce, now expressed his open regret that he had ever been appointed to fill such a responsible position.* Many members of Parliament informed Chapuys in private that they only wanted to be assured of support from the Emperor to stand firm in opposition to the King. Yet Henry had done his best to pack both Houses with his supporters, countermanding the attendance of several bishops and peers whom he expected to be unfavorable to his proposed measures; among whom were Lee, archbishop of York,

* No. 14.

bishop Tunstall, and of course bishop Fisher, and lord Darcy.* There was no one, in fact, in either House, and no man of any mark in all England besides, who stood forward at this juncture as the uncompromising advocate of the King's proceedings. If there had been such a one it might have been expected that the duke of Norfolk would be that man. But even Norfolk was not pleased at the state to which matters had come, and he declared to the French ambassador that neither he nor his friends would consent to the King's repudiation of the authority of the Church of Rome.†

But whatever might be said by those about him,—whatever misgivings might be felt, even by his most subservient instruments,—there was no pause in Henry's proceedings. Parliament met again in January, and it is needless to say that before it sat the chief work that it was to do was already determined on. Some of the subjects that were to come before it are touched upon in those memoranda papers of Cromwell which he was accustomed to call "Remembrances." In these we find such entries as the following:—"To cause indictments "to be drawn for the offences in treason and misprision "concerning the Nun of Canterbury." "To make a "Bill for the Parliament touching the augmentation of "the Annates." "To remember devices for the bishops "to set forth and preach the King's great cause, and "also against the censures, and that the Pope be no

* No. 121. See also in No. 83 the following passage: — "The "assembly of the Estates began the day before yesterday. Nothing of "importance has yet been done. Before proceeding against the Pope, "the Queen, and the Princess, and in order to obtain money, it is "necessary to gain the chief members. The King and the Lady are "doing all they can, and the King has countermanded most of those "who would oppose him."

† No. 296.

" more prayed for at Paul's Cross or elsewhere."*
" A Bill to be made for the taking of the bishoprics
" of Salisbury and Worcester into the King's hands."†
" To know what the King will have done with the
" Nun and her accomplices."‡

The main business, however, was to strike a blow at the Pope's authority, for which careful preparation had been made for some years past. I have already pointed out in the last Preface§ that the Act of 1532 restraining the payment of firstfruits to Rome‖ was at first to have no further efficacy than the King chose to permit. But when the King at length, seeing that nothing was to be expected from the Pope, had got divorced and married again without his Holiness's leave, his next step was to issue letters patent¶ to give full validity to the Act about firstfruits. Thus no newly appointed bishop was to pay anything to Rome henceforth. He was to procure no bulls from the Pope; he was not to be presented to the Holy See as heretofore, or to acknowledge any responsibility to it whatever. Deans and chapters were to elect by virtue of the King's *congé d'élire*, and if they delayed twelve days to fill up a vacancy the King might present at once by letters patent. Bishops were to be presented to the archbishop of the province; archbishops were to be consecrated by virtue of a royal commission. To arrange all this required a special enactment,** the details of

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* No. 48 (1, 2).

† No. 49.

‡ No. 52.

§ Vol. VI., pp. vii., viii.

‖ Statute 23 Hen. VIII. c. 20.

¶ Dated 9th July 25 Hen. VIII. (1533). *See* Statutes, Vol. III., p. 387, *note*.

** Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20.

which had been carefully considered by the Council sometime before Parliament met.*

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction was of necessity placed under new conditions. The basis of a new system had already been laid by the submission of the clergy † and the Statute of Appeals; ‡ and it was only necessary to confirm the former by Act of Parliament, and define more explicitly the mode in which ecclesiastical appeals were henceforth to be heard within the realm, especially the manner in which appeals from the court of an archbishop were to be tried hereafter. By the Act of the preceding year the judgment of an archbishop's court was to be final in all cases, except such as concerned the King, and then the appeal was to be to the Upper House of Convocation. But a further step was now taken in the direction of royal supremacy by allowing an appeal, even in ordinary cases, from the archbishop's court to the King's Court of Chancery, the final decision being pronounced by commissioners appointed under the Great Seal.§

These enactments, although they had been undoubtedly devised by the King's Council before being submitted to Parliament, only passed by slow stages through the two Houses in succession. They were introduced first into the House of Commons, apparently in the hope that they might even yet create some alarm at Rome and avert the coming sentence.‖ That the French agents did their best to make use of them in this fashion might be believed without positive evidence. Their own corre-

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* Even at the very beginning of January Chapuys had heard that it was proposed to give the archbishop of Canterbury the power of passing bulls instead of the Pope. No. 14.

† Vol. V., 1023.

‡ Stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12.

§ Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19.

‖ No. 171.

spondence shows what strenuous efforts they made to avert the impending breach.* But their sanguine hopes of success were doomed to disappointment. The papal sentence declaring the marriage with Katharine to be valid was ultimately pronounced on the 23rd March.† The news of the actual fact could not yet have reached England, when two days later the Acts against the papal authority were confirmed by the House of Lords.‡

The letters of Chapuys afford some glimpses of the King's domestic life at this period, which are exceedingly curious. In the earlier part of January he paid a visit to Hatfield to see his infant daughter. The princess Mary, as we have seen, was there also, having been compelled by the King's orders to give attendance on the babe, more as a waiting woman than a sister.§ She was now a girl of eighteen, beautiful and accomplished to a degree of which her father himself was not unnaturally proud; but she had dared to disobey his orders so far as to refuse to pass a stigma upon her own birth by giving up the title of Princess. To make her do so of course was a most important point for the credit of the King's second marriage and of Elizabeth's legitimacy. Henry conceived he could effect it by means of a personal interview when he went to Hatfield. But Anne Boleyn was by no means satisfied that his affection for Mary would not make him change his intention, and that the interview would not end in a resolution to treat her better. She therefore caused Cromwell to go and overtake the King, and afterwards sent other messengers to desire that he would neither see nor speak with his elder daughter. Henry obeyed, and sent

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* Appendix 6–9, 11–14.

† No. 362.

‡No. 373.

§See Vol. VI., Pref., p. xxxii.

orders in advance of him that Mary was not to come into his presence. When he arrived at Hatfield he sent Cromwell, Fitzwilliam, and Sir W. Kingston to urge her to renounce her title, but she said she had already given a decided answer on this point, and that neither ill-treatment nor the fear of death would make her change her resolution. In the meantime, notwithstanding the message she had received, she had sent to ask leave to come and kiss the King's hand, and was refused. But in spite of all this, when the King was going to mount his horse she went to the top of the house to catch sight of him, and the King, either being informed of it, or by chance turning round, saw her kneeling with her hands joined. Nature for a moment got the better of him; he bowed to her and put his hand to his hat. The act delighted all who were present to witness it. Till then they had not dared to raise their heads and look at her; now there was a general burst of enthusiasm, and she received salutations and tokens of sympathy all round.*

The report of the occurrence could hardly have been agreeable to Anne Boleyn, who was all the more baffled in her object by the remarkable prudence and discretion with which Mary had answered those who had been sent to her before. She fretted over her defeat, and complained to the King that Mary was not kept sufficiently close and away from evil councillors. He had promised that no one should speak to her without his knowledge, but it was clear she could never have made such answers as she had done except at the suggestion of others. The King, for his part, was at a loss how to meet complaints like these,

* No. 83.

and was driven to use big words. Of course, he said, Mary trusted to the Emperor for support, else she would not have been so obstinate; but he would bring her to the point. He feared neither the Emperor nor anyone else so long as his nobility were loyal to him, and he would take good care they did not falter in their allegiance as they valued their own heads. Not a letter should be received from beyond sea without his knowing it. But whatever the King might say, he was probably not without grave anxiety as to what the Emperor might do. Some disquieting information had already been received from Ireland, and 30,000 bows had been ordered to be made and stored in the Tower.* Anne Boleyn resorted to measures of her own for correcting Mary's obstinacy. A sister of her father's—apparently Alice, widow of Sir Robert Clere, of Ormesby in Norfolk—had the Princess in her keeping, and Anne sent her instructions to force the latter to renounce her title, or, on her refusal, to box her ears "as a cursed bastard." She was also to take care that she was not too well treated; for she had been allowed to breakfast in her own room hitherto—an indulgence by no means to be permitted henceforth.†

It was, indeed, reported by men of high standing that she had determined to poison the Princess; for Anne was so well aware of the King's affection for her that she saw no way of meeting it, except by intrigue. So at least Chapuys was informed by a gentleman who said that he had been told it by the earl of Northumberland as a thing which he knew for certain; and the Earl, who, it will be remembered, was Anne Boleyn's old admirer, was still so familiar with her that he

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* No. 83. † No. 171.

is not likely to have been mistaken.* Poison was a weapon only too easy to wield when other means were not available, and we are not surprised to learn that Katharine also stood in dread of it. The King had been spreading reports that she was dropsical, and as she had never shown such a tendency before, there was considerable ground for suspicion that "some-" thing had been done to bring it on." Chapuys was quite convinced that the King trusted to her death to relieve him from the embarrassment that might arise out of the coming papal sentence. But Katharine was sufficiently upon her guard. Ever since Suffolk's visit she had taken care not to leave her room, except for the purpose of hearing mass in a gallery adjoining, and she persistently refused to eat or drink anything that her new servants brought her. The little food which she allowed herself was actually cooked in her own apartment by the women of her chamber.†

As regards Mary the ingenuity of Chapuys suggested some other safeguards, which may be best set before the reader in an extract from his own letter:—

"The Princess has been warned to be on her guard, but if God do "not help her it will be difficult for her to protect herself long. I do "not know any other remedy except to persuade the Scotch ambassador "to make the King and his Council believe that his master will not "make peace unless the right of succession on the death of the Princess "is reserved to him. This he has promised to do, and said he would "come and see me yesterday about it, without caring for the suspicions "which these people might have. I thought also that the Princess, "after making solemn protestations of compulsion and danger, might "offer to the King to be content not to be called Princess if she "was allowed to reside with the Queen; but Anne might be en-"couraged to execute her wicked will from fear of a reconciliation "between the Princess and her father, and would be able to do it "with less suspicion under color of friendship than now that her hatred "and enmity is open. Perhaps also those who now favor the Princess

* No. 171. † No. 83.

" would become cool towards her, not knowing the cause of her actions " nor the protestations."*

If it was difficult at this juncture to protect the lives even of Katharine and Mary, it need occasion no surprise that others who had disapproved of the divorce stood in considerable danger. Every endeavour had been made in the examination of the Nun of Kent and her adherents to implicate two men in particular whose known sentiments on that subject carried more than ordinary weight—bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More. The former had undoubtedly had some communications with the Nun in previous years, and though they were of the most inoffensive character, they were treated as evidence either of great disloyalty or of a very gross forgetfulness of his duty to his sovereign. The Bishop was obliged to own that he had once sent his chaplain to her, his object being, he said, to ascertain whether her revelations really came from God, as they were supposed to do. Moreover the Nun had been three times with him, and yet he had not revealed to the King her disloyal prognostications. She had actually told him that if the King persevered in his purpose of marrying Anne Boleyn, he should not be King seven months after; yet Fisher had not thought fit to report such a treasonable utterance. His excuse was a tolerably reasonable one:—the Nun had already said the same thing to the King herself. Moreover the King had used such threatening language to him once for expressing his own opinion to him about the divorce that he had no reason to expect it would be well taken if he reported what the Nun had said on the same subject.†

The poor old man was at his own city of Rochester, oppressed with a severe cough and fever, which com-

* No. 171. † Nos. 238–240.

pelled him to ask leave of absence from the Parliament, as he could not possibly travel; and he was obliged to make answer at tedious length to repeated letters of Cromwell, taxing him in the severest manner with his supposed disloyalty. Finding his excuses were not accepted by the minister, he next made a written appeal to the King himself; after which he was further driven to state his case to the lords in Parliament, while a bill of attainder, in which he was included, was passing through the Upper House against the Nun's adherents.* Leave of absence from Parliament was readily granted to him, but it was the only indulgence that he was allowed. The bill of attainder passed through both Houses, and though the Bishop's life was at present spared, he was included in the condemnation as guilty of misprision of treason in concealing the Nun's communications.†

Sir Thomas More, too, was accused of complicity with the Nun, and his name was likewise included in the bill of attainder when it was first introduced into the House of Lords.‡ The information took him considerably by surprise, for he had already explained himself fully on the subject in correspondence with Cromwell, and believed that he had left no real ground for the smallest suspicion of his loyalty. His very enemies, indeed, were in all probability conscious of this, and had tried at first to ruin him by a totally different imputation. He had been guilty, they said, of writing an answer to the "book of articles" issued by the King at Christmas, and had actually handed over the manuscript to Rastell to print. This was a charge

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* Nos. 116, 136, 238–240. † Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12.
‡ Nos. 265, 288.

More had no difficulty in refuting. He had sent no book whatever to press since the Council's "book of articles" was issued. The last book of his that Rastell printed was in answer to an unknown heretic who had written against "the Sacrament of the Altar." It had unfortunately been postdated by the printer "1534," but it was really both written and printed before Christmas 1533, and several copies had been actually issued previous to that date; so that it could not possibly have been intended as an answer to the book of the Council, and More entirely disclaimed the imputation that he had ever harbored so presumptuous an intention.*

On this point his exculpation was complete; and as to his communications with the Nun the grounds for an impeachment were most slender. It was not likely, indeed, that the most clear-headed, witty, and cultivated man in England could have allowed his judgment to be led astray or his loyalty for a moment shaken by the fanatical outpourings of a weak dissembling woman. But so great had been her repute for sanctity, and so much was said of her visions and her prophecies, that it was impossible to escape the subject in conversation, or to avoid sometimes coming in contact with herself. Even about eight or nine years before this—at a period, that is to say, before the divorce was spoken of—she had been noted for having trances, and archbishop Warham had sent the King an account of her utterances on some of those occasions. Henry at that time handed the writing to More, and asked him what he thought of it. More thought it of no consequence, and believed the King was much of his

* Nos. 149, 265.

opinion. Afterwards there was still much talk of her holiness, but no further mention was made of any revelation or miracle until about Christmas 1532, after the King had been at Calais. At that time father Risby had a conversation with More about her, in which he was about to speak of her warnings to Cardinal Wolsey on the subject of the King's divorce, when More desired him to forbear, saying he had no doubt God would so direct the King that the matter should end to his honor and the surety of the realm. He was afterwards questioned about father Risby's conversations with him by father Riche of Richmond, who wished to know if the former had told him anything of her revelation touching the King; but he again refused to hear anything on the subject. He happened, however, on another occasion to be at Sion when the Nun was there, and had an interview with herself, when she spoke about herself with great humility, and said nothing indiscreet. But he had afterwards written to her to beware of being seduced into conversation upon political subjects by those who came to see her.*

In short, More had done nothing whatever to encourage her, either in fanaticism or disloyalty. But the mere fact that he had written her one letter brought him under suspicion. His opinion touching the King's marriage was well known; and he found it necessary to write a long letter to Cromwell to vindicate the honesty of his intentions. He explained very particularly how the King himself first broached that subject to him while walking in the gallery at Hampton Court; how he afterwards laid the Bible before him and elicited More's frank opinion, which the King insidiously en-

* No. 287.

deavoured to alter, referring him at one time to Mr. Foxe, and to a book that was being drawn up upon the subject; how he was again urged to consider the question after the King made him Chancellor; and how he finally gave his Highness "his poor opinion in the matter," in which he "would have been more glad than "of any worldly commodities to have served him." Nevertheless he had no intention to call in question accomplished facts or dispute the validity of the new Queen's title.*

Still more remarkable was his explanation as touching the primacy of the Pope. His own original opinion had been that papal supremacy was not directly ordained by God, and he had even urged the King to qualify what he had said upon the subject in his book against Luther. But Henry in those days was such a zealous champion of the papacy that he declined to alter a word; and he even told More a secret reason, which was altogether new to him, why it would be unadvisable to modify what he had written. Further reflection and study at length convinced More that what the King had written was right, and that his conscience would be in great peril if he denied the Pope's primacy. At the same time the Pope was not above the General Council, and as the King had appealed from the one to the other, he prayed God to send him "comfortable speed," and thought it would be no furtherance to the King's cause if the authority of either were called in question, either by books or statutes.† Such was the position quietly taken up by this honest and independent mind.

More was examined about his communications with the Nun before the Chancellor and Cromwell, but nothing was elicited on which criminal proceedings of

* No. 289. † Ibid.

any kind could be founded. There is a tantalising document in this volume, so badly mutilated that it is impossible to form anything like a clear conception of its tenor, but it seems to be the deposition of a woman in the service of More's son-in-law, Giles Heron, that she had heard More "mumble" once in her master's parlour at Shacklewell something about the private life of the King, which though far from creditable could hardly have been much of a secret; moreover that she had, with her master's approval, promised a priest a certain sum of money for some service or other in connection with Sir Thomas, which he was on the point of undertaking, but afterwards declined.* Enough of the document remains to suggest that there was a pretty close questioning of persons who it was thought could give any kind of evidence against the late Chancellor, and that the evidence when obtained did not amount to much. The King, as Chapuys was informed, found he had no excuse for doing more than depriving him of a salary which it seems he still retained notwithstanding his resignation of the Chancellorship, and apparently of all court service, two years before.† On the 28th March John Graynfyld, who held some kind of office under the lord Chancellor, writes to lord Lisle: "My old master Sir Thomas More is clearly "discharged of his trouble."‡ But the release, we need hardly say, was only for a time.

The final decision of the Papal Court on the validity of Henry's marriage with Katharine was pronounced on the 23rd March.§ It is needless to say that it was in Katharine's favor; and though its justice cannot be impugned, its effect, after all that had taken place, was naturally to put an end, once and for ever, to the

* No. 290. † No. 296. ‡ No. 384. § No. 362.

smallest hope of a reconciliation between the King and the Court of Rome. Politicians could not fail to realise the significance of the crisis, and their remarks upon the subject, each writing from his several point of view, are not a little instructive. The cardinal of Jaen, writing to Charles V., said the Queen was fortunate to have had the sentence passed in her lifetime, and hoped that what the Pope had done would now remove the distrust occasioned by past delays.* The Imperial ambassador at Rome thought it was not of much use after all, except for the Emperor's honor and the Queen's justification. It was well that the Pope had been persuaded to pass it without binding the Emperor to do anything to give effect to it.† The French agents, on the other hand, said the world must confess that Francis had done his very utmost to avert one of the greatest troubles which had for a long time threatened the peace of Christendom. Their mission at Rome was now at an end, as all their efforts had been unavailing, and they had only been able to obtain a promise from his Holiness that the sentence should not be signified till after Easter.‡ They were indignant with Pope and Cardinals alike, and were sure the majority were abashed at what they themselves had done. In fact several of their number admitted they had made a serious blunder, and the French agents had no doubt that, if the thing were to be done again, the result would be very different.§ Diplomacy had to apologise, it seems, for having followed for once the lead of common honesty.

The effect of the sentence upon the King himself was of course only to increase his determination, and to make him prepare for the worst. While the Emperor

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* No. 367. † No. 369. ‡ No. 366. § No. 421.

was hesitating whether to take further measures, and how much warning, in that case, he ought to give the King,* Henry had fully made up his mind what to do. The beacons were to be repaired all over the kingdom in case of an invasion. The master of the Ordnance was to see all warlike stores put in order and ready for use. The veteran seamen Gonston and Spert were to see the King's ships thoroughly overhauled. The Act of Succession was to be everywhere proclaimed; preachers were to be appointed throughout the realm to preach "the true Gospel," and "substantial persons" were to be commissioned in every town to inform against all who maintained the Pope's authority. A new deputy was to be sent to Ireland, where trouble had already begun, and it was considered whether general musters throughout the realm would not be advisable.†

Besides these measures, Parliament was prorogued on the 30th March till November; and it was known to the initiated that it would then be called upon to complete the legislation already passed against the Church. Before its prorogation the signatures of all the members (doubtless of both Houses) were obtained to the Act of Succession. The news of the sentence does not even then appear to have reached England, and a provisional character was still given to the latest Acts against the Pope which would have enabled the King to annul or modify them by Midsummer Day if Clement had done what was desired of him.‡ But as soon as the news of the sentence came he caused those Acts to be immediately published throughout the realm, and ordered that the preachers for Easter should say the

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* No. 476. † No. 420. ‡ No. 434.

very worst they could in their sermons against the Pope.* A commission had already been issued to take the oaths of the King's subjects generally to the new Act of Succession, and the most dreadful penalties were threatened against all who murmured against it.†

Henry, at the same time, professed a contempt for the sentence which he did not really feel.‡ Even the moral effect of such a just decision, after all the pains that he had taken to make it appear that the judgment of the Christian world was the other way, was too great to be overlooked. But the fear lest the Emperor should attempt an invasion of England in order to put the sentence into execution was still less capable of being lightly dismissed. That such a design was really entertained was eagerly murmured in some quarters; but the rumor proceeded chiefly from the exiled English friars in Flanders,§ with whom the wish was in all likelihood father to the belief. Still the thing was quite within the bounds of a reasonable probability, and when we find that at this time letters addressed to the Imperial ambassador in England were intercepted by lord Lisle in passing through Calais,‖ and afterwards forwarded with a lame apology for the outrage, the suspicion naturally occurs to us, as it did to Chapuys, that the act was simply owing to Henry's great anxiety to find out the Emperor's intentions.

These apprehensions made it more important than ever that there should be no mistake about the cordiality of the King's relations with France. Francis had, as we have seen, at the time of the Marseilles interview in the preceding year, no small ground of complaint against England for the breach of diplomatic courtesy

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* No. 469. † Nos. 392–3. ‡ No. 469.
§ No. 440. ‖ No. 530.

committed by Henry's ambassadors in intimating his appeal to the Pope. That he at heart resented Henry's conduct deeply there cannot be a question. But there were reasons that made him anxious not to dwell too much on this offence. He was never more bitterly incensed against the Emperor. The execution of his agent, Merveilles, at Milan still rankled in his breast; and he could only hope to make Charles feel his resentment by cultivating a good understanding with Henry and with the Lutherans in Germany. His agents had accordingly been most zealous in their endeavours to prevent the issue of the final sentence at Rome, and the news that it was actually given must have been conveyed to England by two French ambassadors, Morette and La Pommeraye, who were at that time sent over in great haste, the latter returning in a few days with Chatillon, who had been in England for some months.* What communications on this or other subjects passed between these envoys and the king of England we have no means of knowing, but almost as soon as Chatillon and La Pommeraye had taken leave lord Rochford and Sir William Fitzwilliam were despatched in equal haste to France; and it was not long before one great object of these comings and goings oozed out in conversation. A new interview had been proposed between the King and Francis beyond sea, and it was added that the Scotch king would be invited to take part in it to make the more imposing demonstration.† Arrangements were then in progress for a definite peace

* Nos. 434, 442, 469, 587 (7, 8).

† Nos. 469, 490. On the 17th April John Husee writes to lord Lisle: "Some think the King will go over to Calais" (No. 502). So much of the project was talked of even among the general public. The intended interview was perhaps known only to diplomatists.

with Scotland, which was in fact concluded very soon after; but it was scarcely probable in the nature of things that James would be induced to cross the sea to give additional emphasis to a peace which he himself regarded as a hollow one, and to which he was only driven by the attitude of France.* The project was not, however, very earnestly pressed upon the Scotch king. The matter, in truth, was not one that concerned him, or even Francis, half so much as it did Henry himself, who seems to have pressed it forward with particular urgency, being anxious that the meeting should take place early in the summer, before Anne Boleyn was too far advanced in pregnancy to be present. Nevertheless the difficulties that arose in connection with the matter, even in England itself, were such as Henry does not seem at first to have fully weighed. He did not dare leave Anne Boleyn behind him; yet even if he took her with him there was some danger that the adherents of Katharine might rise in his absence, and might even be assisted by a force sent across the sea from Flanders. Against any such possibilities great precautions had to be taken.† The interview was put off from July till August, and from August till September, to be deferred again till the following spring, when it was still hoped that it might be ultimately accomplished.‡

Meanwhile commissions were sent out to take the oaths of the King's subjects generally to the Act of Succession, and during the month of April the inhabi-

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* No. 662.

† It was believed, according to Chapuys, that the King would send Katharine and Mary to the Tower when he embarked for France, for fear of consequences (No. 690).

‡ Nos. 469, 662, 783–5, 957. *See also* Venetian Calendar, Vol. V., Nos. 13, 19, 21.

tants of London generally were sworn to its observance.* The execution of the Nun and her adherents took place on the very day the commissions were issued, and doubtless had a considerable effect in securing ready obedience. Yet the mere exaction of such an oath, extorted as it was by terror from the people at large, served more than anything to show how little the King could rely on the unbiassed judgment of his subjects to support his peculiar views of lawful and unlawful matrimony. "The King," wrote Chapuys, "thinks he "has got his subjects more under his command by "making them individually swear to maintain the laws "made against the Queen and Princess in favor of "this second marriage, but it only irritates them the "more; while they are at present in such fear that "there is neither small nor great who dare speak or "grumble in any way. But when the time comes "everyone will declare himself."†

Such was the opinion of a very observant witness, who had good opportunities of judging. The new oath of loyalty was exceedingly unpopular. It is possible that among the multitudes who were obliged to take it not a few may have been allowed to do so like Margaret Roper, with a slight qualification.‡ Such things might be very well winked at by the commissioners, even to save themselves trouble. But in the case of leading men no such evasion could very well be permitted. Sir Thomas More and bishop Fisher were each willing to accept the parliamentary settlement of the Succession, and they both expressed their readiness to swear to the Act itself, but not to the preamble. Cranmer, to his credit, urged that the

* Nos. 518, 522. † No. 530. ‡ *See* p. 433, *note*.

compromise should be accepted, insinuating that it would tend to convince Katharine and Mary of the uselessness of contending any longer for rights in which no one would now support them. But his reasons did not convince the King, who foresaw that if two such persons were allowed to swear to the Act without the preamble "it might be taken as a confirmation of the "bishop of Rome's authority, and a reprobation of "the King's second marriage."* More and Fisher were accordingly, after examination at Lambeth, committed to the Tower, as was also about the same time Dr. Nicholas Wilson, parson of St. Thomas Apostle in the city of London,† a royal chaplain who had been at one time the King's confessor.‡ Wilson had always stood high in Henry's favor, and probably did so still; but he did not at first see how he could conscientiously comply with the Act. After a month or two of imprisonment, however, he was inclined to reconsider the matter, and appealed to his fellow prisoner More for counsel, who, declining to be responsible for any man's scruples but his own, simply referred him to the guidance of his own conscience, and hoped God would set his heart at rest.§ Ultimately Wilson agreed to take the oath and was liberated; but More and Fisher never quitted the Tower again.‖

It was certainly a time of deep searching of hearts.¶ How many even of the bishops might be depended on the King was not quite sure. Gardiner, Tunstall, and

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* No. 498–500. † Nos. 483, 502, 575.

‡ Vol. VI. 433, vi. § No. 1116. ‖ Hall's Chronicle, 814–15.

¶ Several others were imprisoned, about whom history is silent, as we learn from Wriothesley's Chronicle (p. 25):—"Also divers priests, religious "men and laymen were set in prison in the Tower of London because "they would not be sworn."

even archbishop Lee, it was thought would be committed to the Tower.* The office of King's secretary, which Henry had conferred upon Gardiner five years before for his zeal in the matter of the divorce, and which he had continued to hold even after he was made bishop, was taken from him and given to Cromwell.† The whole secular government of the kingdom was now in Cromwell's hands, and the spiritual Government was soon to be lodged in his hands also. But for the present the latter was committed to Cranmer, who was the King's most effective instrument in the regulation of preaching, to prevent political matters being handled in the pulpit—especially in reference to the Succession—in a way that might create "talking and rumour." Not that his efforts were altogether successful, for the task was not an easy one. Cranmer, however, did his best by recalling all previous licences to preach and granting new ones—doubtless with special care as to the character of the new grantees. But with the best intentions to stop indiscreet utterances, he appears to have renewed the licences of not a few who could not quite refrain from touching on forbidden subjects or saying the very contrary of what was expected of them. For the favored preachers were enjoined to declare the justice of the King's second marriage, and "to preach once in the presence of their "greatest audience against the power of the bishop of "Rome." The King, however, was by and by obliged to admonish the Archbishop that he had authorised a host of persons who possessed neither learning nor judgment "to preach and blow abroad their folly." Cranmer undoubtedly felt the rebuke, and did his best to repair the error.‡

* No. 522. † No. 483. ‡ Nos. 463–4, 750–1.

Cranmer was regarded by Chapuys as a sort of anti-pope set up in England by the King's authority.* In fact it was evidently the design at first to transfer to him some of the functions of the papacy, such as the power of passing bulls and dispensations, which at the beginning of the year was conferred upon him by Act of Parliament,† and which he actually exercised for a time.‡ It was only natural that he should make his functions subservient to the authority from which they were derived; and, fortified by royal letters, he commenced a visitation of his province of Canterbury, one great object of which was to procure subscriptions everywhere to a repudiation of the Pope's jurisdiction.§ Two volumes still remaining in the Record Office are filled with the signatures of the clergy obtained during the visitation of a declaration that the bishop of Rome has no more jurisdiction in England than any other foreign bishop.‖ Meanwhile both the Universities had considered the subject and arrived at the same conclusion;¶ and month after month, for more than half a year, acknowledgments to the same effect were extorted in succession from each of the different monasteries.**

The different orders of friars, however, were more difficult to deal with, for it was in their ranks that the most popular preachers were found, and as they had no personal property of which they could be deprived, they could not be controlled by the fear of confiscation. It was clear from the first that threats of any kind would not bring them into complete subjection, and other methods of doing so had been carefully considered. It was proposed to assemble the

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* No. 14. † Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21. ‡ No. 530.
§ Nos. 589 (7), 876, 1044. ‖ No. 1025. ¶ Nos. 602, 891.
** Nos. 921, 1024, 1121, 1216, 1347, and 1594.

friars in their several chapter-houses, question each man separately as to his principles of allegiance, and bind him by an oath in accordance with the Succession Act.* Dr. Browne, prior of the Augustinian Hermits, and Dr. Hilsey, provincial of the Friars Preachers, who was next year, for his zeal in the matter, made bishop of Rochester, received a commission from the King to visit all the houses of friars of every order and lay down rules for their future conduct.†

Of the manner in which they exercised this authority we have a remarkable example about two months later. Roland Lee, the new bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Thomas Bedyll, clerk of the Council, acting upon Cromwell's instructions, proposed to the Franciscan convent at Richmond a set of articles received from Dr. Browne. A confirmation of those articles was first desired under the convent seal, but as this was declined, the convent was requested to commit the matter to the judgment of four of the seniors who were to wait upon the Bishop and Bedyll a day or two later at Greenwich. This was agreed to, and a similar application was made to the convent at Greenwich. But the friars there were more obdurate, and even when each was separately examined, they all agreed in dissenting from the articles, and especially in refusing one which was aimed against the Pope's authority.‡ Within a very few days two carts full of friars were seen passing through the city to the Tower.§

These houses were of the Order of Observants, a reformed branch of the Franciscans or Grey Friars, bound to a more strict observance of the rule of their founder than that which prevailed in the older convents. It was clear that nothing could be done with such

* No. 590. † No. 587 (18). ‡ No. 841. § No. 856.

men under the new régime, except to expel them from their houses, and this accordingly was the next step taken. "Of seven houses of Observants," writes Chapuys on the 11th August, "five have been already emptied "of friars because they have refused to swear to the "statutes made against the Pope. Those in the two "others expect also to be expelled."* Eighteen days later he states that all had been driven out. Some memorial or petition to the King seems to have been drawn up by the persecuted brethren; but of course it was without effect.† They were removed from their monasteries and delivered to the keeping of the older branch of the Franciscans known as the Conventuals, in whose houses they were locked up and kept in chains, as men found guilty of serious offences by their visitor.‡ Thus one particularly obnoxious Order was altogether suppressed.

But even while this was going on opposition of a no less decided character became manifest elsewhere. The oath to the Succession had been forced upon the monks of the Charter House in May;§ but in the end of August Bedyll, the clerk of the Council, could not help lamenting the obstinacy shown by some of that community, and also by certain of the friars of Sion who were ready to sacrifice themselves for "the great idol of Rome" rather than acknowledge the royal supremacy. The confessor of Sion had done what was expected of him in preaching the King's title. So also did one Master David Curson, except that he once brought in the words *mea culpa* out of frame — perhaps by inadvertence. But of the rest one had simply disregarded the King's commandment, and another had formally

* No. 1057. † No. 1063.
‡ No. 1095. *See also* Wriothesley's Chronicle, I. 25. § No. 728.

obeyed it, adding "that he who so commanded him "should discharge his conscience." Worst of all, nine of the brethren altogether refused to listen to such doctrine, and withdrew at once in a body when the preacher entered on the subject. The letters relating to this matter are of very great interest, and three of them have been hitherto unknown.*

Still, the King's subjects generally were sworn to the Act of Succession, and men everywhere accepted a new state of things which they nowhere cordially welcomed. The princess Mary was now excluded from all prospect of the throne if oaths and legislation could effect her exclusion. But the matter did not rest entirely with the King and Parliament, and with the King's subjects at home. So far as it was a question of legitimacy and of the Church's law, the public opinion of Europe had a voice in it, and neither the King nor Anne Boleyn could be unconscious of a fact which at first they had attempted to disguise. In vain did Henry expect to settle the matter by the mere exercise of power. The duke of Norfolk might take away Mary's jewels;† Fitzwilliam might go down and search her coffers;‡ they might force her into a litter and make her travel in her infant sister's retinue;§ they might do all they possibly could to degrade her, and even make the people swear not to call her princess; but the fact that she was a princess by birth and by right appeared all the more strongly from these efforts to suppress it; and her own steady refusal to renounce her title occasioned more perplexity to the King and Anne Boleyn than either of them was willing to confess. At last Anne Boleyn's aunt, who had the charge of her, made bold to tell

* Nos. 1090–3. † No. 373. ‡ No. 382. § No. 393.

her that the King, her father, did not care in the least whether she renounced her title or not, for the matter was already settled by Parliament; but if she (the aunt) were in her father's place, she would kick her out of the house for disobedience. Moreover her father himself had let fall a threat that she should lose her head for violating the laws of the realm.*

This fearful intimation might well have broken the spirit of a young woman so utterly cut off as Mary was from all friendly aid and counsel; but she was no less of a Tudor than her father, and had much of her father's sagacity as well as his resolution. She asked leave to speak privately to a physician in attendance who had formerly been her schoolmaster. Her request was refused, but she contrived to convey to him what she had to say notwithstanding. Taking an opportunity when he was present, she said to him that it was so long since she had spoken Latin that she feared she had lost command of the language. The physician on this naturally desired her to say a few words in Latin, and knowing that no one else could understand what she said in that tongue, she informed him of the King's dreadful menace. The physician was astounded, but, to divert suspicion, exclaimed aloud that that was not good Latin, and took an early opportunity of conveying the news to Chapuys.†

About a month afterwards Katharine too was warned that by refusing to swear to the statute passed against her and her daughter she incurred the penalty of death. This was the intimation ultimately given to her by a deputation sent from the King to exhort, entreat, or frighten her into acquiescence. It consisted of Lee, archbishop of York, Tunstall, bishop of Durham, and Dr. Foxe, the King's almoner—men who could hardly feel themselves

* No. 530. † Ibid.

at ease in the discharge of such a mission. But Katharine was not to be so intimidated. Having answered all their previous arguments and entreaties* she remained only the more firm in consequence of the menace, declaring that if anyone had come to perform the office of executioner she was prepared to die at once.† It is hardly conceivable, however, that the threat was seriously intended to be carried into effect against either Katharine or Mary. There were things that even Henry did not dare to do, however he might be empowered by law to do them. He did not dare offend both the Emperor and his own subjects by an act which would have horrified the whole of Europe. On the contrary, he instructed his ambassador with the Emperor to deny explicitly that either Katharine or Mary was illtreated;‡ and when Mary fell ill in the autumn — mainly, as it appears, in consequence of the treatment to which she had been subjected §—the King sent his own physician, Dr. Buttes, to visit her.‖

In fact, besides reasons of mere policy, and some slight remains of natural affection in Henry, another cause tended to procure at this time some mitigation of her treatment. Anne Boleyn's influence over the King had already suffered diminution. Henry was in love with another lady,¶ whom he refused to send away at Anne's request, telling her that she ought to be very well satisfied with what he had done for her already, and that he would not do the same thing again if the matter were to begin anew.** It was clear nothing was

* *See* No. 695. † No. 726. ‡ No. 1209.
§ No. 1554. ‖ Nos. 1129, 1193.

¶ Not Jane Seymour I rather think, but who she was must, for the present at least, remain uncertain.

** No. 1193. The same information about the new mistress and Anne Boleyn's decline in favor reached Cifuentes at Rome through a French channel a week before Chapuys took notice of it in writing to the Emperor (No. 1174). *See* further Nos. 1257, 1279, 1297.

to be gained by remonstrance which was met in a tone like this. Anne's sister-in-law, lady Rochford, who had conspired with her to procure the new favorite's withdrawal, was banished the Court, and Anne herself was visibly humbled. The new mistress enjoyed her victory, and presumed so far upon her influence that she sent to the princess Mary and bade her be of good cheer, for her troubles were likely to end much sooner than she supposed.*

What could have been the meaning of such an intimation? Was the fate of Anne Boleyn already resolved on — that fate which overtook her within two years later? Not exactly, perhaps. Indeed we have no good reason to suppose so. But that it was even yet conceived that the King might retrace his steps to some extent, or find some excuse for again undoing the knot of a detested matrimony, appears not altogether improbable. The expectation that Anne would this year give birth to another child had already been disappointed;† and the universal disrespect in which she was held‡ did not tend to mitigate the King's growing disgust. It seemed moreover to many that a favorable opportunity was about to present itself for the King to make his peace with the See of Rome. Clement VII. died on the 25th September, and it was quite conceivable that Henry without loss of dignity might come to some arrangement with his successor, which would place him

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* No. 1257. † No. 1193.

‡ A woman who was set in the cage at Reading said she would kneel before queen Anne and show her of her wrongs. Her husband deposed that the mayor of Reading replied, "It forced not an' queen Anne were by her and the cage were afire, so he did make a new" (No. 1175). Such an imputation, even if false, against a provincial mayor, is a pretty fair indication of what men might have been supposed to say in unguarded moments.

once more on good terms with the Christian world. This course, indeed, was actually suggested to him by the duke of Norfolk and the marquis of Dorset. But the King's temper was not exactly favorable to such a consummation. "No one," he replied, "should mock him by "advising any such thing, for he would have no greater "regard for any Pope in the world that might be chosen "than for the meanest priest in his kingdom."*

There were other influences, however, that could not but affect the position of the princess Mary even in the eyes of her father. There was an ominous appearance that the Emperor was drawing closer to France, and it was doubtful whether Francis could be relied on much further to support Henry's daring defiance of social morality. The count of Nassau was sent over to the French Court on a very special mission, which Cromwell in vain pretended to regard with total unconcern.† Its object, in fact, was strictly concealed from the English, though it may have been the subject of unpleasant conjecture. Gossip said that he came to propose some marriages of high political importance; but no one seems to have known who the parties were, or whether there was any foundation for the rumor at all. One thing only was certain, that he had been received in France with marked respect and munificent hospitality; and it was said that from various causes Francis had begun to cool very considerably towards Henry.‡

The exact truth was not known for some weeks after Nassau had discharged his commission and quitted France for Flanders. He had been instructed to make some propositions for a general settlement of differences, among which he was to suggest to Francis that he should make an offer to the king of England for a marriage

* No. 1257. † No. 1297. ‡ Nos. 1302–3.

between the duke of Angoulême and the princess Mary. Such a proposal, if Francis could only be induced to make it, would, of course, show Henry distinctly that in the opinion even of his most trusted ally his efforts to bastardise his own daughter had been all in vain. It would show that Mary's life had a value in the eyes of all Europe greater than Henry himself was disposed to acknowledge; and it would thereby tend to secure her against the malice of Anne Boleyn and the reckless self-will and obstinacy of her father. And why should not Francis rise to such a bait? By the declaration of the Pope and Cardinals, Mary was lawful heir to the throne of England, and the match would not only be a splendid provision for his son, but release him and his children from the pensions hitherto paid to England.* Nassau, however, was not sure of his ground, and seems to have felt some delicacy about this part of his commission. He just touched upon the subject with Montmorency, but forbore to press it, though the suggestion was rather well received than otherwise; and Charles expressed his disappointment to Hannaert, the resident ambassador, whom he instructed to pursue the matter further.† Nevertheless it was a proposal that required cautious and delicate handling, and was not to be laid before Francis himself unless there was reason to believe that he would receive it in the strictest confidence.‡

A proposition so carefully kept in the dark, and so entirely unlike any ordinary diplomatic overture—seeing that the Princess to whom it related was not in any way within the power of the Sovereign from whom the proposition came—could hardly even have been suspected by Henry or his Council. But it was clear that the mission of Nassau to France was designed to promote

* No. 1060. † No. 1369. ‡ No. 1398.

objects little in accordance with the king of England's interest; and it was the more necessary to counteract the impression made upon ordinary observers—even if the secret project itself could not be defeated—by another ostentatious display of cordiality between Henry and his French ally. The proposed interview between the kings had now been unavoidably put off to the following year; but Francis was prevailed upon to send over a very special embassy, perhaps to arrange again about holding it in spring,—more probably to make overtures for some new marriage alliance, so as to knit together the royal houses of England and France by more than diplomatic bonds. At the head of this embassy was the sieur de Brion, admiral of France, and his coming was awaited in England with more than ordinary interest; not, indeed, by the people at large, for a proclamation issued beforehand to forbid any discourtesy being shown to him or his suite* seems rather to imply that they were looked upon as unwelcome visitors, but every possible effort was made by the Court to secure them a cordial reception. Anne Boleyn's brother, lord Rochford, was sent to Dover to receive them at their landing and conduct them on their journey from the coast. The duke of Norfolk was deputed to meet them at Blackheath. On their arrival in London they were lodged in the King's own palace of Bridewell, and special pains were taken to fill the Court with beautiful ladies for the occasion.†

Little, however, appears to have been gained by all this studious display of attention. The embassy did not remain a month on English soil, and was little more than a fortnight at Court. What business it transacted, or attempted to transact, was at first very carefully

* No. 1400. † Nos. 1416, 1427–8, 1437.

concealed; but it was suspected that Brion, at least, was not very well satisfied with the results of his mission. By degrees Chapuys was able to make out the reason why. The Emperor's suggestion through Nassau had not been lost sight of, and Brion had been instructed to demand the hand of the princess Mary for the duke of Angoulême. Henry was doubtless taken by surprise. He twice refused to enter upon the subject. He told the ambassador he must be jesting,—at all events the suggestion could only have come from himself. At last the Admiral showed his instructions under the great seal of France, in which he was expressly charged to propose the marriage, and moreover to demand from the King the recognition of his daughter's legitimacy, and to urge him to resume his obedience to the Church of Rome.*

We can imagine Henry's confusion and discomfiture on being pressed with such an overture. He was actually asked — and that, too, by the ally whose friendship he had so constantly paraded before the eyes of the world— to stultify all the Acts of the last two or three years, and annul at a breath all the oaths and declarations he had extorted from his Lords, his Commons, and his subjects generally. Yet he dared not give too rude an answer. The reputation of Brion's embassy and of the French alliance must be kept up; moreover, there was an unpleasant suggestion which it seems Brion let fall, that if the hand of Mary was denied the Emperor was quite willing to offer that of the Infanta of Portugal in her place.† In short Francis was now seriously considering, it would seem, whether it might not really be worth his while at last to abandon the English alliance

* Nos. 1507, 1554.

† No. 1507. Compare 1369, which shows that the Emperor had distinctly made this offer in case the match with Mary should be refused.

for an Imperial one,—an idea from which he must be diverted at all hazards,—at least if it could be done without too great sacrifice of selfwill. Henry therefore replied to Brion that he was willing to give his daughter Mary to the duke of Angoulême, provided that she and her husband renounced all right to the English crown. But if Francis would only obtain from the new Pope, Paul III., a declaration of the nullity of the late Pope's sentence, Angoulême might marry his other daughter Elizabeth, and Henry would be willing to renounce his title of king of France out of regard for his ally.* These answers could not be considered satisfactory, and Brion marked his sense of the result before leaving by an exhibition of special friendliness and cordiality towards the Imperial ambassador.† The great French embassy returned without having done anything whatever to advance the common interests of England and France. It had done something, however, to promote the Emperor's great object with regard to the princess Mary.

In this brief review of the course of affairs as revealed in the State Papers of the year 1534, we have been obliged to limit ourselves to a few subjects of great interest, forbearing to speak of what was passing in Scotland or in Ireland, and have even passed over in silence one of the most striking events in the domestic history of the time — the trial and acquittal of lord Dacre. A very few words, perhaps, may now be devoted to these subjects, and the remaining contents of the volume may be left to speak for themselves.

The measures taken by Henry in opposition to the Pope had a tendency to create trouble for him both in

* No. 1483. † Nos. 1507, 1554.

Scotland and in Ireland. Nothing was easier than to stir up the chieftains in the latter country, and as early as the year 1529 the Emperor had sent a chaplain to the earl of Desmond* to induce him to rebel against England. This, no doubt, was of the nature of an intrigue, easily disowned in diplomacy, but calculated to serve as a warning of the trouble it might be in the Emperor's power to inflict without any declaration of war. What then would be the danger if, now that the Pope had given sentence against Henry, Charles had a still better pretext for appealing to the animosity of Irish chieftains? Scotland, too, lay very convenient for any foreign potentate who desired to humiliate Henry; and in the event of a general crusade against a heretical King, it was doubtful whether a Scotch invasion, contrary to the usual course in such cases, might not even be welcomed by the king of England's disaffected subjects. The peril was sufficiently manifest, and Henry was particularly anxious to avert it. By his alliance with Francis he was to some extent freed from the fear that the Scots would be supported by their old allies. But how long this security might last was uncertain. James was young, and open to offers of marriage from various quarters; and if the friendship of Francis cooled, he had a very flattering proposal made to him on behalf of the Emperor,† which would have increased his estimation among the powers of Europe.

Henry was therefore anxious to convert into a lasting peace the truce concluded in the preceding year by the commissioners upon the Borders. Security against Scotland, he could not but feel, was security against any foreign enemy; and when James agreed to send

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* Vol. IV., Nos. 5501, 5620. † Vol. VI., No. 1323.

ambassadors to conclude the peace he waited for their arrival with marked impatience.* The Scots, on the other hand, showed nothing of the same eagerness. Their ambassadors not only made the journey up to London with unusual deliberation, but seemed once or twice on the point of returning home again, leaving their mission unaccomplished.† Some anticipation, it may be, of the papal sentence against Henry made them hesitate about proceeding; for the resident Scotch ambassador afterwards told Chapuys he would have given a great sum of money to have known of it before.‡ But in the end the peace was formally concluded on the 11th May, to last during the joint lives of the two Kings and one year longer; and the treaty was ratified by James on the 30th June, and by Henry at Guildford on the 2nd August.§ It was proclaimed in London on the 29th August.‖

This foundation being laid for future amity, Henry was anxious still further to secure the cordiality of the alliance by treating the Scotch king with more than usual honor. Sometime in the course of the ensuing autumn Lord William Howard was despatched to Scotland on a very special mission, in which he was to express the King's great desire to see his nephew at a personal interview, and say that he proposed to admit him into the Order of the Garter. Henry was aware, the envoy was further to state, that his nephew was now come of age, and the reports he heard of his "activity and nobleness" made him all the more desirous to see and confer with him. This message was to be accompanied

* No. 296. † No. 324.
‡ No. 530. § Nos. 647–8, 911–13, 1032.
‖ No. 1097. Or, perhaps, more probably on the 5th. *See* No. 1042, though that manuscript is a later copy, and the date has at least one gross error as to the year.

by the delivery of a valuable present of horses, and also of a suit of clothes for James's person, to be made by a tailor sent to Scotland with lord William for the purpose. What Henry desired in return was that James would recall his subjects who had gone into Ireland to aid the rebellion of lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and also that he would receive again into favor the earl of Angus and his brother, who had so long been treated as outlaws in their own country on account of their subservience to the designs of England.*

As to the details of the proposed interview, lord William was instructed to confer first with the bishop of Aberdeen, lord Treasurer of Scotland, and urge him to use his influence to promote a joint meeting of Henry, James, and Francis I. near Calais. If James would agree to this, Henry would be glad to see him in England first, and that he should pass through his kingdom on the way.† The answer made to the proposal is not recorded; but it would seem that, while maintaining all due civility, the Scotch king avoided the trap. He was too wise to put himself in any way in Henry's power, and for this reason, if for no other, he about the same time declined a suggestion of the Emperor to ask the princess Mary in marriage, assuring his Majesty, however, that he had made no peace with England that could possibly be to the prejudice either of that lady or her mother.‡ At the same time there can be little doubt that Henry's offer of the Garter was felt as a flattering compliment, and not many months passed before lord William was again sent to Scotland to convey it to him. This, however, belongs to the history of the following year.§

* No. 1350. † Ib. ‡ No. 1391.

§ I find that the Scotch correspondence in December (Nos. 1527–1531), though it seems in many respects to suit the year 1534 very well, and has been hitherto always considered to belong to that year, is really of the year 1535. *See* Notes and Errata.

It was just at the time when the peace was arranged with Scotland that the King suddenly revoked the commission* of lord Dacre as warden of the West Marches, and sent Sir Thomas Clifford down into the North with instructions to the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland to attach his goods and those of his uncle, Sir Christopher Dacre, and search their letters. Lord Dacre himself seems at the time to have been still in London, where he had been attending Parliament during the previous month of March;† and the two earls, not to alarm the country, rode secretly by different routes to his house at Naworth.‡ Their stealthy movements rendered it necessary to go with smaller companies than would have been expedient for safety in such a country; but lady Dacre offered no resistance, and they accomplished their object. Complete inventories were taken of all the property of Dacre and his uncle, both at Naworth and at Carlisle; but no letters were found in any way incriminating either, and the two earls could not help suspecting that, in spite of all their secrecy, Sir Christopher must have had warning, as he was a man, they said, "most occupied in the doings and "business of this country."§ Meantime lord Dacre himself, his uncle, and his bastard son, Thomas Dacre, were committed to the Tower of London.‖

In what way had he given offence? We have the record of his indictment,¶ charging him with having

* In lord Dacre's indictment he is said to have held the office till the 8th May this year. *See* No. 962.

† *See* his correspondence with his wife, Nos. 252, 281, 380.

‡ To be selected for such a duty, it would seem, was a privilege that any peer might be proud of. At least the earl of Westmoreland, after discharging it, wrote to Cromwell expressing his great satisfaction that he had been honored with so much confidence as to be entrusted with the execution of the King's "secret affairs in these parts" (No. 687).

§ Nos. 646, 663, 676, 679, 680. ‖ No. 674. ¶ No. 962.

made treasonable alliances with the Scots and against some of the King's liege subjects on the Borders during the last year and a half of his wardenship. Such charges, it is evident, might have grown out of the jealousy of rivals or subordinates holding other commands upon the Borders; and, in point of fact, the indictment seems to have been entirely the work of Sir William Musgrave, constable of Bowcastle, who, being at feud with Dacre, believed that Dacre had conspired against him.* Of its truth or falsehood we have not the means of forming an independent judgment, but the charges seem at least to have been plausible. They were set forth in detail with the precise date of each alleged compact with the enemy; and they certainly were supported by the earl of Northumberland, against whom also Dacre was said to have conspired, as well as by the two other northern earls who were commissioned to seize his property.† Nevertheless, when the day of trial came, he spoke seven hours in his own defence, and argued the case with such ability that — contrary to what might be called the universal usage in State trials—a verdict of Not guilty was recorded by his peers, and Westminster Hall rang with the cheers of a delighted multitude, unable to control their joy at so very exceptional an event.‡

The truth is, other considerations than mere justice influenced not only the prosecution, but in all probability the verdict also. Dacre was known to be no friend of Anne Boleyn, who was anxious to secure his conviction because he favored the cause of Katharine. The lords, on the other hand, trembled for their own

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* No. 829. † No. 962.
‡ No. 1013. Hall's Chronicle, 815.

personal safety if, after the precedent of Buckingham, they were expected from time to time to sacrifice one of their own order to appease the jealousy and suspicion of a Court now ruled by a far more dangerous influence than it had been in the days of Wolsey. The acquittal of Dacre was, in this way, a distinct blow to the power and credit of Anne Boleyn.*

In Ireland matters had long been in a very unsatisfactory condition. The earl of Kildare, who had procured the recall of Skeffington and taken his place as Deputy in 1532, was giving cause for much uneasiness. Dublin was like an English settlement in a hostile country almost cut off from supplies. A humorous letter written from that city in September 1533 speaks of the inhabitants as exhibiting a marked increase of religious devotion, for they not only abstained from flesh on Wednesdays as they had always been used to do, but every day from Monday to Thursday. But the reason was there was no flesh to be had. All the butchers in Dublin, the writer averred, had not meat enough in their shops to make one mess of brose. The only animal food to be got was white meat, except in the archbishop of Dublin's household, where they had their own stock kept for the supply of the Archbishop's table. In the suburbs of St. Thomas's one butcher had been plundered of 220 kine,† and no purveyor durst ride a mile into the country to buy provisions. When com-

* No. 1013.

† Butchers in those days were commonly graziers as well, and kept a large live stock. Their business also extended to the tanning of hides, till this was forbidden by the Statute 22 Hen. VIII. c. 6, on the ground that it led to their buying much stolen cattle, which it was impossible for the owners afterwards to identify.

plaint was made to the Deputy about these things he was deaf; but whoever expected him to hear? Letters had come from the King himself, desiring his presence in England; but they only caused him to remove the King's ordnance out of Dublin Castle into his own country, where he employed it in fortifying his own strongholds, while he sent his wife to make his excuses to the King, feigning sickness and other impediments which were evidently mere pretences.*

He had been twice in prison already, and must have known pretty well what awaited him if he should comply with the King's command. Skeffington, the late lord Deputy, was ordered to intercept him on his passage through England;† but weeks and months passed away, and the year 1533 came to its close, and still there was no sign of Kildare obeying the summons. There was some talk of sending the duke of Richmond with an army into Wales ready to cross to Ireland if it was found necessary.‡ At the beginning of the new year it was rumored that he had eluded the King's vigilance and gone to Scotland.§ Little doubt was entertained that he was at all events quite ready to rebel along with his kinsman Desmond.‖ The suspicion, however, seems to have been unfounded. By the month of April he had actually come to England—by what persuasions moved does not appear. He reached London, in appearance at least a free man, and no restraint was put upon him for some time after his arrival. He was, however, ill in body and mind, suffering from a harquebus wound which he had received some time before, and it was soon perceived that he was not likely to recover.¶ His commission as Deputy does not seem to have been revoked

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* Vol. VI., 1072, 1249. † Vol. VI., Nos. 1347, 1397.
‡ Vol. VI., 1528. § No. 83. ‖ No. 121. ¶ Nos. 530, 614.

till his arrival in London,—at least it is only about that period that we find from Cromwell's memoranda the question who should be his successor first came before the Council.* Meanwhile efforts were made to induce his son, lord Thomas Fitzgerald, to come over to England also; but when it was known that the young man positively refused to put himself in the King's power the father was at length committed to the Tower.†

Lord Thomas, indeed, had done rather more than refuse. He had terminated some little misunderstanding with the earl of Desmond, and openly repudiated his allegiance. Along with his paternal uncles he had ravaged the country about Dublin, declaring that he took the Pope's part against the King, and all that took the King's part were accursed.‡ This sentiment appears to have been carefully promoted by refugee friars from England, and to have added no small strength to the rebellion. The Geraldines also boasted that they were to have the aid of 12,000 Spaniards.§ The news of these things was in itself a plausible justification of Kildare's imprisonment; but his imprisonment added fuel to the flames. The rebellion grew more formidable every day. Lord Thomas Fitzgerald became for a time the actual ruler of Ireland, and gave orders that by a certain day all the English should quit the country on pain of death. The archbishop of Dublin, late chancellor of Ireland, had sailed for England. He was driven back upon the coast, and fell into the hands of lord Thomas, who put him and all his company to death, except two wealthy persons who paid a ransom.‖

Never had there been such a serious blow inflicted on the King's authority in Ireland. It was to be feared

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* No. 420. † No. 957. ‡ Nos. 681, 915.
§ No. 957. ‖ Nos. 1057, 1064, 1095.

disaffection would spread to England also; but Henry dissembled his feelings, and caused false reports to be spread, that the magnitude of the disaster might not be appreciated. Lord chancellor Audeley was not ashamed to declare publicly that lord Thomas had sued for pardon. The truth was, the King had been only too anxious that he should accept it. Promises were made to him in abundance, but all in vain. Deliverance of his father, and pardon not only for his own rebellion, but also for the Archbishop's murder, were freely offered him, but he refused all terms. The English Council scarcely knew what to do. A special meeting which had been arranged to consider the Irish crisis did not come off owing to the diversity of opinions. The duke of Norfolk, whose experience of the country ought to have made his opinion valuable, was anxious to avoid responsibility, and contrived to absent himself from Court just at the appointed time. His advice had been neglected in the past, and he threw upon Cromwell the responsibility for all the disasters. His policy had been to conciliate the Geraldines, but he was overruled by Skeffington and Cromwell. The course ultimately taken was the inevitable result of these complications in the past. Skeffington was again sent over to Ireland as lord Deputy to face the consequences of his own policy, and he addressed himself, unwillingly enough, to a task that seemed almost hopeless.*

He passed into Wales, or at least as far as Chester,† but remained for some time upon the coast, unwilling to cross without reinforcements, which the King ordered to be raised as secretly as possible, not to spread alarm in England. The news from Ireland, in fact, was so bad that the Court weakly endeavoured to suppress it

* Nos. 1095, 1141, 1193. † No. 1102.

altogether, giving orders that no one should speak of the affairs of that country at all, lest it should create disturbance. The earl of Kildare, meanwhile, died in the Tower, and disconcerted the plans of those who thought his son might be induced to accept a pardon in the hope of seeing him at liberty. There was little enough ground for believing that they were right in any case. Lord Thomas had just gained a great victory over the King's forces and slain more than 1,500 of the King's men. Skeffington himself had written more than once since he left London that he was undone if he crossed the Channel. But cross he inevitably must, and on the 14th October he at length set sail. Two days later he was anchoring under Lambay Island, a few miles north of Dublin, and received news that the city and castle of Dublin were in the power of the enemy. The report was not strictly true, but numerous letters soon reached the ship, imploring the new Deputy to come to the aid of the citizens. Skeffington called a council, the result of which was that Sir William Brereton and John Salisbury were allowed to land and proceed to Dublin if they found it safe, while the Deputy and the rest of the fleet were to go on to Waterford. Brereton and Salisbury made their entry into Dublin in safety, and received a hearty welcome from the mayor, who, however, showed them that they had been driven to take truce with lord Thomas for six weeks, on condition that they should obtain his pardon of the King and his appointment as lord Deputy besides, or else surrender the city. The covenant, they said, had been broken on his side almost as soon as it was struck, for he had burnt the corn of the prior of Kilmainham the very night after Brereton's landing; but he had taken three pledges of the best men in Dublin,

and had sixteen sons and heirs of some of their best men as hostages, so that it would seem they were greatly at a disadvantage.*

As the wind would not serve to convey Skeffington and the fleet to Waterford, he after a few days abandoned the intention, and yielded to the wishes of the citizens of Dublin that he would land there instead. His landing seems to have produced considerable effect. Lord Thomas had already retired some distance from the city, and as Skeffington moved out to pursue him he shifted from place to place. Skeffington caused him to be proclaimed a traitor at the high cross at Drogheda, and took measures to have a sentence of excommunication issued against him for the murder of archbishop Allen,—a step in which there was necessarily some delay in consequence of the See being void.† He then sent a detachment on an expedition through the counties of Kildare and Carlow to Waterford, where he himself meant originally to have landed. The enemy did not care to molest them, but turned northwards to ravage Trim and Dunboyne; while, further north still, O'Neil invaded and laid waste the lands of the baron of Slane and the modern county of Louth. The bolder spirits in Dublin felt indignant that Skeffington made no attempt to punish these outrages. The rebels were but a contemptible band, without an archer among them, nor had they any artillery, yet the Deputy would scarcely permit his army to quit Dublin, and in fact made a dishonorable truce while he might have effectually broken their power. If matters were to go on like this, it was said, the King had better pardon lord Thomas at

* Nos. 1193, 1257, 1389. *See* the full text of this last in State Papers, II. 203.

† No. 1418 (*see* full text in State Papers, II. 205). No. 1420.

once to save further outlay. The new Deputy was too old and too much troubled by illness to prosecute the war with vigor.

I must not conclude without expressing once more my acknowledgments for Mr. Martin's continued assistance in this work, and also for Mr. Brodie's useful services, especially in the preparation of the Index.

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* Nos. 1573-4. *See* full text of the former in the State Papers.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1534.

1. The KING'S MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.*

Pocock, II. 523.

Articles devised by the King's Council in justification of his marriage with Anne Boleyn, and his proceedings in the divorce.

1. The archbishop of Canterbury's judgment against the first marriage was founded on the decisions of the most famous universities in Christendom and of the whole English clergy. 2. Decisions of councils are against removal of causes from the country in which they are initiated, and Parliament did not desire the inheritance of this realm to depend on "the bishop of Rome, by some men called the Pope," who has detained the cause at Rome, and "would have made a commodiously and wealthy law lately, both for us and him, by which good people, living within the limits of true matrimony within this realm, shall not by malice or evil will be so long detained and interrupted from their right as in times past, nor unjust matrimony shall have his unlawful and incestuous demoure as by delays to Rome it was wont to have." Hence our Prince's long protracted cause of matrimony has been ended here "with brief success of issue already had and other like to follow." 3. The rejection of our Prince's excusator at Rome is against equity and a precedent injurious to all potentates. 4. A general council is superior to all bishops. 5. And any man, especially a prince, may appeal from the bishop of Rome to the Council. 6. After which appeal the bishop of Rome ought to do nothing to the appellant's prejudice; so that, since the King's appeal, all his censures may be despised. 7. Excommunication ought not to be executed, except in cases of deadly sin, and then only on obstinate persons. 8. Bishops are bound first to admonish and reprove before excommunicating; which course has been followed by our good archbishop of Canterbury since he came to his dignity, admonishing the King that he lived in unlawful matrimony. And how God is therewith pleased appears by many things, (1) issue being so soon had of this lawful matrimony; (2) so fair weather with plenty of corn and cattle; (3) peace and amity sought by foreign princes; (4) the purity of the air and freedom from pestilence for so long a time. 9. The Pope is undeserving of authority even by their own decrees, "for he is both baste, and came to his dignity by simony," and is guilty of heresy in refusing the King's appeal.

Printed by Berthelet, London, 1533.

* This appears to be the book of nine articles issued at Christmas 1533 (*see* Vol. VI., No. 1571), notwithstanding the reference to Parliament, which might seem to refer to the Act of Succession passed in 1534.

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2. The King's Appeal to a General Council.

Cleop. E. vi. 320. B. M.

A speech or sermon in defence of the conduct of Henry VIII. in the divorce, commencing, "If mortall creatures to theyr heddes souveraynes and naturell princes be chiefly bounde next unto God."

It ends with five articles, as follows:—

1. A general council lawfully gathered is or ought to be superior to all jurisdictions. 2. Princes have only two ways to attain right,—in spiritual matters, an appeal to the General Council, and in temporal matters the sword. Whoever tries to take away these natural defences must be withstood by them and their subjects. 3. A law has been passed to prohibit appeals to Rome. The King's long protracted cause of matrimony has been brought to a final and prosperous end according to God's law, with brief success of issue already, and other like to follow. 4. The King has provoked and appealed from the Pope's unjust sentence to a General Council, which appeal the Pope has refused. His interdicts, censures, and other cursed inventions ought to be abhorred and despised and manfully withstood. 5. The bishop of Rome has no jurisdiction or authority by Holy Scripture or Christ's law more than any other bishop. This bishop is a bastard, and attained his dignity by simony, and for refusing the King's appeal, and for supporting the diabolical decree of his predecessor Pius, is determined to be a heretic by a General Council.

Pp. 7. *Endd.:* Concerning the General Council.

R. O.

2. Draft of the preceding five articles.

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* Capita rerum.

3. Preamble of a [Proclamation].

R. O.

Stating that the King is not under the jurisdiction or power of any prince or potentate, and all causes within the realm ought to be judged there and not elsewhere. After the King's cause of matrimony has been determined within his realm, Clement, now bishop of Rome, has promulgated certain decrees and sentences against the King and his realm, intending to publish them in most slanderous and perverse wise. For redress thereof, though the King need not use any other course than to resist and let the execution of them by his own power, seeing they were void and of none effect in law, still he has appealed to the holy Council General now next to be holden.

By this appeal the effect of the sentences, if they were of any before, is now clearly and undoubtedly suspended, and the cognition of the said cause, and also of the iniquity and presumption of the said bishop of Rome, clearly devolved to the said Council, so that neither these decrees and sentences nor their publication ought to be feared.

P. 1. *Endd.*

4. [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]*

R. O.

I have received yours of the 7th inst. showing that you have moved the King and his Council for the victualling of this town, and that some made answer that there had been conveyed into this town 60,000 qrs. of wheat. There have not come 5 qrs. since Michaelmas was twelvemonths. I think both the pales will hardly furnish this town when need requires. There are not in the town above 1,500 qrs., and if the King would cause the

* This letter must have been written in December 1533. *See* Vol. VI., Nos. 1500, 1505. But the correspondence about the victualling of Calais evidently was continued into the year 1534, to which the letter immediately following this belongs. Vol. VI., No. 1482, is probably of the year 1534 also.

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customers' books in all the ports of England to be searched, he would soon find where the deceit arose. As to other victuals, the bearer has with him a note both out of the customers' books and the searchers'.

Corrected draft, p. 1.

5. [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. I have several times written to you for the victualling of this town, but have had no answer, and if war break out, as it is expected, between us and the Flemings, we shall be in great perplexity. There are not six bullocks here to be had, much less cheese, tallow, malt, or beer, and we are so near driven that if the Council will not set the restraint free, that we may be victualled from all parts of the realm, we shall be undone. We beg that all men of arms and others of the retinue may come hither to do their duty, or that others may be had in their room, and that Robt. Fowler and the surveyor be sent hither with speed, for this night 40 foot of wall has fallen on the south side of the town. Also, that we may have a plain answer about the Main brook and Mr. Wingfield's marsh, lest danger arise. I send the verdict of the Commissioners, of the men of Guisnes, and of the Marches. The lord of Suffolk and you, with others, were commissioners at the King's last being here.

We think Beauchamp's tower and the other towers of a great height should be pulled down, for if any siege should take place it might fill the dykes, leaving an entry to the enemy.

Draft, pp. 2. *Endd.:* Copies of letters sent to Mr. Cromwell and others.

6. [Sir Ric. Whetthyll] to Master Marshal [of Calais].

R. O. I and others of the King's Council have received your letter showing that the King will grant free liberty to his realm to victual this town,* but would have us victualled after a rate, and that Master Cromwell would not take our words by promise that none shall pass this town or marches, but would have us bound in sums of money, as you will see by copy of a letter sent to him from hence, which was devised by Sir Robt. Wingfield.

Some hold other opinions, as ye shall hereafter perceive. Mr. Cromwell's letter declares that the King's pleasure is, first, that we should be bound, and then that the realm should be put at liberty to victual this town. Secondly, to appoint a rate as we think good. Thirdly, to devise a mode by which the town may be victualled and the realm not impaired. Some thought that if we had Sandwich, Dover, and Hythe, in Kent, it would be sufficient for beeves, muttons, wheat, and malt; and take London also to be free, and one port in Essex, another in Suffolk, and another in Norfolk, would cause us to be better victualled than we be, and that the King and Council command the customers' books to come together once again at London, and the customers' books of this town likewise, to see how they agree. Suggests that the King might ordain that no victual coming to this town out of England should be carried out of it, but to make a rate for this town and country is impossible; for if "they (the) country war ovar . . . . . and they vitelles destryed, they mene most be take in for sowrty of they towne," and if there were a navy at sea, it would be hard to get a rate out of England. Therefore, either the realm must be set at liberty, or the King and his Council must appoint the places he thinks most fit to victual us.

I beg you to show this to my lords of Norfolk and Suffolk, the King's Council, and to Mr. Cromwell, when he is come home, for my lord of Norfolk at his being here willed us to write to you. We also desire you to sue for

* *See* Vol. V., Nos. 1702–3.

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6. [Sir Ric. Whetthyll] to Master Marshal [of Calais]—*cont.*

the liberty of this town for merchant strangers and merchants of this town to come in and go out with merchandise out of the King's realm, as was granted in the book sent hither by Master Cromwell.

Hol., pp. 2. *Draft.*

7. Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for helping me with my bill. I only intend my own surety, and to avoid the danger of the law, if I should be elected, *nulla licentia præhabita.* I will be with you tomorrow morning. Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My assured friend. *Sealed.*

8. [Christopher Hales to Cromwell.]

R. O. "This paper shall let you see how I am now infected with covetousness, because I am partly constrained."*

I have spoken with Mr. Bedyll and done your errand to him. I find him very good to me touching the archdeacon's house at St. Stephen's, which will be no little commodity to me if I could obtain it by your help. The archdeacon is much better lodged at the college of Wyngham. St. Stephen's consists of the house and 10 or 12 acres of land. The parsonage, worth 10*l.* a year, belongs to the archdeaconry, which is let for 10 marks, and the residue to me. It is too much for me to desire, but I would not refuse it if I might get it by your help. I beg you will write to Bedyll to ask it of the archdeacon, who is now at Padocke at his learning, as I should like to be in the house at Easter. Let this bill be secret.

Hol., p. 1.

1 Jan. **9.** New Year's Gifts.

R. O. New year's gifts given to the King, 1 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.

By the Queen. A goodly gilt bason, having a rail or board of gold in the midst of the brim, garnished with rubies and pearls, wherein standeth a fountain, also having a rail of gold about it garnished with diamonds; out thereof issueth water, at the teats of three naked women standing at the foot of the same fountain.

By the Princess [*blank*]. By the lady Mary [*blank*].

Bishops. The same names as in the list for 1 Jan. 1532 (Vol. V. No. 686), with the omission of the bishop of Ely. Most of the gifts are money.†

Dukes and Earls. As in list for 1532. Suffolk's gift is a book garnished with gold, having therein a clock.

Lords. The same names as in list for 1532, except that lords Powes, Burrough and Wm. Howard take the place of lords Edmund Howard, Geo. Grey and Delawarre.

Duchesses, Countesses, and Ladies. Lady Margaret Angwisshe, countess of Shrewsbury, lady Anne (now Queen). Ladies Stannope, Oughtrede, Mary Rocheford, Tailbous and Darell omitted.

The new names are the duchesses of Richmond and Suffolk, ladies Kildaire, Zouche, Bulleyn (Sir Jas. Bulleyn's wife), Mary Care, Baynton, Howard (lord William's wife), and Herbert of Troye.

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* See Vol. VI., No. 1574. This letter was evidently written not many days after the 28th Dec. 1533, but the precise date is uncertain.

† The sums given both by bishops and by others are generally, but with several exceptions, the same as in the list of "moneys given to the King's grace for New Year's gifts," 24 Hen. VIII. (*i.e.*, 1533), printed in Strype's Eccl. Mem. I., pt. i., 211.

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Chaplains. The abbot of Glastonbury, the prior of Tynnemouth, Dr. Rawson and the princess's schoolmaster omitted. "By Layland, priest, two books of stories, with the King's grace."

Gentlewomen. Mrs. Henneage and Mrs. Hilles, wife of the serjeant of the Cellar.

Knights. Sir Henry Guldeford and Sir Nic. Harvy, omitted. Sir Wm. Poulet, comptroller, Sir Thos. Nevell, Sir Fras. Weston and Sir Jas. Bulleyn occur in addition.

Gentlemen. Robt. Amadas, Penyson, Wm. Knevett, young Weston, Jerome Molyne, Matthew Barnard, Goron Bartinis, Alerd, Lee, Rawlyns, Harman Hull, Lucas Gunner, Hubbert of St. Katherine's, Thos. Flower, Bartholomew Tate and Stephen Andrew are omitted. The new names are, John Godsalf, of the Signet, Hen. Knevett, Ric. Gresham, John Hasylwoode, of the Receipt, Coyffyn, master of the Queen's horse, Antony Toote, Ric. Atsill, an Almain, polisher of stones, Baptist Dyer, a Portingaille, and one Forster, dwelling in Wood Street.

The presents are of the same kind as in previous lists. Among them occur a silver gilt compass, 69¾ oz., a goodly table of Hercules, a table of Our Lord, a tablet of gold with an antike face, a prymer of written hand in vellum, a goodly clock, an "esposier" of gold with a chain, a goodly table of St. Jerome, a tablet of gold with a device of Venus and Cupidoo, two "seviettes" and a marmoset.

II. New year's gifts given by the King, 1 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.

To the Queen, ——,* the Princess, ——,* and the Lady Mary, ——.*

The list of names includes most of the persons from whom the King received gifts, with the following in addition: the earl of Essex, lord Ferrers, the Lord Chamberlain with the Queen, lord of Lincoln, lord Marques Dorset, the lord of Surrey, lady Margret Angwisshe, lady Stannope, lady Shelton, Sir J. Shelton's wife, lady Margaret Grey, Mrs. Marshall, mistress of the maidens, Mrs. Zouche, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Gambaige, Mrs. Assheley, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Margery, Mrs. Cobham, Mrs. Morres, Mrs. Toppes, Mrs. Nurse, Mrs. Hilles, Sir Ric. Sacheverell, Sir John Shelton, Sir Wm. Pounder, Roger Radclif, Antony Knevet, Dr. Butte, Wm. Skidmore, gentleman usher, Lee, gentleman usher, John Parker, of the Robes, the King's master cook, Geo. Lufkin, Blakennall, yeoman of the Crown, Mark Anthony.

The presents are plate. The names of the makers, Freman, Wolf, Cornelis, and T. Trappes, are appended to each article. To the duchess of Richmond and lady Margaret Angus, the King gave gifts himself, so no article is put to their names.

Signed at beginning and end by the King.

Paper roll: Endd.

1 Jan. R. O. **10.** NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Primo die Januarii, anno xxv. R.R. H. VIII.

List of plate received from John Freman, Cornelis Heyes, Morgam Wolf, and Thos. Trappes, goldsmiths, for new year's gifts, with the names of the persons to whom each article is given.

Total, 3,962 oz. = 1,023*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*

i. Plate mended by Freman, the year ending 31 Dec.

White pots, with the bottom out and "evill booged," received from John Aman, of the Pitcher-house. New burnishing and boiling a pair of covered basons and a constable's mace against the Queen's coronation. Remaking a parcel gilt pot received from Hen. Collyer, late clerk of the Jewel-house with lady Mary. 10 June 25 Hen. VIII., a glass of silver with a cover, the brim of which is to be made deeper; making a jug and other articles for the Princess, &c. 60*l.* 4*s.* 2¼*d.*

ii. Plate new made and mended by Cornelis Heyes, 6 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. A salt of gold, with a cover, called the murrion, whereof the murrion head was broken in the neck

* Blanks.

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10. New Year's Gifts—*cont.*

that holdeth up the salt. Changing the Cardinal's arms in the knop of the cover of a gilt cup, into the King's arms. March. The salt called the "murrion," the foot of the salt and the legs of the "murrion" being broken. From the Jewel-house in the Tower, a sceptre with the dove broken off, which was new made. Changing the arms of Spain to those of England on a stool to lift one on horseback, &c. 4*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*

Total, 1,088*l.* 0*s.* 7¼*d.* Freman was paid by Thos. Cromwell, master and treasurer of the Jewels, and Heyes, Wolf and Trappes by Sir Brian Tuke.

Large paper, pp. 10. *Signed by the King at the beginning and end. Endd.*

1 Jan. R. O. **11.** Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

The prior of King's Langley tells me you have been very good master to him, in which I think you do well. I know neither the place nor his adversary, but I have seen several of his charters, showing that former kings have been good to the house, and I see no reason why such an officer as Mr. Verney should do them wrong. I hear that Steph. Draner, of Cranebroke, escheator* of Kent, has not yet received his commission for that office. It is not well that things should be so ordered, for all this while he is unable to do the King service. I can see no cause for it, unless it be detained that fees may be exacted. My lord Treasurer appoints all escheators, and some of his substitutes must have been misbehaving. Canterbury, the day of Circumcision of our Lord God.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

2 Jan. R. O. **12.** Thomas Lord Lawarr to Cromwell.

I thank you for your kindness to me and others of lord Dacre's executors. I am much behindhand, for I have been greatly charged since my father's death, eight years ago, and have but little land. I have out of my hands at present more than 900 marks. Ask the King, therefore, to have pity on my poverty, and that I might tarry at home until he thinks I can do him service. I will come at two days' warning. For other matters my proxy should be as good, for I can reason no matter, but say yea or nay, for the impediment God has given me in my tongue. I am not able to abide more charges without help. If, however, the King insist upon it, I shall come. At my poor house, 2 Jan. *Signed.*

P.S., in his own hand: Give credence to this bearer.

P. 1. *Add.:* To my very special and good friend, Mr. Cromwell.

2 Jan. R. O. **13.** Sir Will. Goryng to Cromwell.

I beg your favor for the bearer for a matter in the Guildhall between himself and Geo. Tadlow, haberdasher, of London, who made the bearer his factor at Bordeaux in lading 98 tuns of wine, for which the bearer had not sufficient money to pay for 40 tuns, which he took up on credit. George is sued for payment of the same, and to save his credit sent his bills of hand to the bearer, promising payment; but as he failed to keep his word, the bearer was arrested beyond sea and imprisoned for nine months. As George has sold the wine, and will not pay the bearer, I beg you will take the matter in hand. Burton, 2 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

3 Jan. Vienna Archives. **14.** Chapuys to Charles V.

The little pamphlet (*livret*) composed by the Council, which I lately sent to your Majesty, is only a preamble and prologue of others more

* Escheator in 25 & 26 Hen. VIII.

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important, which are now being printed. One is called *Defensorium Pacis*, written in favor of the emperor Loys, of Bavaria, against apostolic authority. Formerly no one dared read it, for fear of being burnt, but now it is translated into English so that all the people may see and understand it. The other is entitled, "Concerning Royal and Priestly Authority," and proves that bishops ought to be equal to other priests, except in precedence and in the honor showed them in church, and that kings and princes ought to be sovereign over churchmen, according to the ancient law, which is the point most agreeable to the King, and have the administration of their temporal goods. The King will certainly try to put this last in execution, as well on account of his hatred for churchmen as from covetousness, and will be urged on by the Lady and his Council. In order to encroach upon the sovereignty over the Church, it has been proposed to give the archbishop of Canterbury the seal of the Chancery, and pass bulls, dispensations, and other provisions under it. If the Pope had been as diligent as these people are in trying to serve him this trick, there would have been no question of such disorders. Your Majesty may consider that since God has abandoned these people, and allowed them to do such execrable acts, and taken away their senses, there is fear for the safety of the Queen and Princess, as they would think that when these persons were dead, they would be free from all trouble on the part of your Majesty. Every one here fears this. Being unable to apply any other remedy, I thought of causing a third person to show to Cremuel, Norfolk and others of the Council, that though your Majesty should be urged on by the Spaniards, and yourself wished to declare war (of which, however, there was no question at all), there was no fear of a war while the Queen lived, as she daily charged me to beg you not to think of making war on her behalf, as she would rather die. I should also let them know, in the same way, that it would cause suspicion if anything happened either to her or to the Princess. I have not yet had an opportunity of putting this into practice, and have been waiting to hear the Queen's advice.

The King's chief purpose in composing this book is to justify himself to the people and gain their favor; but he is mistaken, for he has only irritated them more, even those who are slightly contaminated with Lutheranism. Cremuel showed one of the books to the Scotch ambassador, who said that if the councillors of Scotland had done such a thing they would have been all burnt without mercy, and with good cause.

Two Scotch bishops and an earl are expected shortly, to treat of peace. It is thought they may ask for the Princess as a wife for their King. If the peace depends upon that, they will conclude nothing, as the King will never consent. The ambassador here has already spoken of it, saying that even if she is a bastard, as they wish to make her, she is so virtuous and of such a family, that the King would not care for more. The bishop of Paris has not stayed here as long as was expected. He left the morrow of Innocents' day. It does not seem as if he had done much, and he has only had half the present the King intended to give him, a sign that he did not bring all the news the King wished, or that he spoke too much against the pamphlet.

The doctor of whom I last wrote* has not yet left. It is said he will go tomorrow. I have not been able to find out anything about his charge more than the conjectures in my last letters.

I was told that the King was sending another to Germany† to stir up the Lutheran princes and cities, so as to give your Majesty trouble, and prevent

* See Vol. VI., No. 1558, last paragraph. There is no doubt that this was Dr. Thomas Legh, whose mission had been determined on some time before. See Nos. 1194 and 1222 in the same volume.

† Nicolas Heath.

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14. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

you from attacking him, which is the thing he fears most in the world, as he knows that then he would not be master either of his subjects or of their goods, as he is now, nor have opportunity to attend to his own affairs, ("et quil ne luy donnera a entendre a ses affaires.") While he has the power of taking what he wants from his subjects, he will not cease to make plots against your Majesty. I have been told of a thing that seems unlikely, but as my informant is an honest man I mention it. It is that the King intends to cause the Lutheran princes and cities of Germany to make war on the Pope and descend into Italy. The French king will then send an army to Italy on pretence of defending the Church, and the two armies will join and march where Francis thinks best.

It is said that the King has intelligence with the duke of Ferrara and others who are opposed to the Pope. I believe he will do everything he can without spending much money; but he has not much talent that way, being more stingy than he was, and besides he has not much money, if the goods of the Church and the taxes which he wishes to impose do not help him.

I hear that the King means to remove the Queen to the house already appointed for her. She does not advise me to speak to him, for if I speak firmly he may be irritated, and speaking mildly will only encourage him. If the personage sent by your Majesty were to arrive soon, it would prevent her ill-treatment and confirm the goodwill of good people, who, as I hear from several quarters, are astonished at the delay in sending someone.

The Princess has only one chamber-woman with her, and is in the worst lodging of the house. The people regret their treatment, and seem to be on the watch to move at the first favorable opportunity. Many of them say this openly. All men of judgment, either at the Court or elsewhere, are dismayed. The Vice-Chamberlain (Sir John Gage), who is of the Council, and one of the wisest and most experienced in war of the whole kingdom, has renounced his office and gone to a charterhouse, intending, with the consent of his wife, to become a Carthusian. The bishop of Lincoln, who was at the beginning one of the promoters of the divorce, has said several times since Christmas that he would rather be the poorest man in the world than ever have been the King's councillor and confessor. London, 3 Jan. 1534.

Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

4 Jan. **15.** Stokesley, Bishop of London, to Bedell.

R. O. Has just received by Bedell's servant, the bearer, his letters, with a copy of letters which, he says, are subscribed upon condition by the abbess and sisters of Syon. Would gladly have subscribed this as Bedell wishes, but, as he remembers, the clergy did not treat expressly of this marriage, but only of the invalidity of the first marriage, and that by the discussion of two conclusions whereupon that wholly rested, one appertaining to the learning of theologians and the other of lawyers. These the clergy thought to be true, whereupon, with the trust of his own learning and others' besides, the archbishop of Canterbury gave sentence of divorce in the first marriage, and so proceeded to the approbation of this one, as the only obstacle, the previous marriage, was removed by the sentence of divorce. Therefore, if Stokesley were to subscribe to Bedell's form that the clergy of both provinces determined this marriage to be good, whereof by name they spoke no word, would seem to subscribe more from affection than from known or supposed truth, and so bring his learning and conscience in less estimation. Advises, therefore, that before the letter is published with the subscriptions, this point should be reformed, as he has marked in the copy (saving my lord elect and Bedell's better advice), so as to avoid the calumnies of

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opponents. Would have left the copy untouched and written that point new in this letter but for the messenger's hurry.

If this may please and serve, will subscribe a new clean copy whenever Mr. Morice or any other comes for it, and will do what the King and Council wish towards procuring the subscription of the abbess and sisters of Sion in case of their obstinacy. Would have come to the Court, but is suffering from vertigo. Has not been well since Christmas, though yesterday, for gladness of the repairing of my lord elect and Bedell to his house, he was the more "alegre," and made the better countenance. Mr. Morice came to speak to him late last night. Suspecting that his coming was concerning this matter, and knowing that they were obstinate, sent answer that he would not speak with him without commission from some of the King's Council.

Complains of being calumniated as if he was treacherous or less well affected in this cause than he has shown himself in his journeys through the world, not to mention that he recovered it when it had slipped through the ambassadors' fingers and was despaired of. Bedell knows what he has done at St. Paul's, when he almost alone supported it. 4 Jan. 1533. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* To the right hon. Mr. Bedell, of the King's Council.

4 Jan. **16.** HENRY LOCKWOOD to CROMWELL.

R. O. We trust you will continue your benevolence to the College as you have begun. But be not offended if I say, *qui cito dat bis dat.* Extreme need compels me to call upon you. I am so weary that I repent I ever was called to govern this college. I have so impoverished it with this tedious exchanging with the King, spending all I found in the college, and all I can get from my friends. Remember that I was one of the first suitors to you after you were put in authority under the King, and have been so ever since. I am ashamed to say what I have spent by living in London for the signing of this new book,—certainly above 100 marks. If you could help us I should recover it in a few years, as my lord elect of Chester can inform you. I will perform my promise, as God shall enrich us. Christ's College, Cambridge, 4 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

5 Jan. **17.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. When I was lately at Forde, it was brought to my notice that Dering
Letters, 277. had lately compiled, since Henry Gold came to be examined before me, a tract *De duplici Spiritu* in defence of Gold and the Nun's revelation. I have examined him, and he admits the fact, but says he burned the book. I have made him write out the whole effect of it and send you the copy. Pray examine Gold, and such as you think fit, whether they know of any such book, for the person who informed me says it was delivered to Gold, and he thinks that Gold has it still. Oxford, 5* Jan. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the King's Council.

5 Jan. **18.** RICHARD PEXALL, the old Abbot of Leicester, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have applied myself to accomplish what you propose in your letters, and thank you for your pains in the establishment of my living now in mine old age. Leicester Monastery, 5 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

* Misprinted 6th in the Letters.

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5 Jan. **19.** CROMWELL to [CRANMER].

Harl. MS. 6148, f. 81. B. M.

The King has ordered him to desire [Cranmer] to send hither Mr. Heth, whom his highness intends to send as ambassador to treat with the princes of Germany concerning the King's great cause of matrimony and other matters. Cranmer is to instruct Heth in the justness and equity of the said cause. London, 5 Jan.

The King intends also to practise certain things in Germany concerning the authority of the bp. of Rome.

Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* By Master Crumwell.

5 Jan. **20.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 276.

According to the King's commands I will send to you tomorrow Mr. Heth, who is a most meet man for the King, but he lacks all things suitable for his journey, and hath no benefice or promotion. I am not able to help him. In his acquaintance with the King's great cause no man can better defend it. Otford, 5 Jan. *Signed.*

Add.: To mine especial and singular good friend, Master Cromwell.

21. EMBASSY to the GERMAN PRINCES.

R. O.

Instructions given to Nich. Heythe, clk., and Chr. Mount, whom the King sends as his agents to the dukes of Bavaria, viz., to Lewis, the county palatine elector, and his two brothers, William and Frederic, the duke John of Saxony, the landgrave van Hesse, and the abps. of Colayne, Trevers and Magounce.

1. Mr. Heath is to take with him the King's letters of credence to the said dukes and abps., with the copies of other books and writings prepared for his despatch. He is to associate with Mont, who is now with the dukes of Bavaria, and repair to their court first; afterwards to the other princes'. On being admitted to an audience they shall refer to the messenger heretofore sent to the King from some of the princes for defence of their confederation, towards which the King by his agents has contributed 50,000 cr., and has been desired by some of the princes to send a trusty servant authorised to treat with them. They shall say that the King has sent them to the said princes out of old friendship and for the zeal they bear to God's word and the extirpation of errors by which Christ's people have been kept under the yoke of the bishops of Rome. Wishing to make common cause with them, he has commissioned his agents to declare to them the whole progress of his great cause of matrimony, the intolerable injuries done him by the bishop of Rome, called the Pope, and the means by which he intends to maintain his just cause. In this they are to note two principal points,—(1) the justice of the King's cause, and (2) the order and process used therein. On the first point they shall show that the King has done everything for the discharge of his conscience, so that no one can complain of him; that he has not trusted merely to his own judgment, but has been strengthened in his opinion by the clergy of both provinces in his realm and by the most famous universities of Christendom, and by the evident words of God's law. And, therefore, by the consent of his nobles, spiritual and temporal, and to the comfort of all his commons, and finally by the judgment of the abp. of Canterbury, he has been divorced from that unlawful marriage with the princess dowager, and has espoused the lady Anne, marquess of Pembroke, "whose approved and excellent virtues, that is to say, the purity of her life, her constant virginity, her maidenly and womanly pudicity, her soberness, her chasteness, her meekness, her wisdom, her descent of right noble and high parentage, her education in all good and laudable thewes and manners, her aptness to procreation of children, with other infinite good qualities, more to be regarded

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and esteemed than the only progeny, be of such approved excellency as cannot be but most acceptable unto Almighty God, and deserve His high grace and favour, to the singular weal and benefit of the King's realm and subjects."

If any of the princes object that the King has occasioned scandal by not observing in all points the common order, they shall reply in the words of Scripture and the Pope's own laws, *Quod justo lex non est posita, sed ubi Spiritus Dei ibi libertas est*, and that in things prohibited by Divine law conscience must be obeyed above all things, that the King's cause being fully examined in his own conscience, enlightened by the spirit of God, he was, by the means above rehearsed, discharged of his first marriage, and "at liberty to exercise the benefit of God for procreation of children and the lawful use of matrimony necessary for the relief of man's infirmity." Human law itself admits that it is better to brave all the censures of the Church than to offend one's own conscience. Yet the King cannot be taxed with want of respect to the world after pursuing his cause seven years and more at Rome, and being continually delayed. On his first scruples the King sent to the bishop of Rome as Christ's vicar, who had the keys of knowledge, to dissolve his doubts; but the said bishop refused to take any knowledge of it, and desired the King would ask for a commission to be sent into his realm, authorised to determine the cause, "then pretending that it might in no wise be entreated at Rome, but only within the King's own realm." He accordingly delegated his whole power to Campeggio and Wolsey, giving them also a special commission in form of a decretal, wherein he declared the King's marriage null, and empowered him to marry again. In the open commission also he gave them full authority to give sentence for the King, yet secretly he gave them instructions to burn the commission decretal and not proceed upon it, but suspend the matter. At the time of sending the commission, moreover, he also sent the King a brief written in his own hand, admitting the justice of his cause, and promising *sanctissime sub verbo pontificis* that he would never advocate it to Rome; notwithstanding which he sent out citations requiring the King to appear at Rome in person, or else to exhibit a proxy—a manifest iniquity, and injurious to the privileges of the realm.

Now that the Pope makes such claims it is time for princes to know the ground of his and their authorities, for he might cite them all to appear at Rome and forsake their realms. Moreover, Rome is not a safe place either for the King himself or for his proctor, if he should send one—least of all for the cause. Moreover, one Dr. Kerne, the King's subject, being then at Rome, and understanding that his Highness was called to appear before one Capasuccha, dean of the Rota, in answer to the Princess Dowager, loyally, as the King's subject, exhibited matters excusatory why he should not be compelled either to appear or send a proctor, yet Capasuccha, with the Pope's concurrence, rejected him as an excusator, not having the King's proxy, which if it had been given would have been a pernicious precedent for other princes, and proceeded in the principal cause in spite of repeated appeals by Kerne. And though the King's ambassadors showed the Pope the determinations of the universities, and how it was contrary to his own laws that a prince should be cited out of his dominions, Kerne was still prohibited from defending him. Thus the Pope went on adding new injuries and issuing very slanderous briefs against the King, and finally, to accomplish his malice, determined to publish a sentence of excommunication against him; of which the King being advertised, appealed to the next General Council. The Pope refused to admit this appeal on the strength of a bull of Julius that he was superior to all General Councils, and that all were heretics and traitors who would appeal.

Considering the iniquity of these things, Christian princes ought to look to the preservation of their own estate and the maintenance of God's laws

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21. EMBASSY to the GERMAN PRINCES—*cont.*

The King is now determined to reduce the Pope's power within bounds, and not allow him to exercise any jurisdiction in his own realm. The envoys are to exhort the princes to maintain his cause at the General Council, and meanwhile to advise him how to proceed, according to articles written in a schedule signed with his hand, which they may exhibit at discretion; and shall desire them to inform the King if there be any articles concerning the common weal of their estate or abuses affecting God's word; in which case they will find the King and his realm always ready to assist them.

Draft in Derby's hand, corrected by Tuke, pp. 22. *Endd.:* Instructions for Mr. Hethe and Mr. Pagett.

R. O. 2. Another draft of part of the preceding instructions, with a clause inserted in the margin, desiring the princes to consult on the King's message at their next diet, which is to be holden at the Annunciation of Our Lady next ensuing.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 14, *with corrections by Derby.*

6 Jan. **22.** JOHN MORES to BEDELL.

R. O. Yesterday about 3 of the clock I delivered your letter to my lord of London, who suspected me of having opened it; and though I excused myself he was scantly satisfied, but afterwards entertained me and made me more cheer than he has to any of his neighbours this Christmas, and made me drink a cup of wine. He excused himself, but the more words he spake, as seemed me, the more folly he uttered. He has subscribed the copy I delivered in manner of a letter to my lady Abbess, and in another letter has advised the confessor and brethren to subscribe the King's new devised letter. I have not disclosed these matters to my lady Abbess because I perceive that in my absence from Sion the ladies there have communed with their confessors, and have been brought into such scrupulosity that they will never subscribe this new devised letter, nor yet the other. If master Cromwell think that the King will be contented with the first letter, write to my lord of London to subscribe the copy which I send, and that done, send it to me to Sion. My Lady knows no otherwise but that ye have the same letter still in your keeping, because I would know Mr. Cromwell's mind first. I will do what I can to get the second letter subscribed. Syon, 6 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Bedell, one of the King's Council.

7 Jan. **23.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

R. O. There is fallen unto me an humor that I may not go, and when I come into the air it driveth me into an ague, and then fall I ableeding. I beg therefore you will get me excused and learn the King's pleasure whom I shall make my proxy. Give credence to the bearer, Will. Clopton. Stansted, 6 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

7 Jan. **24.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Expecting to return has not written. Cromwell has been busy on the King's matters, and Smythe has been all this Christmas in Essex. Until I can speak with him nothing can be done in Seymour's matter. Densill will not meddle till then. He has not yet received the doe, "nor, I think, none shall have. Your new year's gift the King's majesty received right joyfully." It was presented by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kyngston, who said, "Although my lord Lisle be far from your Highness, yet doth

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he not forget you. To whom his Majesty answered, We thank him." Will tell him more in Calais touching the matter he wished him to speak of to Cromwell. His warrant for victualling was long since delivered to Smeth. Mr. Bryan says you shall not fail of your harness. He says you promised him a barrel of herrings and a hogshead of wine. If your patent of Claringdon had come, it had now been at a good point. Is promised an answer from Sir Anthony Wyndsore by Edmund Wyndsore touching the 40*l.* Learns by Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Sadler that you will have to agree with Boyes, "or else to depart from the Lieutenant's livery." Has delivered the wine to Kyngston, my lord of Carlisle and Mr. Cromwell. There is a rumor that you shall be made earl of Pembroke. The King goes tomorrow to Barnet, on Tuesday to Whitehall. Thursday, parliament begins, when it is said, there shall be a creation of divers estates, and some suppose the spiritualty shall depart with their temporalities, whereof many be glad and few bemoan them. The Inns of Court have kept revels at Christmas with such pastimes as hath not been seen, and the Pope is not set by. The King has kept a great court and is as merry and lusty as ever I see. I send you a book of the Pope's articles. I suppose you have seen them already. Mr. Graynefyeld promises to go with me. London, 7 Jan. 1533.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

7 Jan. R. O.

25. JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I sent you ½ lb. riband by Mr. Planckney, containing 17 pieces. As for your cap of "sharlet" I cannot be sped under 14 groats, nor of the "past launds" under 12*d.* apiece. I have received your letters by Colton and this bearer. Mr. Brian says your bill for St. Nicholas' church is not signed but he will do his best, and if he had had your patent of Claringdon it would now have been finished according to your desire. "But, Madam, "there is no remedy, your ladyship must needs depart with your little "*Purquoy;* the which I know well shall grieve your ladyship not a little." I delivered your tokens, especially Mr. Kingston's candlemaker, which was joyously accepted. He is preparing another for you, which I think will be some special thing. I delivered the King's new year's gift to his own hand, who accepted it right lovingly, and all the better for Mr. Kingston's and Mr. Brian's good preferment. I have consulted divers lawyers about the tinwork in the sanctuary ground, but I hear nothing to your advantage. Mr. Wyndsore has promised to show me the truth in two days, which you will know at my coming to Calais. As for the lieutenant's livery I see no likelihood but that my lord must agree with Boyes or else go from it. Boyes has not behaved well in making such complaints against my lord. I have paid the broiderer 6*s.* 8*d.* for your gorget, and shown Mr. Skot your pleasure, who is sorry the obligation ever came into the lewd fellow's hand.

I have searched for the black velvet gown, but can hear of none yet. There is no such rumor in court as you wrote touching my lord and you. Mr. Treasurer has not yet received the 40*l.* of Mr. Windsore, and will not pay it till he get it; "nor till this day the doe is not come to the White Hart for Mr. Densill." I hear nothing of Keme and your ladyship's cloth. When Smythe comes I think he knows how it stands. He went into Essex before Christmas, and I think will be here to night or tomorrow. When I have done with him I trust shortly to depart. Mr. Graynefilld has promised to go with me to Calais in six days. In anywise your ladyship must send *Purquoy,* for Master Brian asks for him two or three times a day. Since my coming I have found more friendship to my lord in Mr. Brian and Mr. Kingston than in any others. London, 7 Jan. 1533.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

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8 Jan. **26.** Margaret Lady Grey, late Servant of Katharine of Arragon.
See Grants in January, No. 4.

8 Jan. **27.** Richard Arche, priest, to Sir Edw. Baynton.

R. O. I would be glad to follow your counsel and do my utmost for our sovereign lord, but I think Dr. Powell, Mr. Baker and others, constituted proctors for the diocese of Sarum, should be discharged, and your commandment directed to the vicar general and the dean and chapter here to elect others in their places, with the King's letters in favor of such as his grace would have named ; and if his grace would name Dr. Bennet and me, he may be assured of the diocese of Sarum being on his side in all his causes, whereas others, as you know, were directly against his grace's cause, or absented themselves when they might have advanced it. I beg you to keep these letters secret, and despatch my servant as soon as possible, but if he bring any other letters concerning the premises, let them be delivered by another hand. Sarum, 8 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Sir Edward Baynton, Knt., Vice-Chamberlain with the Queen's grace.

28. Dr. Edward Powell.

R. O. Dr. Powell spoke against the King's marriage, and said to me several times that it was not lawful, unless any learned man could prove the contrary by Scripture, and made a book against it according to his judgment. I have heard him say my lord of Wiltshire was a heretic. He said so last summer when he lay here, and that he spake it to my Lord's grace. He has made certain books, as a book against the King's marriage, and other books which be all at home. He has said, both to me and other of his servants, viz., John Murton and Edmund Payntar, that the French king will never be true to our sovereign lord. He has a prebend at Sarysbury and another at Lincoln,* a benefice in the town of Sarum called St. Edmund's, to which belong St. Martin's in the said town, Whytparysshe, Comptonchammerlayne, Whytechyrche, and Homyngton. He has also two benefices called Mylksame and Bledon. His substance, to my knowledge, remains in his house. I know of no treasure he has conveyed away. His companions are the masters of the close of Sarum, some of his parishioners, and John Hamon his man of law. Other goods and chattels "I am not privy of." The most secret of his servants is John Murton, who keeps his house. There be at home John Murton, Edmund Paynter, Laurence Martyn, and Paul Sendy. He has in London five horses, and one at home,—their colours described. The persons whom he most trusts are the masters of the close, as Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Baker. As to what intelligence he had from Oxford, there was a scholar with him in Lent, but I cannot say he came from Oxford.

P. 1. *Endd.*

[9 Jan.] **29.** [Cranmer to Latimer.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 41. B. M. Cranmer's Works, ii. 308. The King is contented that he shall be admitted to preach before him on all the Wednesdays of next Lent. Advises him to take for his purpose some process of Scripture, the Gospel, Epistle, or other part, and expound it according to the pure sense and meaning thereof, not at all referring to his own causes and matters lately in controversy, or showing any sparkle or sus-

* Edw. Powell, S.T.P., prebendary of Sutton in Marisco, Lincoln, "was deprived, about 1534, for denying the King's supremacy, and afterwards executed, in the year 1540, on the same account." Le Neve, ii. 218. The list of prebendaries of Salisbury in Le Neve only begins in 1538.

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picion of grudge about his accusations. Also he must be very circumspect to omit all manner of speech sounding against any special man's acts or sayings, that the audience may not have occasion to slander his adversaries, which would seem to many that he was void of charity and unworthy to occupy that room. Nevertheless, if such occasion be given by the word of God, let none offence or superstition be unreprehended, specially if it be generally spoken without affection. Advises him not to be longer in the pulpit than an hour or an hour and a half, for the King and Queen may perhaps wax so weary that they shall have small delight to continue throughout to the end. "Therefore let the effect of the premises take no place in your mind, specially before this circumspect audience, to the intent that you in so doing need not to have any other declaration hereafter against the misreports of your adversaries." Desires him to come soon to London to prepare all things according to the expectation had in him.

Headed: "To the same."*

From Cranmer's letter book.

9 [Jan.] **30.** [Cranmer to Sampson.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 41 b. B. M. Cranmer's Works, ii. 309.

Mr. Latymer, a man of singular learning, virtuous example of living and sincere preaching the word of God, has lately been endangered and suffered great obloquy, and Cranmer has been misreported for licensing him to preach in his province. Intending the furtherance of the truth and the pure dispensation of the word of God, and in consideration of his discharge, the declaration of Mr. Latymer and the satisfaction of such misreporters, has asked the King to license Latymer to preach before him on the Wednesdays in Lent.

Desires him upon the King's pleasure then known, to discharge any assignment already appointed, and to require the person to be content. Has already admonished Latymer to prepare therefor.

Asks also that Shaxton, the Queen's almoner, may be assigned to preach on the third Sunday in Lent. Desires an answer by the bearer. Otford, 9 July.†

Begins: Master Deane.

From Cranmer's letter book.

9 Jan. **31.** Sir M. Constable to Cromwell.

R. O.

Asks Cromwell to be his excuse for not coming to the beginning of this Parliament on account of the General Sessions, especially for lack of Babthrop and Challoner, who, he reckons, might worst be spared in setting forward the King's pleasure about his commission for reformation of flocking. Will be at Wakefield on 15th Jan., and at Leeds on Friday and Saturday. As soon after as he can, will get home to his own house and come to the Parliament. Will wait upon Cromwell about Candlemas. Everyngham, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

10 Jan. **32.** Ric. Sampson to Cranmer.

R. O.

I have received your letters in favor of Mr. Latymer to preach before the King all the Wednesdays in Lent, notwithstanding any other appointed for the same, and for Mr. Shaxton, the Queen's almoner, to have the third Sunday in Lent. If I had known Shaxton's mind he should have had what

* This letter immediately follows in the MS. an undated letter to Latimer (No. cxxvii. in Cranmer's Letters) of which an abstract will appear later in this volume.

† So in MS., but apparently an error for "January."

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32. Ric. Sampson to Cranmer—*cont.*

day in Lent he would before the King, and yet shall have the third Sunday with no less good-will, though it was otherwise appointed more than two months ago. There is also one appointed for the Wednesdays in Lent, but if it be the King's pleasure that Latymer shall supply, I will be obedient. I favor him for his learning. I pray God it may be moderate. The signs are not most pleasant, since his teaching moveth no little dissension among the people wheresoever he cometh. This is either a token of new doctrine, or else of negligence in not expressing his mind more clearly to the people. I will speak nothing of your grace's licence. I trust it was well done and with such deliberation that wealth and quietness might grow amongst the people. You know that he was suspect for his preaching before the Convocation, of which I am a poor member. Wherefore your grace shall be author of this matter, and I no minister, except the King shall so command me. In all other things you shall have me as desirous and obedient to do you service as any poor man else. London, 10 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My lord of Canterbury's grace.

10 Jan. R. O. **33.** Thomas Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

Thanks him for the letter he wrote on the writer's behalf to my lord of Canterbury. Found the Archbishop in consequence his very good lord. According to his former letters has promised to retain Brian Talbot, and has restored to him the whole of his goods, as Cromwell wished; which were seized within our liberties in consequence of outlawry. Has moved my lord of Canterbury for Dr. Thornedon, warden of Canterbury College, Oxford, that he might be removed from thence, and be made warden of our manors, as Cromwell wished. Canterbury, Saturday, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

Jan. R. O. **34.** William Elys to Cromwell.

I received your letters by master Gostweke the Saturday after Twelfth-day, touching the resignation of my office in the Exchequer. I am without any disease, except that when I ride I make red water. I have nobody but you to help me, and if I were to resign I should be out of countenance. I have spent fourscore years in honesty, and will visit you at Easter. Norwich, Saturday after Twelfth-day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council. *Endd.*

35 William Elys to Cromwell.

R. O. I am diseased and cannot ride without making blood water, and cannot do my duty in the Exchequer. I beg you to have me in remembrance, and to show favor to Thos. Elys, my son. He has cost me 400 marks and more.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell.

12 Jan. R. O. **36.** The Mayor and Jurats of Rye to Cromwell.

We received yours dated London, 19th Dec., touching Thos. Sadler and Marg. Barclay, who intended to take passage at Rye with certain sums of money. On 12th Dec. last we brought them before us, but could find no certainty of their intentions, and therefore ordered them to be searched. We found in their purses 54*s.* 5½*d.* On further examination Thos. Sadler confessed to having five marks in a bag, which we seized, and gave notice to the lord Warden, to whom we committed them on the 29th. He examined

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them as politicly and gently as was possible, and sometimes with sharp words, the better to bring them to his purpose. Sadler confessed to have delivered 4*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* to the said Margaret, who brought us where the same money was, but we could find no more. 12 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

12 Jan. R. O. **37.** John [Kite] Bishop of Carlisle to Lord Lisle.

Commendations to my lady. Acknowledges a present of a barrel of herring and a piece of wine. Sends a token to my lady.

Added in his own hand: Thanks him again, and prays him to be good to his servant Rowland. London, 12 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

12 Jan. R. O. **38.** Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Lisle.

You have doubtless long since heard that the King has been pleased to establish my lady Princess to keep her estate at Hatfield beside London, and that my lady Mary is there, and her house dissolved. One of her old servants, Ric. Baker, her gentleman usher, has had his wife attending upon mine, as she still does; and, as both my lady Mary and lord Huse, late chamberlain there, desired me to be good to him, I endeavored to get him the room of sewer with the Princess Dowager of Wales at the new establishment of her house. I think I might have got it and may still; but having been so long with his mistress, he is loth now to serve anyone but the King, and would like the room of a spear at Calais. I know you are importuned by better men than me, yet you have shown me so much favor that I hope you will do somewhat. This is my first suit, yet I am ashamed to be so bold; but as spears' rooms are not plentiful, I should think myself proud if at my request you gave him a room of 8*d.* a day to begin with. I have desired Thos. Tuchet to solicit you for an answer. London, 12 Jan. 1533.

Hol., pp. 2.

12 Jan. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 107. B. M. **39.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

* * * * *

Thinks the Emperor has heard of the Pope's show of willingness to give the sentence in the English cause. Has consulted with the counsel and lawyers, and agreed to petition the Pope to order sentence to be given in the principal cause without referring the process, as Capisuccha will not return from Avignon until after the winter, and the examination of the process by Simonetta will cause much delay, which the necessity of the Queen and her daughter will not allow. His Holiness agreed to this, and thought all the cardinals would be of the same opinion. Visited the cardinals, and most of them said there was no necessity to refer the process in consistory. Has since found the Pope so cool in the business that he fears delay. His Holiness said that it was necessary for the Emperor to determine to execute the sentence. Replied that what the Emperor had already written by him and Davalos was sufficient; it would not be honorable for the Emperor to give further security before the sentence was pronounced.

Heard that the Pope would not go to vespers on Twelfth Night on account of an attack of gout, but that the true reason was annoyance at a letter from the Nuncio with the king of the Romans. At the count's next visit he found his Holiness colder than ever about the cause, and he said that it was necessary that a person should be appointed to answer on behalf of the king of England. Replied that though he was no lawyer, he did not think this was usual in such cases, especially as it was determined that the excusator

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39. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

should not be heard, and he was surprised at this new proposal. Was told by the lawyers that it could not be justly done. On the Friday following a consistory was held, in which they told the count that not only it was not decided to give sentence without referring the case, but the Pope proposed the nomination of a person on behalf of the King, as the Emperor will hear more fully from the cardinal of Jaen. For fear of excommunication, the cardinals could not repeat what took place, but he thinks the above was the chief point.

Will do all he can to see the new steps which are daily taken in England against the Queen (*las novedades que cada dia crescen*).

Believes the Pope and cardinals wish him to press for a declaration and privation in the case of the sentence *super attentatis*, thinking that when it is despatched the Emperor will be forced to execute it. Thinks it therefore advisable not to press for it, but only for the principal sentence.

The *executoriales* have come from Flanders. Rome, 12 Jan. 1534.

Understands that it was concluded in the consistory that sentence should not be given without first referring the case. Will complain to the Pope, and try to have the Auditor appointed to examine the process. It seems that the fact of the cause being so just and the King having appealed to a council is of no avail to check the accustomed delays in doing justice to the Queen.

Complained of this to Carne Seca, who replied, without thinking that he was saying anything, that the Pope wished to conclude the case, but prolonged it in the hope that the bishop of Paris would find some good means to get the King to obey the Church out of deference to Francis. All this is to cause delay.

The Pope has sent to say that the count has been informed wrongly that he wishes some one to be appointed to answer for the King.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 103. B. M.

2. "Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes a xij de Enero en 1534."

Abstract of the preceding, with marginal notes.

Sp. Modern copy.

13 Jan. **40.** Cranmer to Mr. Butler, his Commissary at Calais.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 20. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 277.

Desires him to do nothing touching his visitation in those parts till he knows Cranmer's mind further, but to make inquisition concerning the pretended marriage between Fras. Hastings and his wife, and when the marriage between her and Davison was dissolved. If Davison is in Calais, he must be cited; if in England, the ordinary of the place must be desired to examine him. Otford, 13 Jan.

Copy.

13 Jan. **41.** Thos. Lord Berkeley to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

The bearer of this, a servant of the abbot of St. Austin's, in Brystowe, is desirous of entering your service. You will find him good and honest. Pauntley, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 Jan. **42.** Bridges in Surrey.

Harl. MS. 6,166, f. 108. B. M.

"The defaults and commyn nusans of bridges, and of cawseys, and of wayes, att every end of the briggs within the hundreds of Tandridge and Rygate, and divers other places within the said county, to be inquired of by

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the justices of peace of the same county att their generall sessions holden at Croyden, the Tuesday next after Twelfe Day, in the 25th yeare of our soveraigne lord, king Henry the Eighth."

The bridges mentioned are the following:—Flanceford brigge, over Emlestreame, Rygate; Sidlemill brigge, over the same stream, towards Crawley; Risebridge, from Rygate to Gadbrooke; Gatley bridge, from Rygate to Gatton; Park bridge, Nutfield; Hodys bridge, from Woolborrowe to Rygehawe; Bourne bridge and Roper bridge, in Nutfeild; Woodcock bridge, a bridge by the new chapel, Culing bridge, and Whitefote bridge, in Godstone; the three bridges of Kelmersham; three bridges near Hokewood; two bridges called the Three bridges, leading from Charlewood to Crawley; Stone bridge and Crofter's bridge, in Charlewood; Longe bridge and another bridge over Emlynstreame, in Horley and Charlewood; Synderforth bridge, Plotts bridge, Salford's bridge, and Bourners bridge, leading from Horley towards Rygate; Luke bridge, Horley; Byescrowche bridge, Southbrooke bridge, and a bridge at Stratton, in the parish of Godstone; Hey bridge, Horne; two bridges in Big Lane, from Burstow to Lingfeild; Thiklane bridge, Horne; Shalbridge, Blechingley; Becheworth bridge, from Leigh to Becheworth; Brokham bridge, Ropkins bridge, Pott bridge, and Gadbroke bridge, Becheworth; Lye bridge, from Lye to Becheworth; Halys bridge, Newdigate; Huetts bridge, Mason bridge, and Batforth bridge, Horley; Shipley bridge and Fell Streete bridge, Bristow; Wood bridge and Haresly bridge, from Horley to Horne; Horsey bridge, Newdigate; a bridge in Bywood Park; Wrigden bridge, Lye; Dane bridge, in Horley and Lye; Helsham's bridge, . . . olte bridge, Manwood bridge, and a bridge before Mr. Shellie's place, Lye; Burford bridge, Myklam; Wultford bridge, Oxstead; two bridges called Hexsted bridge, Lyngfield.

Copy, from a MS. in possession of Marten Brey, of Horley, 1660, *pp.* 15.

13 Jan. **43.** Sir Edw. Chamberleyn to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. 50. B. M.

The prior of Ixford, Suffolk, of which house he is founder, is lately dead, and, as appears by his ancestors' grants, the convent should proceed to an election immediately with his consent.

Begs [Cromwell] to grant accordingly, so that it may not be used to the contrary. Kymbalton, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1.

14 Jan. **44.** Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield.

See Grants in January, No. 9.

14 Jan. **45.** Monastery of Our Lady-in-the-Fields, Leicester.

See Grants in January, No. 10.

14 Jan. **46.** Woods.

R. O.

Certificate of Sir Geo. Throkmerton, bailiff and keeper of the King's lordship and park of Haseley, Warwickshire, unto a letter from Sir Wm. Pallyett and Thos. Cromewell, councillors to the King, of the state of his woods within the said lordship.

In Haseley Park, oak and ash of all sorts, 2,830 trees. In the wastes, 1,028 trees. Haseley Close, Byrche Grove and Honeley Herne contain 26 acres of oak, hazel and birch.

Account of trees delivered from 19 Hen. VIII. to Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. for the following uses:—Repairing the pales of Haseley Park, the mill and mill pool head, in making a pair of stocks, a stable and bakehouse in Haseley:

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46. Woods—*cont.*

for repairing the castle mills, planks for the King's stable, rails round the castle and unto the Byne garden, and repairing Oliver Frances' tenement, in Warwick, and a few trees sold. The woods and coppice are well inclosed.

This view made by Matthew Edwards, Throkmerton's deputy, Nic. Edwards, Ric. Wyrett and Thos. Ebrall, tenants of Haseley, 14 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

14 Jan. R. O. **47.** Will. Boureman to Mr. Eden, Clerk of the Star Chamber.

Requesting that Master Clerk may not be compelled to go to London by a subpœna wherewith he was lately served, in consequence of an arbitrament made by Clerk and Nich. FitzJames, which the latter had refused to sign, in a variance between John Delton, "beadismaker," of Corscombe, and the writer as canon of Wells. Wells, 13 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

2. Thomas Clerk to the Lord Chancellor.

R. O. Making a similar request, stating that Delton had obeyed the arbitrament, but the suit has been renewed by Boureman, as FitzJames had not signed the award. Wokey, 14 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

48. Remembrances.

Titus, B. 1. 419. B. M. To cause indictments to be drawn for the offenders in treason and misprision concerning the Nun of Canterbury. To remind the King of the establishment of judges and other officers in Ireland; the state of Wales; my lord of Northumberland's end with the King for the money last paid for him; and the escape of two prisoners from the prison of the bishop of Exeter. To speak with the King's counsel for finishing the book of the Staple. To remember a certain thing found in Suffolk by Sir Thos. Russhe to the King's advantage. For Sir Thos. Nevill and the jewels of my lord of Suffolk, which he has in pawn for 700*l.* The men of Mynhed to be sent for to answer for the depredation done upon the Breton ship. The prisoners in the Tower; to get all the other pardons signed, and a book made of the names of those who shall be pardoned. To speak with the King for the abbess of Wilton. To remember the bp. of Worcester, and what the King will do therein. To remember my Lord Chancellor for his end. To devise instructions for those who shall be sent into Germany, and to cause them and the letters to be signed. To know whether the King will prest any more money to Cornelis and other. To show both the books of the value of the lands of Christ Church to the King. To remember Conquest, for his lands lying near Ampthill; and Bremycham for his lands of Bremycham. To survey all the pardons that shall be signed. To cause warrants to be drawn for the money newly laid out by me for the King. Not to forget to search for money due to the King for his loan, and to set all the books thereof for all shires. To remember Wm. Boteres and Dr. Benett's pardons. To show the King the letters come from Hacket, and from my lord of Canterbury. A clause to be put in the instructions for the delivery of the letters. To show the King the letters from Wales. To make a bill for the Parliament touching the augmentation of the annates. To remember the first grant of St. Bartholomew's; Woolf's Act, to pass; my lord of Cumberland. To send for the priest of Norfolk. To remember the books of the value of Christ Church; Heron, for acknowledging the fine; that Ric. Sparre and others bound themselves for

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300*l.* for the Venetians' debts; such specialties as came from Heron to the Chancery with such money as Heron would have "dissayvyd" the King, and to cause Candyshe, Raffe and Bodye to survey them.
Partly in Cromwell's hand, pp. 2.

Ib., f. 420. 2. Another earlier copy of the same remembrances, with the following additional items, which are all marked by a cross:—A privy seal to be sent to Dr. Glynne, chancellor of Bangor, for the revenues of that diocese for the last half-year. To devise who shall be sent to Lubeck to treat with the Lubecyans, the king of Pole and other. To remember devices for the bishops to set forth and preach the King's great cause, and also against the censures, and that the Pope be no more prayed for at Paul's Cross or elsewhere. To pay the embroiderer, saddler and silkwoman. To remember the Portingales for their free passage from Hampton to London. To know whom the King will appoint to go with Dr. Lee to Lubeck. The letters come from Hacket. How many of them have paid for the wafting of the ships. To send to my lord of London to order the preacher not to pray for the Pope at Paul's Cross on Sunday. To draw the instructions for Dr. Lee. To survey the broiderer's and saddler's bill. Touching the præmunire against the bishop of Norwich.
Pp. 3. *Partly in Cromwell's hand. Endd.*

49. Cromwell's "Remembrances."

R. O. First, to remember the ambassador of Venice. To speak with the King for sending to Hampton for the trial of the weight of certain things there. To remember the "depechee" of Sir John Wallope's man. To remember to depeche Doctor Hawkynes' man. To make an end for the bishop of Norwich. A letter to be written to the King's ambassador in Spain. To call upon the cofferer for 2,000*l.*, payable at Candlemas last. To remember the election of the bishop of Bangor to the King. To remember the engrossing of the bill of faculties. To remember the engrossing of the bill for butter and cheese. To remember my lord of Sussex for Wrytle. To remember the friars of Greenwich to have licence to go to Ireland. To remember the lord Chamberlain's soonn (son?) for a benefice. To remember to speak with the mayor of London for provision of victual against Easter. To remember Ant. Babington, for assigning of his two bills. To call for the last letters from the town of Lubeke to the King, and that answer be made to them. A letter to be made to Dr. Lee, the King's ambassador. An answer to be made to Chr. Mownte's letter. To get the names of all the promotions of Doctor Hawkyns for the King. A bill to be made for the taking of the bishoprics of Salisbury and Worcester into the King's hands. To speak with the King for the Spaniards at Lubeke. To remember certain Portuguese that have stolen their custom at Hampton under the name of Englishmen. To remember the end to be concluded for Pyssowe with lord Scrope.
Pp. 2.

50. "Remembrances."

R. O. First, to speak with the King for sending to Hampton to try the weight of certain things there. To remember the election of the bishop of Bangor to the King. To remember the friars of Greenwich, for licence to go into Ireland. To speak with the mayor of London for provision of victual against Easter. An answer to be made to Chr. Mounte's letter. To get the names of all the promotions which were master Doctor Hawkins' for the King. A bill to be made for the King to take the bishoprics of Salisbury and Worcester into his own hands. To remember the end to be concluded for Pyssowe with lord Scrope. To remember Rice ap Morys

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50. "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

Gough, lieutenant of Raydour, and Commotoyether. To remember the abbess of Wilton specially. To remember the signing of lord Lumley's letter. To know the King's pleasure for my lords of Kildare and Osserayde, and for the determination of the matters of Ireland. To send for the men of Mynhede, and to speak with Sir Giles Strangwayse for them. To remember the bill of complaint of the Frenchman for a piracy, supposed to have been committed in October or November last. To remember the letting of the lands at Leznes. For the end to be taken with lord Scrope. To remember how the King is ordered in the Exchequer for the farmes granted to the alnegers. "To put the bill to signing for the King's household." To send to master Tuke for Mr. Compton's bill. To cause Palmer's bills to be assigned. To send to my lord of Winchester for 600 marks. To remember Hen. Whitoffe's bill to be assigned for the survey of Hampton. To remember the letters for my lord elect of Ely to be signed. To remember parson Ogle. To remember to know the King's pleasure for Rob. Fowller's answer. To cause privy seals to be made for persons in London who have not brought in their fines. To speak to the King for answer to Mr. Hakkete's letters. To know his pleasure whether he will write to Sir John Wallopp. To remember the judges for their wages. To remember my lord of Sussex for Wrytyll.* Eftsons to remember master Moore to the King. To remember Sir Thos. Palmer. To send into Wales for those who were supposed to be of counsel with James Griffith ap Howell, the traitor.

Pp. 2.

51. REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B. I. 417. B. M.

1. "To allege the opinion of the Levitical law, and how that it were better out than in, considering the effect thereof is sufficiently declared in the book of appeals, the book touching the Princess Dowager, the book for the Queen her Highness' jointure."

2. "To touch the word, writing or deed. They be contented that deed and writing shall be treason and word to be misprision, with a declaration what the misprisors shall do."

3. "For his heir to be rebellious or disobedient they think not meet to be in the book," as rebellion is already treason, and disobedience is no cause of forfeiture of inheritance.

4. That the king of Scots should in no wise be named, for it might give him a courage, or else cause him to take unkindness.

5. Touching the oath of them that shall swear at their liveries.

P. 1, *in Cromwell's hand. On a sheet of paper addressed:* Sir Thos. Crumwell, one of the King's privy council and master of his jewel-house. *Endd.*

52. REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B.I. 422. B. M.

1. To know what the King will have done with the Nun and her accomplices. 2. To go to the Charterhouse myself. 3. To remember John Conysbye. 4. To speak with the King for the part of the Princess Dowager. 5. To remember the ancient chronicles of Magna Carta, and how *libera sunt* came into the statute. 6. The letter for the Spaniards to be signed. 7. Whether the King will have the Dowager removed or no. 8. Money for provision for wine and Lenten stuff. 9. Mr. Bedyngfield and Mr. Chamberlayn. 10. What diets the King will give Dr. Lee, Mr. Hethe and Pagett. 11. To cause their passports to be signed. 12. To speak with the King for

* "For Wrytyll" is added by Cromwell.

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the man of Bedfordshire. 13. His fine for the 500 marks. 14. To speak with the King for More's end for the breach of the prison of Evylchester, and for the end of them of the attaynt in Surrey. 15. The forfeiture taken, informed me by one —— this day.

Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *Endd.*

Jan. **53.** The Parliament Chamber.

R. O. Warrant to lord Windsor, master of the Great Wardrobe, to deliver for the furnishing of the Parliament Chamber, five pieces of red say of the largest size, and four pieces of the middle size, three score ells of canvas, "and as much gilt nail . . . . . and lyre as shall suffice for the same." Greenwich, . . Jan. *Signed at top.*

15 Jan. **54.** Parliament.

R. O. Roll of the Parliament holden by prorogation at Westminster, 15 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.

Acts concerning—

1. Town of Plymouth. [c. 23.]
2. Exchange of lands between the duke of Norfolk and the heirs general of the earl of Oxford. [c. 24.]
3. The Queen's jointure. [c. 25.]
4. Exchange of lands between the King and the abbot of Waltham. [c. 26.]
5. Deprivation of the bishops of Salisbury and Worcester. [c. 27.]
6. For the lady Dowager. [c. 28.]

6*. For the bishop of Norwich's pardon. [c. 29.]

7. Arrangement with the duke of Richmond and lord Lumley. [c. 30.]
8. Lord Scrope and the manor of Pyssowe. [c. 31.]
9. Pardon of Ric. Southwell and others. [c. 32.]
10. Monastery of Christchurch, London, assured to the King. [c. 33.]
11. Attainder of John Wolff and his wife. [c. 34.]
12. Grasiers and butchers. [c. 1.]
13. Prices of victuals. [c. 2.]
14. Persons standing mute when arraigned. [c. 3.]
15. Forestalling and regrating of fish. [c. 4.]
16. Calendaring of worsteds. [c. 5.]
17. Unnatural crimes. [c. 6.]
18. Fry of eels and salmon. [c. 7.]
19. Paving of Holborn. [c. 8.]
20. Pewterers. [c. 9.]
21. Printers and binders of books. [c. 15.]
22. Judges' chaplains. [c. 16.]
23. Crossbows and hand guns. [c. 17.]
24. Worcestershire clothiers. [c. 18.]
25. Submission of the clergy. [c. 19.]
26. Annates. [c. 20.]
27, 28. Peter pence and Papal exactions. [c. 21.]
29. For sewers. [c. 10.]
30. Destruction of wild fowl. [c. 11.]
31. Attainder of Eliz. Barton and others. [c. 12.]
32. Sheep farms. [c. 13.]
33. Punishment of heresy. [c. 14.]
34. The King's succession. [c. 22.]

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15 Jan. **55.** PARLIAMENT.

Dugdale's Sum. to Parl., 497.

Writs of summons to the Parliament begun by prorogation at Westminster, 5 Jan. [qu. 15 Jan. ?] 25 Hen. VIII.; viz., to W.* archbishop of Canterbury and all bishops, abbots, and priors, Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Thos. marquis of Dorset, Henry marquis of Exeter, Will. earl of Arundel, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Hen. earl of Essex, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Edw. earl of Derby, Hen. earl of Worcester, Thomas earl of Rutland, Hen. earl of Cumberland, Thomas earl of Wiltshire, George earl of Huntingdon, Arthur viscount Lisle, Geo. Nevill lord Abergavenny, John lord Zouche, John Tuchet lord Audley, Thomas West lord La Warr, Thomas Berkley lord Berkley, Hen. Pole lord Montagu, Geo. Bullen lord Rochford, Hen. Parker lord Morley, Thomas Fienes lord Dacre, Wm. lord Dacre of Gillesland, Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, Thomas Brooke lord Cobham, Hen. Fitz-Alan lord Maltravers, Francis lord Talbot, John Grey lord Powes, John lord Scrope of Bolton, John Nevill lord Latimer, Humphrey Bourchier lord Berners, Edward Stourton lord Stourton, Wm. lord Grey de Wilton, John Bourchier lord Fitz-Warine, John lord Lumley, Hen. lord D'Aubeney, Thomas lord D'Arcy of Temple-Hirst, Chr. lord Conyers of Hornby, Thomas Stanley lord Montegle, Thomas lord Vaux of Harowdon, John lord Hussey of Sleford, Andrew lord Windsor of Stanwell, Thomas lord Wentworth of Nettlested, Thomas lord Borough of Gaynesborough, Edm. lord Bury, John lord Mordant.

56. PARLIAMENT.

R. O.

"Hereafter followeth the names of the knights of several shires in England which are departed to God since the beginning of the Parliament."†

Yorkshire: Sir John Nevill created a baron (Latimer), Sir Thos. Wentworth, Sir John Nevile. *Lincolnshire:* Rob. Hussy, Will. Skipwith, Sir Rob. Turwitt. *Beds*: Sir John SayntJohn, John Gostwik. *Bucks:* Sir Francis Brian, Sir Rob. Lee. *Hunts:* Ric. Sapkott, John Castell. *Suff.:* Sir Philip Tylney, Sir Arthur Hopton. *Essex:* Sir Thos. Darcy, Sir Brian Tuke, John Tyrrell. *Herts*: Sir Giles Capell. *Midd.:* John Conysbye. *Kent:* Sir Thos. Cheyny, Sir Edw. Nevile. *Wilts:* Thos. ap Rice, Sir Edw. Seymer, Sir Hen. Longe. *Salop:* John Talbott. *Heref.:* John Skydmore. *Rochester city:* "Not. for Mr. Attorney." *Southwark borough:* "Not^{m} for my lord of Suff." *Horsham:* "Not^{m} for my lord of Norff." *Salop:* Sir Will. Meryan, Thos. Newport. *Heref.:* John Skidmore, Jas. Baskervile. *Worcester (town):* "The King to name one." *Westbedwyn (town):* "The King's pleasure." *Winchester city:* "The King's pleasure." *Lynn:* Will. Symondes. *Tavestoke:* John Rastall, jun. *Truru:* "The King's pleasure." *London* (blank). *York* (blank). *Hastings:* "Not^{m} for the warden of the ports." *Canterbury* (blank). *Preston in Aundernes* (blank).

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. *Some of the names are filled in by Cromwell. Endd.*

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* Sic.

† This heading seems to be inaccurate, as several of the persons named lived long after the time when the paper must have been drawn up. It was intended, doubtless, for a list of names to supply vacancies. Among the members of the Parliament of 1529 who had died before the session of January 1534 were representatives of several of the counties in this list; among others, Thos. Bonham, knight of the shire for Essex, who died 18 June 1532 (Inq. p.m. 25 Hen. VIII., No. 1), Sir Ric. Cornwall and John Rudhale, for Hereford, of whom the former died 2 Sept. 1533 (Inq. 25 Hen. VIII., Nos. 30, 33, 54), and Sir Edw. Darell, for Wilts, on whom there was an inquisition in 23 Hen. VIII.

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57. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Wilkins, III. 770. An Act authorising the King to choose 32 persons for examining the canons and constitutions provincial; being in effect the first part of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19. as it passed the Lords and Commons, but with an additional proviso added as a rider.

R. O. 2. Draft Act of Parliament declaring that no ordinances or constitutions of synods or convocations of the clergy shall be valid, that are contrary to the laws and customs of the realm or against the King's authority.
Large paper, pp. 3.

58. Farms.

R. O. Eighteen reasons against the proposed "Bill of farms" (25 Hen. VIII. c. 13.), being the copy of a protest, authenticated by Edw. North, clerk of the Parliaments.
Large paper, pp. 2.

ii. An additional reason added in draft on the back of p. 2.

59. Regrating of Butter and Cheese.

R. O. " . . . . . parties by thys your realm . . . . . is have & doo resorte to diverse . . . . . wollen clothes and oth[er] . . . . . e avauncement as well of the op . . . . . s of this your realm . . . . . all, yf by your highness & most honorable counseill, lordes spiritual & tem[porall in this pres]ent parliament assembled remedy therein may be provided. For so it is . . . . . [whe]re as of late days by the sayd myssusage, butter beyng at . . . . . [a barell and cheese a]t 20*s.* a waye, yet by veru (*sic*) of a restraynt by your highness & . . . . . upon the piteous complaynt of diverse your subgietts in that behalf, and for the co[mmodity of the sai]d realm late made & provided, the price of butter was brought from . . . . . a barell, and chese from 20*s.* a way to 10*s.* a way, to the greate comforte . . . . . subgietts:— that notwythstandyng, most gracious soveraine lorde, suche . . . . . yeres past have excersised & kept their landes & grounds in tillage with good . . . . . pon the s . . . do put away theire tillers & servants to convert their said grounds arrable into several . . . . . and make dayry houses of the same, trusting yet that the said restraint shall not be . . . . . d that the said butter & chese & other vitalls by such unlawful engrosyng, regr[atyng and c]arrying [of] the same over the sea shall shortely be inhanced to hye and unresonable prices . . . . . have been; by meane of which regratyng, engrosyng and unlawfull convay[ing over] the see of butter, chese, and other vittalls, yf any realme or country shall herafter pretende to have warre against your highness & this your realme or your highnes against them they may allways vitalle their townes, castells and fortresses with suche playntie of vitalls as by such missusage . . . . . of ref . . . . cion herin in tyme myght be convayed out of this your realme as aforesaid. And where your said subgietts myght have playntie of the said butter, chese & other vitalls in all places & countries within this your said realme at prices resonable as well for the byer as for the seller, there hath ben and withoute reformation herein be provided ther wylbe diverse persons in every cuntrey to regrate and engrose great playntie of butter, chese & other vitalls, and to sell the same to be shypped unto the parties of by yonde the sea as diverse now doo, and so for the singuler advancement of fewe persones in nomber bryng the said vitalls to grete and hygh prices as they now of late

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59. Regrating of Butter and Cheese—*cont.*

be, to the great impoveryshing of your poor comens in general, and the benefit of strange realms." In some towns in England artificers and others owing to the scarcity of provisions have put away their servants, who, so being without work, "fall to idleness and new inventions, some to beg and some to rob." Ask that accordingly it may please the King, with the advice of Parliament, to enact that no one, English or stranger, may ship or convey any butter or cheese that shall be bought or that may be sold above the following prices: butter at 14*s.* a barrel, and under; Essex cheese, 10*s.* a wey and under; Suffolk and other cheese at 9*s.* a wey and under, under forfeiture of the whole amount so shipped, half to the King and half to him or them that shall sue for it by action of debt, bill, plaint, information or otherwise, and that no essoyne, licence or protection be allowed as defence. That it may be also enacted that, after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist next ensuing, no one shall convey any oxen, sheep or bacon beyond sea, except to Calais, Guysnes and their havens and marches, for victualling the King's ships, and for the merchants and subjects venturing to Iceland for fish.

Paper roll, mutilated.

60. Heretics.

R. O. Extracts from statutes of Hen. IV., Hen. V. and Ric. II., touching heretics, with comments as to their application; also from various clauses of Magna Charta, noting how far they have been since repealed.

Pp. 8. *Endd.* : "Certain demands put to the clergy for heresies."

61. Treason.

R. O. Extract from the Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22. s. 5. making it treason to impugn the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn, with some further notes of treasons.

P. 1.

62. Pewterers.

R. O. Corrected draft of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 9.

Imperfect, p. 1. *Large paper.*

63. Abbot of Waltham.

R. O. Modern copy of the Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 26. for an exchange of lands between the King and the abbot of Waltham.

Imperfect, mutilated, and in bad condition.

R. O. 2. Articles of agreement made by Thos. Crumwell on the King's behalf with Robt. abbot of Waltham, relative to an exchange of the manor of Coppydhall, and the manor of Netyswell near Hunsdon, for a messuage called Saxbes, and other lands which the King will purchase of Humphrey Brown, serjeant-at-law. With provision that if the King at his own cost appropriate the monastery of St. Bartholemew's, West Smithfield, to the monastery of Waltham, the abbot and convent shall make sure to the King and his heirs the manor of Epping.

Draft in Cromwell's hand, pp. 4.

64. The Act of Succession.

R.O. Twenty copies and three fragments of another copy of the Act of Succession, 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22., printed by Berthollet.

Several of these copies are mutilated. Three which are tolerably perfect have been inlaid.

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65. Election of Bishops.

Cleop. E. vi. 140. B. M.

A treatise on the election and consecration of bishops, in opposition to Papal usurpations.

Lat., pp. 15.

Incip.: "Prisca philosophorum sententia est, lectores candidissimi."

Expl.: "non sine totius regni compendio et sumus moliti. Valete."

66. The Town of Dover [to Henry VIII.]

R. O.

Petition from Edw. Maye, the mayor, John Elam, John Courtney, Rob. Justice, burgesses, Wm. Lege and John Peke, John Stewarde, with all other inhabitants of Dover, for a harbour to be made there. Setting forth that whereas of late the town possessed 19 or 20 ships, and crayers and boats accordingly, now during the last 10 or 12 years such a quantity of small stones has been cast up by the sea that the harbour is quite closed up and destroyed. The three or four crayers which are left of necessity must ride in the open sea. There is no harbour between Tennet and Wight, but only the Downs, which is an open road. They desire the King to remember the ruin of their town and port, and also that it is a very convenient place for a haven to be made.

Parchment. Add. at the head: "To the King our sovereign Lord." *Endd.*

R. O.

2. Preamble of an Act of Parliament for the repair of Dover pier or rode, which is filled up with stone and "bache of the sea."

Pp. 5. *Corrected by Cromwell.*

67. Towns and Markets.*

R. O.

Draft of a bill to prevent goods being sold except at fairs and markets. By the engrossing of merchandise by rich men, and by their selling corn and grain at their own houses by subtle weight and measure, market towns have become empoverished, and artisans have been compelled to live in the country, and many of them have become beggars. Artificers, except agricultural blacksmiths and farriers, to live within some town or borough under pain of 20*l.* a year fine. Merchant strangers arriving in any port to sell their goods there by gross, under pain of forfeiting the value of the said wares. If unable to sell them there, they may ask for a certificate from the customer or comptroller, of having paid the dues, and then proceed to another port. No pedlars to sell anything except at fairs or markets.

Corrected draft, pp. 4. *Endd.:* "Mr. Gybson, a bill concerning cities, boroughs, towns and ports."

68. Correspondence of John Wolff.

Four letters, in Dutch, addressed to John Wolff (who was attainted by statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 34.) about commercial matters during the years 1531–3, as follows:—

1. Everard Byscopinck to John Wulff.

R. O.

Respecting the loss of 366 cr. of the sun. London, 5 June 1531.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Dem Ersamen Johan Wulffe to Dwflyng in Irlant kome dysse breyff.

2. Henry In Wyncke to Master Jan Wulloff.

R. O.

Has arrived safely in London. Particulars touching the theft of 366 French crowns which every man in Cologne says have been stolen. London, 3 July, 1531.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

* It is quite uncertain to what year or precise period this document belongs. The endorsement probably refers to Ric. Gibson, who was member for Romney in the Parliament of 1529.

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3. Ghinckel (?) to John Wolff.

R. O. Another letter relating to the matter of the 366 cr. Antwerp, 24 June 1532.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* An Johan Wolffe to London in der Torre come disse breff, &c.

4. Henrick van Ghinckel to Johan Wolff.

R. O. A business letter, dated Antwerp, 31 Jan. 1532.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deme ersamen unde wys Johan Wolff to London.

5. Hanrick van Ghynckel to Johan Wolff.

R. O. Another business letter, dated Antwerp, 13 Feb. 1532.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add. like the last.*

69. Henry VIII.'s College.

R. O. Statutes of Henry VIII.'s College at Oxford, made by the King's authority, 25 Hen. VIII.
Draft, Latin, pp. 49.

70. The Nun of Kent.

R. O. Names of those implicated with Eliz. Barton.*
Eliz. Berton, nun, Edw. Bokkyng, John Deryng, Ric. Master, Harry Gold, Hugh Ryche and Ric. Rysby. These by the Act shall be attainted of high treason and suffer death.
John bishop of Rochester, Adyson, clerk, his chaplain, Thomas Gold, Thomas Laurens, Edw. Thwaytes, gent., Thomas Abell. To be attainted of misprision, suffer imprisonment at the King's will and lose all their goods.
Mem.—To know whether Sir Hawkehurst, monk, who wrote the "letter of Mary Magdalen," shall be put in the Act. Item.—To get the name of Adyson, clerk.
P. 1. *Endd.:* Names of those attainted with the "false nonne."

71. Richard Mastyr to Cromwell.

R. O. Bearing in mind the amiable words you spoke in my behalf before the Council, I was bold to write to you, desiring you to have pity on me that I may be at my poor benefice, and answer such duties and debts as I am charged with. I have spent all that I had in my great trouble.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

72. Elizabeth Barton.

R. O. Charges against Dr. Bocking and the Nun of Kent.
Edward Bocking, D.D., frequently railed against the King's marriage before the "false nun of St. Sepulchre's," whose ghostly father he was. She, to please him, feigned to have a revelation from God that the King would not live a month after his marriage; and when this did not come true, feigned another revelation to the effect that the King was no longer accepted King, by God, after his marriage. They reported this among those whom they knew to be opposed to the King's marriage. This, and what follows, was confessed before the lords, and is proved by the great book written by the hand of Dr. Bocking.
The Nun moreover practised with the Pope's ambassadors, Silvester Darius and Anthony Pulleon, and the obstinacy of the bishop of Rochester against the marriage was confirmed and strengthened by her revelations, as appears by the Bishop's confession and that of Ric. Risby.

* See Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12.

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Many persons were ready to preach her revelations as soon as her spiritual father should get notice from God that it was time. These have confessed to that effect. Amongst them are Henry Gold, parson of Aldermary. London, Hugh Riche, late warden of the Observants at Richmond, Ric. Risbye, late warden of Canterbury, John Dering, monk of Canterbury College, Oxford, Ric. Maister, parson of Aldington, Kent. Gold was interpreter between the Nun and the Pope's ambassador, Ant. Pulleon, and also carried a message to the Queen Dowager, telling her that her issue should reign in England.

Dering wrote a book, ready to be shown, in defence of the revelations; but his readiness to confess shows that he erred more by oversight than of malice. Ric. Maister and Bocking accompanied the Nun to Our Lady at Court of Strete with more than 2,000 persons. All the aforesaid persons have done open penance at Paul's Cross; as did Laurence of Canterbury, scribe of the archdeacon of Canterbury, who copied out Bocking's book in a fair hand, and Thomas Goold, brother of Henry.

Pp. 5.

ii. A form of confession by Elizabeth Barton, acknowledging herself as the cause "of all this mischief," and that by her falsehood she had deceived "all these persons here."

On a slip of paper pasted in.

iii. Draft of a speech, addressed to "My Lords and Masters," to be delivered at Canterbury against the Nun and her adherents; in the course of which it is said that she told the late cardinal and the late archbishop of Canterbury that she was commanded by God to say that if they married the King to the Queen that now is, they should be utterly destroyed. Which appeared to have had great influence upon them both, for the Archbishop, before her coming to him, had appealed from the Pope to the General Council intending to proceed in the King's cause, and the Cardinal was as well-minded to further it as any man living till he was perverted by the Nun.

Some striking passages are cited from the said book of her revelations in Bocking's hand:—that the late Cardinal died 15 years before God would have had him, that there is a place of "no salvation," neither hell nor purgatory, communications with Mary Magdalene, &c.

The Nun has confessed that the letter purporting to have been written by Mary Magdalene in Heaven, and sent to a widow in London, was written by a monk of St. Augustine's, in Canterbury, named Hawkeherst, who has confessed to the writing thereof and the lymning of the golden words "Jesus Maria" above the letter. She also feigned that the Devil appeared to her in her cell, sought to make her his wife, and on her refusal spat in her face; "which was as black as soot and as stinking as carrion;"—that she wiped it away with a napkin, and made her ghostly father see it and smell it. These and many other lies and heresies are set forth both in the printed book and the great book written in Bocking's hand. Quotes as specimens six or seven errors in the printed book.

Has now related the whole story of her revelations, which she herself confessed to be false. And, to show how corrupted she still remained after this, she pretended, to Thomas Gold, brother of this Henry Gold, to have had a revelation in the Tower, forbidding her to acknowledge any previous revelations from God. Thomas Gold showed this to his brother, who sent letters to Dr. Bocking. Dr. Bocking showed Gold's letters to this father Risby, of this town of Canterbury, and to one Wylfred, a monk of Christ-church. She has now confessed this last revelation to be false.

Pp. 15. *In the same hand as* § i., *with corrections in another hand.*

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72. Elizabeth Barton—*cont.*

Begins: "And to the intent that ye shall plainly understand the beginning, the progress and final intent of this false, forged and feigned matter, I will declare the whole unto you shortly and briefly."

73. [Cromwell to Henry VIII.]

R. O. Sends the patent granted by the King and his predecessor to Sir Ric. Weston, under treasurer of the Exchequer. Yesterday a bill* passed the Commons that no person shall keep more than 2,000 sheep, and that the eighth part of every man's land, who is a farmer, shall be put in tillage.

If by the King's wisdom and goodness this bill has good success among the lords above, thinks he will do the most profitable and beneficial thing that has been done since the time of Brutus.

Hol. Draft, pp. 2.

74. Harry Lord Morley to Lord Lisle.

R. O. In behalf of Thos. Brown, the bearer, whom he knows to be a meet man for a soldier. Several honest men, his nigh kinsmen, are in the writer's service. From London, at the Parliament. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 Jan. **75.** Bishopric of Bangor.

See Grants in January, No. 11.

15 Jan. **76.** Duke of Richmond to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Thanks for the kindness of lord and lady Lisle when he was last at Calais. Asks his favor for the three sons of one John Grenested, deceased, one of whom is in his house. The lands left to them in their father's will are wrongfully detained from them. York Place, 15 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

15 Jan. **77.** H. Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. Desires a continuance of his kindness, "as my special trust and confidence is in the same, which if I had not found now I think I had been hindered by some, not my friends, further unto the King's highness than I am; being most sorry that my service is not, as the time of the year with the exploit of the same considered, methink it should, fearing not when I have done some other service unto the King's highness to send up some of my folks for the probation of all mine acts; which in my perplexities doth comfort me, because I am sure they shall appear to my poor honesty and comfort to my friends." Warkworth Castle, 15 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's highness's most honorable Council.

16 Jan. **78.** Earl of Northumberland to Duke of Norfolk.

R. O. Writes in behalf of Sir Rauf Fenwyke, who is sued in several actions in behalf of John Fenwyke and Christopher Melforthe to appear at Westminster in the Octaves of St. Hilary. Norfolk is aware that he cannot be spared from these Borders. Suggests a commission of oyer and terminer to himself and others. Warkworth, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

* 25 Hen. VIII. c. 13.

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16 Jan. **79.** JOHN ABBOT OF OSENEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for my cheer when I was last with you. I have had lawful expedition in consequence of your letters directed to Dr. Tresham, commissary of Oxford. Your pains for the bearer shall be deserved. Oseney, Friday, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

16 Jan. **80.** SIR ROB. LEE, Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, to RICHARD LORD GREY.

R. O. Warning him to appear before the King's councillor, Thos. Cromwell, the morrow after the Purification, or send 10*l.* as a fine for the non-acceptance of the order of knighthood at the Queen's coronation. Quarendon, 16 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

16 Jan. **81.** P. ARETINE to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. "If diffamed Rome had fallen down upon the back of the Pharisaical bishop thereof, and upon his scribes the Cardinals, he could not thereby have received so much hurt as he hath conceived by the late miracle showed of Christ in the victory not long sithen attained by your Majesty, and look how much the said college of thieves have the more ample declaration hereby that your felicity proceedeth wholly of God, so much the more do they therefore give themselves to the Devil." All Italy rejoices at the King's success, to the contempt of [the Pope's] bishopric. Asks the King to give him "of that bread which your highness never denied to virtue." The King cannot be so honestly revenged of the unclerkly clerks as by taking the writer for his bondsman, who is their fatal enemy. All the world knows well how much to their rebukes he lives here. "I kiss your highness's feet in the dishonour of the Pope, a second Lucifer." Venice, 16 Jan. 1534.

Copy, pp. 2. *Headed:* P. Aretino.

16 Jan. **82.** JOHN MALENBECK.

Harl. MS. 4,900, f. 2 b. B. M. Grant of arms by Henry VIII. to John Malenbeck, of Dantzic. Westm., 16 Jan. 1533, 25 Hen. VIII.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy. With the arms blazoned in the margin.*

17 Jan. **83.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. The King lately went to see his bastard daughter, who is 20 miles away, and the Princess with her. Though one of the principal causes of his going was to persuade or force the Princess to renounce her title, when the Lady considered the King's easiness or lightness (if any one dared to call it so), and that the beauty, virtue and prudence of the Princess might assuage his wrath and cause him to treat her better and leave her her title, she sent Cromwell, and then other messengers, after the King, to prevent him from seeing or speaking with her. Accordingly, before arriving at the house he sent orders that she should not come to him. While in the house, and in the bastard's room, he sent Cromwell, the treasurer and the captain of the guard, to urge the Princess to renounce her title. She replied that she had already given a decided answer, it was labor wasted to press her, and they were deceived if they thought that bad treatment or rudeness, or even the chance of death, would make her change her determination.

While the King was with his new daughter the Princess sent to ask leave to come and kiss his hand, but her request was not granted.

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83. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

When the King was going to mount his horse she went on to a terrace at the top of the house to see him. The King, either being told of it or by chance, turned round, and seeing her on her knees with her hands joined, bowed to her and put his hand to his hat. Then all those present, who had not dared to raise their heads to look at her, rejoiced at what the King had done, and saluted her reverently with signs of good will and compassion.

As the King has not made any proposals of marriage to the Princess, it is not likely that the bp. of Paris has been charged to propose her marriage with the marquis Francis of Saluces, as some people have said. It is not likely that he will marry her out of the kingdom unless he is reconciled to the Queen, for if he do, he knows that it may cause him much trouble; but here she is a prisoner, and dare not raise her head. There will be no hurry in marrying her, but they will entertain several parties with hopes.

The assembly of the estates began the day before yesterday. Nothing of importance has yet been done. Before proceeding against the Pope, the Queen and the Princess, and in order to obtain money, it is necessary to gain the chief members. The King and the Lady are doing all they can, and the King has countermanded most of those who would oppose him. Many think that if anyone came from your Majesty, the conclusion would not be as the King thinks, for the people would then take the bit in their teeth.

The bad weather has prevented the English ships from starting for Berghes. The merchants curse the Council, who prevented them from starting in December, as they did not wish 400,000 or 500,000 ducats to be hazarded.

Some think God has caused them to be delayed so that the English merchandise can lawfully be seized by the *executoriales*. The amount would make it worth while for your Majesty to seize the goods, and give a promise to the merchants to pay them at a certain time and place. I have not, however, seen the executorials, and do not know whether they will authorise this.

The day before yesterday the Lady, having heard of the prudent replies of the Princess, complained to the King that he did not keep her close enough, and that she was badly advised, as her answers could not have been made without the suggestion of others, and that he had promised that no one should speak to her without his knowing it. Twenty days ago the King said to the Marquis that the trust that the Princess had in your Majesty made her obstinate, but he would bring her to the point, as he feared neither the Emperor nor any other if the Marquis and other vassals were loyal, as he thought they would be; they must not trip or vary for fear of losing their heads, and he would keep such good watch that no letters could be received from beyond sea without his knowing it.

Besides his trust in his subjects, he has great hope in the Queen's death. He lately told the French ambassador that she could not live long, as she was dropsical, an illness she was never subject to before. It is to be feared something has been done to bring it on. I told Gregory Casale of this saying of the King's, and he replied that he thought of renouncing the King's service before leaving here, and of setting up the white banner.

I have also heard this morning, but not from a trustworthy source, that the earl of Quildra (Kildare), governor of Ireland, has gone to Scotland, which will be a great blow for the King, as he has no subject who can do him more service or displeasure.

Two days ago the King ordered 30,000 bows to be made and stored in the Tower. The rest of the munition has been put in order, and guns have been placed on the top of the Tower commanding the city. This has made many persons muse.

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Hitherto I have had no opportunity of sending to visit the Scotch ambassador. Today he sent me word that he was here to treat of peace, which the English desired, as appeared by their words and their good treatment of him; but he thought something would hinder it, as 10 days ago the English had invaded Scotland. The King had sent Cromwell to tell him that he would punish the offenders, and that the peace must not be hindered. The ambassador sent also to say that his master ought to thank your Majesty for the courtesies which these people would not have shown him if it had not been for their fear of you. Though the King and Council will be displeased at his visiting me, he has sent word that he will do so when I am at leisure. I am astonished that he dares to do it, and will make it as soon as possible.

The doctor who was going to Lubeck intended to go by sea to Hamburg, but seeing the bad weather, has determined to go by land in three or four days. At the same time several other persons sent to different parts of Germany will depart. The doctor was going by sea to carry money more safely.

The Queen has not been out of her room since the duke of Suffolk was with her, except to hear mass in a gallery. She will not eat nor drink what the new servants provide. The little she eats in her anguish is prepared by her chamberwomen, and her room is used as her kitchen. She is very badly lodged. She desires me to write to you about it. London, 17 Jan. 1534.

Fr., pp. 9. *From a modern copy.*

84. Sir Gregory Casale to [Cromwell].

R. O. Although I never had anything to do with Croke, I will, if you wish, reply to what he has written; but certainly I do not wish him to see what I say of my actions at Rome, of which he never heard anything. And I have only been induced to write by what you and the Duke (Norfolk) said to me, and not in answer to Croke's writings. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1.

85. [Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell (?).]

Vit. B. xiii. 137. B. M. Pocock, ii. 479. * * * "Regiis negotiis gessisse, fratremque illum Franciscum Georgium et [alios quibus] Crocus utebatur, malignos perfidos et fraudulentos esse, [una cum] fratre meo condemnari contentus sum. Et si Majestas sua no[n mihi fidem velit] habere, interrogentur omnes illi Angli qui Venetiis et P[aduæ tunc erant], quique cum Croco quotidie versabantur; illorum relationib[us credat].

"Præterea latet me penitus quam causam habuerit unquam frater [meus agendi] quicquam pro Pontifice. Opinor tamen illum cupere Reg[iam Maj. et] Venetos Pontifici hostes esse. Ne illius sententiis et censu[ris] . . . . . quæ impræsentia emanant contra ipsum fratrem meum ut . . . . . dam privet et spoliet. Sed quoniam de injuriis, detr[imentis] . . . . . quæ nos a Pontifice accepimus, et de odio quo nos prosequi[tur] . . . . . diximus. Et nihilominus Regia majestas dicit sibi fuisse aliq[uos qui dicerent] nos Pontificis amicos esse, et propterea de nobis suspicari . . . . . [suspi]cio hujusmodi nobis maximi sit detrimenti, nihilque boni Regiæ [majestati]. Illam humillime supplicamus ut velit super his veritatem t . . . . . præsertim quum nihil sit facilius. Nam si virum aliquem [fide dignum] miserit in Italiam, reperiet num sint publicæ et notoriæ [famæ] gravamina et injustitiæ, quibus a pontifice affecti sumus, e[t an] amore nos prosequatur et an quicquam nobis dederit an . . . . . Hæc enim in facto cognosci possunt. Reperiet etiam . . . . . bona uxoris meæ injustissime detineat, et an . . . . . dederit, an potius monasterium abstul[erit] . . . . . patruelis * * *

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85. [Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell (?).]—*cont.*

pollebamus." He will find whether we are richer or poorer since we began to serve his Majesty. These things are [not] unknown by Doctors Karne and Bonar.

He will find [the falsehood of] what was reported to Crumwell, that Jerome [Pr]evidellus has been [promoted] to many dignities by the Pope, and will be created a cardinal. He was stabbed in the market-place at Bologna; and no [proceedings were taken] against the murderer by the governor. All Italy grieves at his death.

Desires only that the King should discover the truth.

Pp. 2., *Lat., mutilated.*

86. [Sir Gregory Casale to the King's Council.]

R. O. Pocock, II. 511.

Vindication of himself against the charges of Croke.

1. Francis Crucinus had charged him with publishing the King's business, only when he found that he could not extort money from him; but Sir Gregory declared the King's business to a much more honest and wise man than he is. 2. As to the things done at Ferrara, he was then at Rome. 3. As to Bologna, refers to the bp. of London, &c. 4. Shows that it was Croke, and not he or his brother, who divulged the cause by his own indiscretions. It shows ill for Croke that he appeals so much to friar Francis Georgius, whose misconduct is well known to Dr. Kerne, who was then at Rome, and also to the bp. of Winchester, through Mr. Benet. 5. It is quite true that both he and his brother wrote to the Bishop to go to Venice to see how Croke mismanaged the King's affairs.

Would not have written at this length for anything Croke said, but for the words of the Duke (Norfolk) and Mr. Crumwell. Explains his communication with one Claudus at Milan, when the earl of Wiltshire was there, who would not have come to him as the King's ambassador unless he had known by Croke that it was the King's business. The bishop of London can tell best what was done both at Ferrara and Bologna; but Croke, by going to Bologna and treating with those divines the very same things we had obtained already, showed the governor it was the King's matter. The governor would then have forced the divines who had written for us to write against us, but for the interference of Mr. Andrew, my uncle.

Describes his own success in procuring opinions for the King, even in the realm of Naples, and among the Cardinals at Rome. Recounts his services during the time of the cardinal of York. Four years ago he was accused of being in the Pope's service, whom it was said he ruled at his pleasure. "Now would I require you to be judges in this cause. Ye know well that those men which brought those tales and complaints of me to the King's majesty are now in great favor with the Pope, and as for me (as it was openly known, and specially to many of you) the Pope hath most injustly, and not without his own great shame, taken from me 6,000 ducats which lawfully belonged unto me yearly of my wife's patrimony," and taken from my brother certain monasteries "which the . . . . and had committed unto him, for which cause my said brother is now excommunicate." He has also deprived my cousin of his authority in Bologna.

Advises that the King should send someone to Italy to examine matters, as it is well known he has risked his life, spent his patrimony, and incurred the Pope's displeasure in the King's service. "Inquire, therefore, I pray you, of the King's servants which are here present, and have been colleagues with me in Italy many years past in the King's affairs, whose names are these:—the bishop of Bath, Mr. Russell, Dr. Knight, the bishop of Winchester, Mr. Almoner, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Peter Vannes, the bishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, Dr. Kerne and Dr. Boner." Desires that they may be

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examined on their oaths. Is deprived of an ancient witness of his labors, Dr. Benet, who he wishes were now alive, though doubtless he bore witness to his services during his lifetime.

It is doubtless high wisdom sometimes to hold servants in suspicion, but why ye should suspect me I cannot imagine; unless you take me for a fool who preferred the King's service to my own profit, and then wished to destroy my own estimation. No man in Christendom has had higher opportunities of promotion. I saw the Pope in such misery, both before his captivity and after, that he had no one to help him but me. The duke of Milan offered me a lordship of the yearly value of 4,000 ducats if I would consent to Lautrec remaining in Lombardy, but I refused for the King's sake, and threatened not to deliver the money unless they went further. My poverty is a proof of my fidelity to the King; but if you doubt my words, you will do a thing most agreeable to me to try out the truth. You will find I have spent 30,000 ducats of my father's goods in the King's service, and should have been now in evil case if I had not much substance of my wife's dowry, though the Pope troubles me so that I expect what is left will be all consumed. My family will be an example to every man of the ingratitude of princes.

Moreover a pension of 500 ducats which Wolsey procured for me of the French king was stopped because I had warned the King that the French were not true to him. But for this I might have had it now, and my brother would have had his 50 spears and pension of 1,000 ducats from the French king, as the King and the duke of Norfolk know.

Mutilated, pp. 21. *In Wriothesley's hand.*

87. [Sir Gregory Casale to Norfolk.]

Vit. B. xiii. 232*. B. M. Pocock, ii. 287.

Begs "your Lordship" to question the bishop of London as to how the King's affairs have been conducted by him and his brothers at Bologna and Venice; whether the Bishop gained all the [theo]logians, doctors and learned men by their help; whether he obtained what he thought necessary from the [Co]llege of Theologians at Bologna; why Croke "[Bonon]iæ eadem tractabat," which had already been obtained by us.

Let Karne and Bonar be asked how the writer behaved at Rome in the King's business; whether what he narrated in his letters is true, about what he did for the cause, and about the injuries suffered by him and his brothers from the Pope. Let them and the bishop of Winchester be questioned concerning the malignity and perfidy of friar Francis George, and how they thought that Croke had managed the King's business. Let the Bishop, the Almoner (Foxe), Brian, [Doc]tor Kenit (Knight), Roscell and all the others whom he has named, be questioned as to his doings while they were with him.

Lat., p. 1, *mutilated.*

88. Sir Gregory Casale to [Cromwell?].

R. O.

"Mag^{co} S^{or} mio. Io supplico V.S. che mi voglia liberare di questa molestia con dechiararmi quello ho da fare. Et mi perdoni s'io le sono importuno, perche mi sento gravato d'un peso ch'io non ne portai mai de tali, et a lei mi raccomando." *Signed.*

20 Jan.

89. Queen [Anne Boleyn] to [the Corporation of Bristol].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 76b. B. M.

Requests them to grant, under their town seal, the next advowson of the college or hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Ratcliff pit, Bristol, to Sir Edw. Baynton, her vice-chamberlain, master Nic. Shaxton, D.D., her almoner, and David Hutton, that they may present thereunto, at the next vacancy, a friend of hers of right good learning and of no less virtue and good demeanor. My Lord's manor of Westminster, 20 Jan.

Copy, p. 1.

1533.

90. [RALPH MORICE?] to [CRANMER'S] CHANCELLOR.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 77. B. M.

It is my Lord's (Cranmer's) express command that you should send back or cancel the resignation of Mr. Biggs, of Salisbury, concerning the benefice of Multon, for he is minded that the suit which has been made therein shall take none effect.

Copy, p. 1.

20 Jan. R. O.

91. THE KING'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Warrant to Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, for payment to the following goldsmiths of the sums hereafter mentioned for the parcels of plate remaining in the custody of Cromwell, as treasurer of the Jewels, received on New Year's Day, 25 Hen. VIII., viz.: To John Freman, 560*l.* 14*s.* 10¾*d.*; to Cornelis Heyes, 258*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*; to Morgan Wolf, 139*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*; and to Thos. Trappes, 64*l.* 7*s.* 5¾*d.* Westm., 20 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head.*

Vellum. Endd.

20 Jan. R. O.

92. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to LORD LISLE.

Has received Lisle's patent of Claringdon by the bearer Hussey, who will report what is done therein. I have asked the King for a harness for you. He says that you will not require to fight yet, but when he goes to Greenwich,—I suppose within these 14 days,—he will look one out for you. Begs commendations to my Lady, his wife, "unto whom and to your Lordship, because ye be both but one soul, though ye be two bodies, I write but one letter," and thanks her for her little dog, which the Queen liked so well that she took it from him before it had been an hour in his hands. Westm., 20 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 Jan. R. O.

93. CHR. VYLLERS to LORD LISLE.

Last week Mr. Smythe took my account at Mr. Holt's for your lord[ship] of Rybworth, where we discharged one warrant and one obligation and a good piece of the other. I have much ado with Mr. Stidolff for his fee, but we have agreed that he shall show his patent before any more is paid. Commend me to my Lady. London, 20 Jan.

Mr. Smythe is an excellent "husswyffe" for your Lordship.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

20 Jan. R. O.

94. WILL. SULYARD to LORD LISLE.

I have received your letters heretofore to excuse the non-appearance here of your servant Benet, and will endeavor to prevent his incurring any forfeiture by his absence. London, 20 Jan. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

22 Jan. R. O.

95. WILL. TILDESLEY to LORD LISLE.

I have received your Lordship's letter by your friend Mr. Kene, and heard his credence. I am sorry I cannot myself accomplish your request, but the way to do it would be first to direct your letters to some of your friends of the Privy Chamber to obtain the King's licence, or else to write to the lord Chamberlain, who, I know, will grant your demands. Greenwich, 22 Jan.

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

1534.

23 Jan. **96.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS., 28,586, f. 117. B.M.

* * * * *

The Pope told him he wished to do justice; he had heard that the king of England had left the obedience [of the Church] and was filling up (*proveya*) all the benefices in England; the bishop of Paris had done nothing but congratulate the King; the sentence *super attentatis* was as good as a sentence in the principal cause, as the King could be deprived by it. Told him that he knew already from the French, and from what the Imperial ambassador had written, that the sentence *super attentatis* was not considered as a sentence in England, and they said there that the Pope and Cardinals deferred giving a sentence from doubts of the justness of the Queen's cause; and since they doubt, the King has more reason to stand to his marriage with Anna, especially as he has opinions from lawyers in Paris and elsewhere in his favor, though, as the Pope knew, these were obtained by subornation and from persons of small learning. Urged him on this account to give a sentence in the principal cause. He replied that he would do justice, and has ordered Simoneta "*se desouyre* (?) *de todos los pleitos*," so that he may the sooner examine and refer the process.

After writing this, was told that an English ambassador newly arrived at the French Court had written to the Baron del Burgo, lately the Pope's nuncio in England, that the King had renounced his obedience to the Holy See, and was filling up (*provehia*) the benefices, saying that he should thus have more revenue and authority; and even if God should dispose of the Queen, who was very ill, and he remained with Anne, he would not on that account resume his obedience to the Holy See nor desist from his enmity to the Pope. He had written to the duke of Saxony and other Lutheran princes offering to make an alliance with them. The Pope reported all this to the Consistory, that the Cardinals might determine what to do. The letter stated also that Anne was pregnant. Does not know if all this is enough to cause the sentence to be given.

When the Cardinals asked the Pope what the Emperor would do in case of a sentence, his Holiness answered that his Majesty had offered by recent letters to assist in person and with his estates. Does not know how the Pope could say this, for neither he nor the *maestro de campo* Aponte have used such language.

Now the Pope has sent to tell him that a letter from the French Court of the 9th states that the bishop of Paris had arrived there, but he knows nothing of what he brought, except that the French king meant to send him to Rome. Thinks he has left the mark of his sword in England, as the Count said to his Holiness, when the latter told him of his going into England, that he was not a fit messenger to go to a country infected with Lutheran opinions. The Pope has called for the count San Segundo, whom he (the bishop) sent as a messenger to his Holiness with excuses for not coming himself. The same messenger has a letter of credence for the cardinal de Medicis.

Rome, 23 Jan. 1534.

Sp., pp. 10. *Modern copy.*

24 Jan. **97.** NICHOLAS HEATH.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 17.

24 Jan. **98.** The KING'S SCHOLARS AT OXFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

You must have angels' wit and knowledge to prosecute and finish all such things as you take in hand. You have often promised us to help us to honest livings. Last year we supplicated the King to pity our destitution,

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98. The King's Scholars at Oxford to Cromwell—*cont.*

but were not a little discouraged because you were absent. However, the King granted us to be of his yearly exhibition, until he could provide better for us. It is now half a year ago, and we are therefore compelled to sue for it. The sum is 28*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Oxford, 24 Jan.

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

25 Jan. R. O. **99.** Robert Bishop of Chichester to Cromwell.

I beg your lawful favor concerning the obligation enclosed, and that you will give credence to Mr. Wayte,* the bearer. Aldyngbourn, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* of the King's Council.

26 Jan. R. O. **100.** Thos. Wynter to Cromwell.

I cannot thank you too much for your kindness. King is your friend of his own accord, and not at my exhortation. You are too wise a man to reject the friendly offers even of those far below you. I cannot write more, as I have to go on board the boat going from Venice to Ferrara. Venice, vii. cal. Feb.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* A Consiliis.

26 Jan. R. O. **101.** Richard Croke to Cromwell.

Whereas I wrote unto you that the gown was bloody, it is not so, and the rumor that came up of the murder and wounds of Erle is false. I think that Erle loitered with some of his acquaintance in Oxford till Wednesday, "for Persew ys but xxx. myle from Oxforde." The fellow of whom the confession speaks was probably a friend. The tokens agree with the person and visage of Erle, as Sir Edw. Don affirms, on whom he waited in the war, and in whose walk at Rysborow park this Erle walked with the warden of Canterbury College and one Dering, a monk, whom he says no locks can hold, and with one Tolley and Curtopp slew a deer. If these persons were handled they could tell where he was. He thinks he is gone into sanctuary at Beudley or elsewhere, and that he took Erle out of Westminster when he took him to the wars. "Lest the poor man by his return should notice anything of Erle at the Talbote at Persewe," I retain him here. I would have sent him, but the chamberlain of the town objected. The warden of Canterbury College is an enemy to the King's cause, and harps against it in his sermons and conversation. So are Holyman and Moreman, one of whom is like to have the divinity lecture here. Dr. Mortymer, its late occupant, is called to the Queen's service. You have probably seen the device intended to have been played in Gloucester College, a place of monks, if Mr. Carter had not stopped it. The Commissary has the said play. You will not believe how the monks and canons, and all other ignorant religious persons, enemies to the King's cause, rejoiced at the stay of the works and college, nor what they talk of the same, nor what trust they have of its undoing, and that religious men shall again enjoy there, to the destruction of flatterers, false hypocrites and traitors, for so they call us that favor the King's cause. I beg your favor, and "that the canons of the King's College here may occupy this Lent afore his Grace," by which the King will be better informed of matters, and they shall be disappointed who preached before him not favoring his cause.

Begs him to command one Gente to pay him the 20 marks that he is behind with the College. On obtaining it I will give 20 nobles to the

* Anthony Wayte.

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building up of my lodging, which will save the King's coffers. I have no trust except in you and my lord of Canterbury. Oxford, 26 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* To the right honorable and my singular good master, master Cromwell. *Endd.*

26 Jan. R. O. **102.** Sir Thos. Palmer to Lord Lisle.

The bearer has been a long suitor at Calais and here, with little profit to himself and less to your Lordship. I pray you my Lord "to cause his retaining" to be made at Sandwich's house, and to discharge him to go at his pleasure, and I will pay half his scot, albeit he has spent me 40*s.* since I came to England. London, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lord deputy of Calais.

26 Jan. R. O. **103.** William [Burton] Abbot of St. Austin's, Bristol, to Lord Lisle.

Hopes that he and her Ladyship are in good health. Begs his favor for the bearer, his servant. St. Augustine's by Brystow, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My special good lord Lyle. *Endd.*

26 Jan. R. O. **104.** Robert Acton to Lord Lisle.

Sends respects to his Lordship and my Lady, his bedfellow. Thanks them for taking into their service his nephew, William Fyssher. Begs that he be put in the room of an archer on horseback, and will give his Lordship 20 marks "to buy you a gelding." I hear he has mentioned to you a bargain of a little land I have bought of him. He shall not lack for 100 marks when your Lordship thinks fit to promote him, and if he continue in your favor I will give him the land back again. Southwark, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

26 Jan. R. O. **105.** Gilbert Burton, Priest, to Lady Lisle.

I hear from William Rose that Sir Thos. Gilbert, whom I took into my service at your Ladyship's request, has gone to Calais and complained to you that I have discharged him suddenly and withheld his wages. He has misconducted himself in many ways, which I will not write for the honor of priesthood, but will wait till I can speak with you myself. Besides, he would say that he was as good as I, "and as he played at cards with me and other honest company, said I played Jacke Napes with him." On this I would play no longer with him, and he started up in a great fume, saying he cared not a straw for me or my service. I answered, "Sir Thomas, this at night and ye be not well advised," and bade him go to bed, and speak with me next morning before the same company. Next morning he repeated his abuse of me, and said he would ring me such a peal that the best in England should speak thereof. I bade him fetch his book of accounts to know whether I were in his debt or he in mine, and finding I owed him 15*d.* for wages, I offered it to him before your old servant, Robt. Anmer, and others. For your Ladyship's sake I would have given him 40*d.* more, but he refused to take it, and departed without leave taking. None of my parishioners would credit his slanderous words, although he bound them with the greatest oaths, unlike a servant of Christ. After he left he went to London to Mr. Withers' house, a residentiary of Paul's,* and was received by a poor priest, whom he had appointed steward a quarter of a year before at my request. He uncharitably offered to present this steward, for my sake, to the parsonage of Wikeham, the advowson of which he had obtained through me from Mr. Arthur Uvedale, swearing that the parson was dead and buried on

* John Withers, prebendary of Mapesbury in St. Paul's, who died in 1534.

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105. Gilbert Burton, Priest, to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

Saturday last, for which reason he desired him to come with all haste to the chancellor of Winchester for his institution, and made him bring all his stuff with him and lose his service. When asked why he did not take the benefice himself, he said my lord Lisle and my Lady, to whom he was nigh kinsman, had sent for him to Calais, and had given him St. George's Chantry, which was 10*l.* a year, and two liveries, besides meat and drink. Before his departure he borrowed of the poor priest 14*s.* 8*d.*, saying I owed him 15*s.* 2*d.* for wages, and he should have a letter to me to pay it, which letter, indeed, he did write, though I owed him only 15*d.* He has openly confessed that his wages and other vails here were worth 20 marks a year, yet he has borrowed much money here, and on Thursday last the collector of the Subsidy did accurse him for not paying 18*s.* 10¾*d.*; of which curse I send you a copy, that he may seek absolution. Bishop's Waltham, 26 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* At Calais.

26 Jan. **106.** Earl of Northumberland.

R. O. The book of the stuff at his place at Hackney, at the account taken 26 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII., in the custody of Stephen Stamforth and Edw. Carnaby.

A sparver of cloth of gold and blue velvet, with curtains of yellow and blue sarcenet fringed with yellow and blue silk. A counterpoint of cloth of gold and blue velvet. A down bed and other bedding. Nine trussing beds, one of cloth of tissue and tawny velvet, embroidered with the Earl's arms and cognisance. A cloth of estate of blue cloth of gold of bawdekyn. Three chairs, covered with plain cloth of gold and damask, blue cloth of gold of bawdekyn, and blue satin. Three small pieces of fine arras. Seven pieces of counterfeit arras of the story of Athalanta, containing 300 stykes. Six pieces of the story of Venus, and six of the story of Æneas. Twenty-six pieces of fine verders, some park work, and some roses. Eleven pieces, coarse, with beasts and fowls. Ten cowcher carpets. Seventeen cupboard carpets. Three carpets of fine Cadys, rowed with yellow and blue. Seventeen cushions, tawny velvet, blue cloth of bawdekyn, verders, &c. Ten window carpets of yellow, russet and tawny satin of Brydges, lined with buckram. Two down beds, and 18 feather beds, with bolsters. Four silk quilts, two red and two yellow. Sixteen small quilts to lie upon trussing beds. Fifteen pair of fustians. 15 down pillows, with pillow beres. Twenty pair of fine sheets. Eleven pair of coarse sheets. Eighteen counterpoints of verders and tapestry. *Signed:* H. Northumberland.

Pp. 7. *Endd.*

107. [Cromwell's] "Remembrances."

R. O. 1. To speak with the King to send to Hampton for trial of the weight of certain things there. 2. An answer to be made to Chr. Mounte's letter. 3. To get the names of all the promotions which belonged to Dr. Hawkyns for the King. 4. To remember the abbess of Wilton specially. 5. To know the King's pleasure for my lords of Kildare and Osserayde, and for the determination of the matters of Ireland. 6. To remember the bill of complaint of the Frenchman about a piracy in Oct. or Nov. last. 7. To put the bills to signing for the King's household. 8. To get Henry Whittoft's [Huttoft's] bill signed for the surveyorship of Hampton. 9. To get the letter for my lord elect of Ely signed.* 10. To remember parson Ogle.† 11. To learn the King's pleasure for Robt. Fowller's answer. 12. To remember my lord of Sussex for Writtell.

P. 1. *Endd.*

* His election took place on the 17th March.

† *See* Grants in Jan., No. 20.

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108. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B. I. 459. B. M

To speak with the King for sending to Hampton for the trial of the weight of certain things there. To remember the election of the bp. of Bangor to the King. The Friars of Greenwich to have licence to go into Ireland. To speak with the mayor of London for the provision of victual against Easter. Anthony Babington, for the signature of his two bills. To call for the last letters from the town of Lubeck to the King, and that answer may be made to them. A letter to be made to Dr. Lee, the King's ambassador. An answer to Chr. Mounte's letter. To get the names of Dr. Hawkyns'* promotions for the King. A bill to be made for the King to take the bishoprics of Salisbury and Worcester into his hands. To speak with the King for the Spaniards being at Lubeck. Certain Portuguese who have stolen their custom at Hampton under the name of Englishmen. The end to be concluded for Pyssowe with lord Scrope. The signing of my lord of Northumberland's books. Ric. ap Moris Gough, lieutenant of Raydor and Comotoyethor. The despatch of Dr. Hawkins' man and 250 ducats borrowed by him of the Emperor's ambassador in his life. The abbess of Wylton. The stuff for the Scotch ambassador. What reward the King will give the Lubeck. Signing lord Lumley's letter. To appoint some folks to examine the traitors in the Tower. To seek out the name of the prior of the Charterhouse. To know the King's pleasure for the lord of Kildare, the lord of Ossory, and for the determination of Irish matters. To send into Wales for him that would have conveyed James Griffith Aphowell's man. To send for the men of Mynhede, and speak with Sir Giles Strangwayse for them. To speak with Sir Giles Strangwayse to know the names of those in prison for the late piracy. The French ambassador's bill for the tanning of sheepskins. The bill of complaint of the Frenchman for a piracy in Oct. or Nov. last. Letting the lands at Lezenes. The end to be taken with lord Scrope. How the King is ordered in the Exchequer for the farms granted to the Alneg . . . The passport for the Lubeke. The bill to be signed for Marke Maior.† A letter to be sent to the borowmaister of Lubeke. To show Hakkett's letter to the King. To put the bill to signing for the King's household. To send to Mr. Tuke for Mr. Compton's bill. To cause Palmer's bill to be assigned. To send to my lord of Winchester for 600 mks. To cause privy seals to be made for them of London which have not brought in their fines. A conge d'élire for Thurgarton. The restitutions for Leicester. The signing of the Friar Observant's bill. To speak with the King for answer to Mr. Hackett's letters. To know his pleasure whether he will write to Sir John Wallop. The payment of the judges' wages. My lady Sussex. Eftsoons to remember master Moore to the King. Sir Thos. Palmer. To send to Wales for those supposed to be of counsel with Jamy Gryffyth ap Howell, the traitor.

Partly in Cromwell's hand, pp. 3. *Endd.*

109. DR. HAWKINS.

R. O.

"The Promotions of Mr. Doctor Hawkyns." The archdeaconry of Ely, 100*l.* The parsonage of Dereham, in Norfolk, 40*l.* The parsonage of Snaylewell, 24*l.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

27 Jan. Vit. B. XIV. 121. B. M.

110. THOMAS CAJETANUS, Card. of S. Sixtus, to HENRY VIII.

Is glad to hear that the King has been moved, not by his own authority, but by proofs of Holy Scripture, in annulling his old marriage and contracting a new one. Comments on the Levitical law with regard to

* Died before February 1534.

† *See* Grants in February, No. 27.

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110. THOMAS CAJETANUS, Card. of S. Sixtus, to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*
marriages of affinity, and on the case of Herod the tetrarch. Is ready to learn and to change his opinion. Rome, 27 Jan., mdxxx[iiij]. *Signature mutilated.*

Urges the King to remove this scandal to Christendom, by showing the justice of his acts. Offers to defend the King's conduct.

Lat., mutilated, pp. 3. *Sealed. Add.*

Endd.: "A letter f[rom the Cardinal] of S. S[ixtus to] the King."

Add. MS. 29,547, f. 6. B. M.

2. Modern copy, made before the mutilation. Rome, 27 Jan. 1534.

27 Jan.

111. NORFOLK to MONTMORENCY.

Le Grand, III. 588.

Is much pleased at the French king's sending the bp. of Paris to Rome with instructions representing the brotherly union of the two kings. Hopes that the result will be that the Pope will not behave to the King with his former rigor and rudeness. Matters are at present in such a condition that if he persists in favoring the Emperor more than the two kings, and, through favor or fear, acts unjustly in the King's cause, he will give occasion to his loyal subjects to take every opportunity to impugn the authority which he unjustly usurps, and to allow the public discussion of questions which have been proposed by many famous clerks, prelates and doctors here, and which are very prejudicial to the Pope and the See Apostolic. Among other points it is constantly affirmed that the Pope and his predecessors have no more authority outside the diocese of Rome than any other bishop, saying that the authority possessed by the Popes rests only on the sufferance of princes whom they have blinded under color of sanctity. To support this they allege texts of Scripture and histories, by which it appears that the disposition of the see of Rome has been permitted by emperors and kings to the Popes, not granted. Their predecessors have also agreed that no Pope should be admitted without the consent of some emperor or prince. Is it credible, considering the insatiable arrogance and vanity of Popes, that they would have acknowledged their authority to be from man, if they had any right to it from the authority of the Creator? Prelates and doctors have not only declared this, but proved it by unanswerable arguments, and persuaded Norfolk and the other nobles and common people of it. If the King allows them to put the matter forward, as he has been urgently requested, and as he probably will at this present parliament, the Pope and his successors will lose the obedience of the whole realm, and what depends on his authority will be held in hatred and abomination. Other kingdoms will probably follow this example.

Writes in consequence of their mutual promise to inform each other of anything which may cause suspicion as to the friendship of their masters. It appears that since the interview the French king is too much inclined to favor the Pope to the detriment of his own jurisdiction and royalty. Why has your* master, being a powerful and Christian king, recognising no superior, procured a bull to do justice in his kingdom, as if he had not such authority without a bull from the Pope? In time to come, the Pope and his successors may take this as a precedent to usurp upon his royal jurisdiction, and use the case to the detriment of other kings. Is also surprised at the sudden recal of Beda, the calumniator of the King's cause, whom Francis had promised to lord Rochefort to banish from the kingdom, Desires him to think what suspicion might be conceived from this conduct. and to provide that his master's enemy is not too much glorified. Does

* "nostre dit," misprint for "vostre dit."

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not write this wishing that the French king should be an adversary to the Pope, but so that if matters between the Pope and Henry go on with their present rigor, it may not be said that Francis maintains such a declared enemy of his good brother, or that the Pope is encouraged by the support shown him to execute his malice against the King and his subjects. Warns him against the Pope's deceptive promises. If the French king wishes to recover his rights in Italy and desires the Pope's aid, he will lose by alliance with him the Venetians and the dukes of Ferrara and Urbino and their confederates, and besides will cool the affection of his special friends, particularly the German princes and all their leagues, who are hostile to the Pope. Why should he lose so many certain and powerful friends and allies for an inconstant friend, newly reconciled to him, a usurper, by no means secure of the place he holds, and whose successor is uncertain? Asks him to take this letter in good part, and consider it. Westm., 27 Jan.

Fr.

27 Jan. **112.** THOS. WYNTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. I wrote to you yesterday and the day before. Many know of your affection to me, and think I am much in your favor. Lambertus, the bearer, has earnestly requested me to write to you by him. I know what he wished when he made this request. His father is acquainted with you, and he wishes to be the same. Venice, 27 Jan.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* A Consiliis, Londini.

27 Jan. **113.** JOHN ORENGE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am informed that a *scire facias* is out against me in the Exchequer, upon a recognisance, wherein I stand bound for 40*l.* for Henry Harfford, whom I wish I had never known. I have been sick since Michaelmas, and cannot labor to London before Easter. I pray you that judgment may be deferred till then, when I will take a way with you and Weston, the under treasurer, for payment of the same. 27 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chancellor of the Exchequer.

28 Jan. **114.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. The day before yesterday the Scotch ambassador, disregarding scruples and suspicions, came to dine with me, and we talked together till late. He declared the good will that his master bore to your majesty, and that he desired nothing more than some near affinity with you, in which desire the whole kingdom joined. The King and his people also were very anxious for his marriage. The king of England was also desirous of it, and had asked the French king to give him a wife, provided it was not one of his own daughters, which Henry would fear, as well as his making an alliance with the Emperor, which is the cause why it seems that this King wishes him to be soon married, but he, knowing the intention of the king of England, will be more careful not to hurry. He told me also, as I have already written, that his charge was to find out whether this King was inclined to peace or war, without asking him for either one or the other, but leaving it to his choice and pleasure. He has found the King and those about him very desirous of peace, and the King complains daily of the delay of the ambassadors who are coming to treat of it. Three days ago the King, after excusing the raid lately made into Scotland, told the ambassador that he was displeased that the other ambassadors did not come faster so as to settle matters during the assembly of the estates, for if peace was concluded he intended the estates to ordain that the succession of the kingdom should go

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114. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

to the king of Scots in default of his own issue by his present wife. He made much of this to the ambassador, but I suggested (?) (*j'ay fait toucher le duc*), that what the King presented him was prejudicial as well as contrary to conscience, as he wished by this means to bind him to favor the deprivation of the Princess and the opposition to the Papal sentence and censures. Besides, it was ill advised for the Scotch king to give up his expectations in case of the death of the Princess, who is sole heir, under the condition which the King proposes, which is less likely, as there is already a daughter, and Anne Boleyn is now pregnant and in condition to have more children. Whatever ordinance the estates might make under compulsion would be worth nothing. The ambassador confessed that this was true, and that his master would take care not to fall into such an error; whatever show was made on either side, he did not think peace would be concluded, and had refused this mission as he was not accustomed to go on charges which were not likely to come to a conclusion. Many of his master's council advised the employment of men in making preparations for war rather than embassies. Every day the English showed themselves more desirous of peace. Seeing their detestable government, which is tending to their total ruin, if your majesty were ever so little angry with them, it seems as if an opportunity was coming for the Scotch to revenge themselves on the English, or at least to gain an advantage over them. At this I said to him that I understood that it had not been the Emperor's fault that the affinity of which he spoke had not been contracted, and that the excuses made by Rosenboz had satisfied his master, which he acknowledged. I then went a little further and said that I thought that your majesty would approve of a marriage between him and the Princess; and that I was moved to say this knowing that one thing that your majesty desires most is to see perfect union between Christian princes, which this marriage would greatly promote. He approved of my reasons, but said the king of England would never consent except by force of arms, though the people desire it, but if your majesty would assist his master a little, he would succeed well enough; he had not wished to propose this marriage in earnest, that the French king might have no cause to reproach the Scotch king with contravening their marriage treaties, and he had obtained a safe-conduct for an abbot and a secretary, who are going to France to ask the King's intentions about the promises made by him in case of the marriage of the king of Scots, but they have no power to conclude anything. I told him that if he had a chance to speak of the marriage with the Princess, he might do it without fear by reserving the good pleasure and advice of the French king. He replied that unless he had special occasion to speak of such a matter, he should wait until the arrival of the other ambassadors, and would let me know their charge by a third person, and also that of the ambassadors who were going to France. As the king of England has great desire for peace, he would be wise to send ambassadors to Scotland, not allowing theirs to come here, for when they see the state affairs are in here they will lose the desire of friendship. If they are men who understand matters, they will not care to conclude anything, and whatever is concluded, on receiving a command from the Pope, or any other legitimate occasion, they will know how to use it. He said also that the English boast that your Majesty desires closer friendship of them, and that the King charged (*changeoit*, qu. *chargeoit*?) the principal secretary of the Scotch king with being too Imperialist, and loyal neither to the French king nor his master. Earl Douglas, his uncle and brother, who are banished from England, wish to be reconciled with the Scotch king. At parting he told me that he would take care that his master should not make haste to marry, and that in future he would communicate with me by a third person to avoid suspicion. Besides the good cheer which

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the King and Council, especially Cromwell, show to the Scotch ambassador, he has been promised the deliverance of a gentleman who was taken at sea on his way to Rome to obtain a commission to the King and Council to proceed against the archbishop of St. Andrew's. The Archbishop was not sorry at his capture, as he was his accuser. The Pope refused the commission, and the Archbishop did not deserve it to be granted, as the chief thing of which he was accused was having written to Albany to come to Scotland to counteract the bad government of those about the King.

The estates are beginning to treat of affairs against the Pope. A book has just been printed for the third [estate ?] (*pour le iij^e^*), concerning the difference between the doctrine of God and that of the bishop of Rome, and containing the principal Lutheran errors. It is said there are others in preparation. Though they do the worst they can, they think that the Pope, as well from fear as at the intercession of the French king, [will do] what they demand. Four days ago Cromwell said to a man of mine that the Pope had said several times at Marseilles that if the King had sent a power, the sentence in the principal cause would have been in his favor, and that he would not send the power in order not to prejudice the privileges of his kingdom and the prerogative of princes. He offered to show my man letters to confirm it. They will not conclude anything against the Pope till the return of the bishop of Paris or news of his success. The clergy have been deprived of a revenue which they received from the letting of houses. This was done to please the people, but it is little compared to what the King intends to do, which is to usurp part of the Church goods and distribute the remainder to noblemen. Benefices will be given to laymen (*daiz*, qu. *laiz* ?), as Cromwell told the Scotch ambassador.

About five days ago, the King having received letters from France by the servant of his ambassador there, sent immediately for the French ambassador, who stayed at Court till 3 a.m. The King and Council seemed displeased at the news. The ambassador was writing nearly all night, and his secretary, who transcribed the despatch, said to a friend who reported it to me, that affairs here must go to ruin, and there was trouble between the kings of England and France.

I have just been told that the French king said to the bishop of Winchester and the other resident English ambassador, that the king of England might be sure of his favor and assistance if he did not hurt his honor and conscience, as it would do to go against the authority of the Holy See, which he was obliged to defend by the commandment of God and the promises he had made before their mutual alliance, in which also the said authority was reserved. He advised Henry not to trust to the German princes, who had mocked him after spending much money at the last election of the empire. I think this must be the news mentioned above.

I do not know whether all this has caused the delay of the doctor who was going to Lubeck, and the others who were going to Germany. It is said they will go in three days. Some say the doctor will go on to the king of Poland and the duke of Prussia. The ambassadors going to Germany are of low quality. One was a priest of the archbishop of Canterbury during his embassy to your majesty, the other is a clerk of the King's secretary, who was in Germany last year, conducted by a servant of master Elyot. The priest collects books and writings in the King's favor in the matter of the divorce. London, 28 Jan. 1534.

Fr., pp. 9. *From a modern copy.*

28 Jan. **115.** HACKET to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 534.

Wrote last on the 11th inst. The little book set forth by the King's Council, showing the good ground of the King's cause and the insincerity of

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115. HACKET to CROMWELL—*cont.*

the bishop of Rome in sustaining the contrary, has been translated into French, and some of this Court have been with me already, and marvel the King would permit the Pope to be called, as he is in that book, bishop of Rome, bastard and symonakre. I said, as for calling him bishop of Rome, he ought not to call himself otherwise, and whether he be a bastard or symonakre or both, I refer to his own college of Cardinals at Rome. Mr. Gherart Mullart, one of the High Council of Machlyng, and one Tornowr, formerly captain of Don Fernando's archers, depart hence within three days as commissioners for the Emperor and these Low Countries to the diet of Hamburg, which begins 15 February next, where will be deputies from the chief towns of Estland. The Emperor being in Spain has sent hither instructions for these ambassadors. I would some commissioner in our master's behalf were at the said Diet. Yesterday the Queen Regent had letters from the governor of Friesland; the earl of Owyremd had defeated the men of the duke of Geldyrs. The health of the Queen Regent is much the same; her physicians are rather doubtful, but trust that her youth, 28 years, may well "suer dommyne" her accident.

I enclose a copy of such "frigele tedynges" as have of late come to this Court. Brussels, 27 January, 1533.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. HACKET to CROMWELL.

Wrote yesterday, 27th inst. I have since spoken with Mons. de Lassow, Burghenon, gentleman of the Emperor's Privy Chamber, who has come in post from the Emperor to the Queen Regent with letters of credence. The Emperor intends to bring some part of the conclusions of the diet of Hamburg to his own purport. This I "conject" because, besides his two ambassadors to the diet mentioned in my last letter, he has now ordered his uncle, the bp. of Brix, who, by virtue of his dignity, is a prince of the empire, to be his upper ambassador, and has increased their train from 8 or 10 to 30 or 40 horse. De Lassow told me that two or three days before his departure from Spain, the King my master's ambassador* there had died; that he left Spain 14 or 15 days ago; and that the ambassador had died at a village of the realm of Aragon called Balbase, two leagues from Monsson. The King is probably advertised of this already. Brussellis, 28 January 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

28 Jan. **116.** JOHN BISHOP OF ROCHESTER to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII. 154 b. B. M. Arch. XXV. 89.

Asks him to have pity upon him, considering the case and condition he is in. Almost these six weeks has had a grievous cough, with a fever at the beginning. Divers in this country have died of the same disease. Now the matter has fallen down to his legs and feet, with such swelling and ache that he can neither ride nor go. Asks Cromwell to spare him for a season, and when better will with all speed obey his commandment. Rochester, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Begins:* Master Cromwell.

28 Jan. **117.** JOHN AMADAS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Repeats a request he made in London that Cromwell will take his son, the bearer, into his service. Will be bound for him with others in 1,000 marks. Had him found in Paris at the university; he knows French and Latin, writes a good hand, and has studied the common law, Litelton's

* Hawkins.

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Tenures, &c. two years at Lyons Inn. Has no more sons, and means to allow him 10*l.* a year. He is insured to a young gentlewoman in my house, "by whom he shall dispend 20*l.* a year." If Cromwell will not have him he will go to the Temple and continue his learning. Has a corrody in Tavystock abbey, in which he would fain make his son joint patentee. Tavystock, 28 Jan.

Begs Cromwell to pardon his boldness. *Signed:* John Amadas, sergent.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful master Cromwell deliver this, master of the King's jewel-house. *Endd.*

28 Jan. R. O. **118.** Sir Robt. Wingfield to Richard Hoo.

Has received the fieldbook of Stanforthe by John Bronde, his bailey. Excuses the delay, which has only doubled his satisfaction. Directions about his court rolls, &c. Calais, 28 Jan. 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Steward of the manor of Stanforde, in Norfolk.

28 Jan. R. O. **119.** Sir R. Page to Lady Lisle.

The bearer took pains to see me at my poor cabin now when he was in these parts, and showed me that my lord and you were in good health. If it were for your profit, I wish you were as well settled on this side the sea. Mowlsay, 28 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

28 Jan. B. M. **120.** John Ely, Abbot of Bruton, to Lady Lisle.

Defends himself against a charge of having used unfitting language. Whyte has reported ill of him to her ladyship and to others. Is in a manner compelled and subdued to take him again, which it was not in his ability to do without Lady Lisle's help. If such chance had happened in my master's* time, whose soul God pardon, he would not have obtained his purpose there again. Though she says she repents of having spoken or done for him, hopes she will yet be joyful of it as of any other poor religious man's promotion, unless he were of her own kin. Bruton, 28 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

29 Jan. Vienna Archives. **121.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Has just received his letter of the 24th ult. As to the sending of personages which the Queen desires, I have never had much hope that they would persuade the King or obtain leave from him to appear in Parliament to act on the Queen's behalf. I was moved to write about it by the Queen's order and the request of several persons of whom Elyot was not the last, and he was instigated from a good quarter, as he himself told me. Though Elyot ought not to be considered one of the principal, I mention him because you know him. Many members of Parliament have intimated to me that if any one came from your majesty so as to give them an opportunity, they would stand firm and hope to have a good following of those good Christians who are irritated at what has been done against the Pope. The King has taken trouble to have deputies at his will, by countermanding those who he thought would oppose him, as the archbp. of York, the bps. of Durham and Rochester, Lord Darcy (*Daroy*) and many others, and will probably get what he wants by practices, promises and threats.

* Sir John Basset.

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121. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

I shall send a man to the Queen and Princess this evening to tell them about this article, according to your orders. I sent yesterday to the Princess certain books of consolation, in which she takes great pleasure. I will inform you of the reply, and also, if I can find out, why the duke of Norfolk and Tuke went to where she lives today. I have told her that there is a report in France about her marriage with the marquis of Salu[c]es, and that she must not consent to any such ill-assorted marriage, nor indeed to any without her mother's consent, and, if possible, your majesty's. This she has sent me word she will not do. The Lady of the King had originally determined that the Princess should carry her train, and to cause her annoyances as she had done to the Queen, but considering that her beauty and virtue might cause the King to change his mind, and that if she were in Court she would win the heart of all, the Lady will not allow her to come. There has accordingly been no need to use the remonstrances, persuasions or protestations mentioned in your said letters.

I do all I can to make the people devoted to your majesty and the Queen, but the times are so bad that I cannot do the service I should wish. It is important that the people should see that your majesty will prosecute the Queen's cause to the end; yet some who have no knowledge of your affairs see some abatement in the proceedings, and think it arises from coolness. The other side give out that your majesty does not care for these matters. I cannot counteract these rumors, as there is no opportunity of going to Court, and no one dares to associate with me, just as if there was open war.

I have already written what the King said about the interview at Marseilles. As far as I can make out, he becomes daily more discontented, and has caused to be printed in English the Latin verses which I sent to Granvelle, written in favor of your majesty against the Pope and the French king, in consequence of the interview, as the King supposes. He has, however, softened down what was said against the French king.

Cromwell's man who has just returned from Germany has been to the houses of the Spaniards to know if they have anything written against the interview in Spanish, that he may have it printed. This has not been done without orders from his master and knowledge of the King's pleasure.

I have sent 800 ducats to Rome by Messire Colardy, and written about it to count Cifuentes. The Queen is badly off for money, but is ready to dispose of her plate.

I have not been able to find out anything more about the secretary of the count palatine Frederick. I am told, but do not feel sure of it, that one of the persons going to Germany will go to the Count Palatine. They are, however, persons more fit to spoil matters than advance them.

It may be that the King, who, I think, wishes to justify himself with the princes, is sending to the Count, whom he has several times mentioned to me as his great friend. It is said that one of these persons will go to Hungary.

The King has already had an answer that the goods taken by the Lubeck ship will be restored. The merchants have delayed sending for their goods, as the weather is unfit for sailing, and I have asked Cromwell for letters from the King to Lubeck requiring entire restitution. He has undertaken willingly to do this, and has always behaved well in matters concerning your majesty's subjects. Would to God he behaved as well towards the Queen and the Pope, whom he persecutes more bitterly than any other man in the kingdom.

I will try to gain information about the earl of Desmond and his relationship to the earl of Kildare (*Quildra*), governor of Ireland, who is said to be ready to rebel.

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The assembly of nobles here has had no effect. I do not know why it was arranged, except to treat of the affairs of the Queen and Princess, or under colour of this occasion to get Kildare to come upon such assurance without occasion of mistrust (*de fere venir sur telles erres ledit gouverneur sans occasion de mefiance*). London, 29 Jan. 1534.
Fr., pp. 7. *From a modern copy.*

29 Jan. R. O. **122.** THOMAS PRIOR OF COVENTRY to CROMWELL.

I have received your letters, dated 21 Jan., desiring us to grant our receivership to a servant of yours, Will. Brabazon. It has been granted already to Will. Gennyns. If anything hereafter fall into my hands I shall be ready to oblige you. I beg you to accept this answer as the truth without conceiving any unkindnesss. You shall have a place in our prayers and alms deeds. Coventry, 29 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Crumwell. *Endd.*

29 Jan. R. O. **123.** SIR CHRISTOPHER CURWEN, Sheriff of Cumberland,* to CROMWELL.

Has received the King's letters of the 26th Jan., and has summoned the gentlemen according to the schedule, *sc.*, Richard Irtone, John Skelton, John Twhaytes and Will. Dentone. Irtone and Skelton will send such sums of money as are specified. Denton will send you your fine, according to the King's commaudment. Encloses Twhaytes' answer. 29 Jan.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

29 Jan. R. O. **124.** SIR JOHN HACKETT to CROMWELL.

"This present day I received this enclosed supplication apostyled with my lord of Palermo's hand as chief of the Emperor's Privy Council; which supplication it may please your mastership to cause to be seen by the King's most honorable Council, and then further therein to order as ye shall think most and best convenient. Fro Brussells, the 29th day of Jenuer 1533."
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Sir Thomas Cromwell, knight, one of the King's Privy Council and master of his Jewel-house.

29 Jan. R. O. **125.** RAYNALD BEYSLEY to LADY ANNE SALVAN.

Mr. Frankleyn, archdeacon of Durham,† has fixed the Friday in the first week in Lent for proceeding with her cause of appeal, and has commanded Stevyn Mylles, the Proctor, to defend it. Advises her to obtain a letter from Cromwell, Norfolk, Wiltshire, the King or the Queen, to Frankleyn in her favor. She must send and pay the fees of the acts to his scribe and apparitor, and to the notary who made the instruments of appeal. Reminds her of her promise to send her servant Williamson to him. She must not delay if she intends to gain her cause. York, 29 Jan.
Asks her to tell Mr. Dalarever that his wife has brought 19 witnesses against his records, and there is no one to solicit for him. Mistress Margery's cause is at sentence and like to pass, but he does not know who will pay for it.
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

* He was sheriff in the 25th year of Henry VIII.
† He was archdeacon of Durham from 1515 to 1555.

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29 Jan. **126.** Sir Thomas Palmer to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I thank you for your letter, the effect of which I opened to the King's grace. He was wholly of your opinion that the great artillery should be removed from Newnham Bridge. I showed him if he were minded to make it up defenseably, "that me thowght yt but a slainder to remove it," on which the King commanded me and Chr. Genney and Francis to go to Calais and view the bridge, whether the ground be good to make a fortress there, and to what charges it will amount. The King promised I should have been despatched 12 days ago. I have warrant for gunpowder and other necessaries to be signed. The King has now granted that I shall be despatched the morrow after, and I have sent my horses before me to Canterbury, trusting to be with your lordship as shortly as possible.

No news but that we look daily for the Scotch ambassadors. My lord Steward is come to Court, and my lord Chamberlain came this day. The King and Queen are merry. London, xixx. (*sic*) day of January.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* Mr. Palmer, of Newnham Bridge. 29 Jan.

29 Jan. **127.** Butchers.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 117. B. M. Soc. Ant. 66. Proclamation for execution of the Act for flesh to be sold by weight (24 Hen. VIII. c. 3), in consequence of complaints that butchers refuse to observe it.

With writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London, dated Westm., 29 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. *Later copy.*

31 Jan. **128.** Katharine of Arragon.

Yelverton, MS. 12, f. 81. Notarial certificate, dated Lambeth, 31 Jan. 1533, 11 Clement VII., Indict. 7, of the testimony of Margaret, wife of Thos. Clerke, touching the consummation of the marriage between Arthur prince of Wales and Katharine of Arragon; viz., that she was 45 years old, and was servant to Sir Geo. Wolleston, at Hapthorpe, about half a year after prince Arthur's death, when she heard her master inquire of Sir Davy Phillipes the cause of the Prince's death; that the latter said that, as far as he could perceive, it was the oft accompanying with the lady Katharine, which the physicians dissuaded,—that she was kept from his company for a time, but that Sir Davy could not keep him away from her longer without his high displeasure; that he said, moreover, "Wo worth the time that ever the lady Katharine came into this realm, for she was the cause of the death of the most noble prince."

129. Katharine of Arragon to Friar John Forest.*

Has no doubt he is ready to die for Christ. Encourages his resolution. Regrets to lose her spiritual father, beloved by her in the bowels of Christ. Would rather go before him with the greatest tortures than follow

* This and the five letters immediately following seem to have been published for the first time in Bourchier's *Historia Ecclesiastica de Martyrio Fratrum*, printed at Ingolstadt in 1583. They were reprinted in the second edition (published in 1588) of Sanders's *Historia Schismatis Anglicani*, and afterwards by Wadding in the 16th volume of his *Annales Minorum*. With regard to the date of the correspondence, it is clear that Forest's apprehensions of immediate death were premature, as he survived queen Katharine herself, and only suffered martyrdom in 1538. Nor is there any other indication in the first four letters by which it seems possible to ascertain the exact date. But if the two last were written at the same time as the former ones (a point by no means certain), it was probably in January 1534; for though I find no such evidence of the imprisonment of Forest as I do of that of Abel at that time, it seems highly probable that the complaints of friar Lyst (*see* Vol. VI., 168, 334, 512), may have led to his incarceration.

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him. Submits her will to God, and begs Forest's prayers that she may follow him with a constant mind.
Lat.

130. FOREST to KATHARINE.

Has received her letter by her servant Thomas, and is happy to find her constant in the faith of the Church. Begs her not to be afflicted on his account. Hopes not to be inconstant at the age of 64. Has learned and taught 43 years, while he has worn the habit of St. Francis, to despise earthly things. Begs her prayers, and sends her his rosary, as he is informed that he has only three days to live.
Lat.

131. ELIZABETH HAMMON to FRIAR JOHN FOREST.

Expresses the intense grief of the Queen and herself at his sufferings. Katharine weeps and prays without intermission. Begs, if he sees any chance of escape by help of friends, that he will not leave them comfortless, for she fears that it may be fatal to the Queen, especially considering the King's anger. Last Monday there came messengers from the King demanding she knows not what, with such threats that they knew not what to do. Cannot tell what the King means. Begs his prayers for her and her companion, Dorothy Lichfilde.
Lat.

132. FOREST to ELIZABETH HAMMON.

Is much grieved at her and the Queen's sorrow. This is not what he taught them, else he has erred from the truth. Could easily escape by breaking his faith. Urges her to learn to suffer for Christ.
Lat.

133. ABEL to FRIAR FOREST.

A letter of religious consolation and encouragement, written when both were prisoners. Has endured for 37 days,* and hopes to die along with Forest.
Lat.

134. FOREST to ABEL.

A similar letter in reply.
Lat.

135. [KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.]†

R. O. List [of Queen Katharine's household] who refused to swear, and of those who swore.

i. "Nomina recusantium jurare."—Bp. of Llandaff, Michael de la Sa, medicus; master John Sotha and Philip Doganaghte, apothecaries, Anthony Rocke and Bastian Hennyocke.

ii. "Nomina generosarum recusantium hujusmodi juramentum subire."—Eliz. Darrell, Eliz. Fynes, Eliz. Otwell, Eliz. Lawrence, Emma Browne, Margery Otwell, Dorothy Wheler and Blanche Twyforde.

iii. "Nomina juratorum."—Will Mortymer, S.T.P.; Thos. Payne, A.M.; Jas. Orme, Thos. Jonson and Will. Style, servants of the bp. of Llandaff.

P. 1. *Endd. inaccurately:* The names of certen busshoppes.

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* *See* Vol. VI., No. 1541.

† This document is perhaps a little out of place, as it evidently refers to the oath administered to Queen Katharine's household in December 1533. (*See* Vol. VI., Nos. 1541, 1571.) It was, however, overlooked when the last volume was published; and it may even be later than December, as the oath was not put, at first, to the bishop of Llandaff.

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31 Jan. **136.** JOHN [FISHER], Bishop of Rochester, to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. VI. f. 161. B. M. Arch. xxv. 89.

Begs not to be compelled to answer Cromwell's letters, as his answer would grow to a great book or else be insufficient, which would offend Cromwell. Everything he writes is ascribed to craft or "unkindness" to the King. Nothing comforted him in Cromwell's letters, except where he was called his friend, which he hopes he will show himself. Two points in his letters offended Cromwell: one in which he excused himself by the King's displeasure when he spake once or twice of like matters; the other wherein he touched the King's great matter. As to the first, it is hard if he may not excuse himself; as to the second, it was his purpose to decline being obliged to offend the King, "for then I must needs declare my conscience, the which, as then I wrote, I would be loth to do any more largely than I have done; not that I condemn any other men's conscience: their conscience may save them, and mine must save me. Wherefore, good} Master Cromwell, I beseech you for the love of God to be contented with this mine answer," and to give credence to my brother. Rochester, 31 Jan. *Signed.*
Not add.

31 Jan. **137.** DIETS OF AMBASSADORS.

R. O.

Warrant to Thos. Crumwell, treasurer of the Jewels, to deliver to Thos. Lee, LL.D., for his diets in Denmark, 120*l.*; to Nic. Heithe, for his diets in Germany, 120*l.*; to Wm. Pachett, for his diets in Polle, 120*l.*; to Cornelys Hayes, goldsmith, for plate delivered to queen Anne, 194*l.* Westm., 31 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed.*
Vellum, mutilated. Endd.

Add. MS. 4622, f. 173, B. M.

2. Modern copy of the same.
Pp. 2.

138. HENRY GOLDE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Although your merciful goodness to me has been more than I can recompense, yet, remembering your great pity, I desire you will have compassion on my poor brother,* who was miserably deceived by that false and dissembling Nun, like as I and other were, and the rather, no doubt, by means of the firm credence that I and other religious persons of Syon, Schene and Richmond, whom we esteemed virtuous and well learned, did give to her. His living lies mostly by his credence, and if that be taken away, he, his wife and his children are undone.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful, &c.

139. JOHN LAURENCE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Let me know what direction you have taken or intend to take concerning me. If you please I shall return to my cloister. I beg I may be put in the room of one of the two fathers† now in hold, not from any wish for promotion, but for the King's honor and yours and the safeguard of my person; for if I return as I am, I shall be so handled amongst them that I shall not be able to serve the King nor you, nor help myself. And though our minister promise you and the King to treat me well, I will never believe him if he spake to me as fair as Judas did to Christ. I have found in him little stability and less fidelity either to me or to the King, as I partly showed you on Wednesday last, and would have shown you more if you had had leisure. If in this promotion I do not make it appear to you and the King that I advance the King's honor, then put me out of it.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable. *Endd.*

* John Gold. † Friars Ryche and Risby.

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140. DAN THOMAS TYE, Monk of St. John Baptist's, Colchester, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Complains of the slanderous reports of dan John Frances, sub-prior of the said house, declaring the King and his Council to be heretics by reason of a new book of articles, whereas before he said they were only schismatics. This he stiffly maintains. By whom he is supported I cannot tell "by reson of the grette wager he doth gebarde."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Unto his worshipful master, master Cromwell.

141. SEARCHING OF SHIPS.

R. O. "Articles concerning the demeanor of John Waters, alderman of Lyn, Robert Permetar, mayor of the same, and Peter Cure, done to John à Falley, one of the King our sovereign Lord's gunners, for searching of a ship of the said John Waters named *the Edmond*, of Lynn," which was found to be charged with tanned leather "and balassed with sowes of lede." Falley seized the ship in the King's name at Lynn on the 15th Jan.; for which he was summoned before the mayor, who would have made him give sureties. Next day he went to the mayor with Ric. Bradford, gauger of the town, and desired him in the King's name to go with him to the ship. But the mayor refused, and the ship sailed to Scotland without further search.

John Water sent another ship of his into Scotland at All Hallow tide with 32 barrels of tallow, unsearched and uncustomed. Will. Tyler, a partner in *the Edmond*, has obtained a safe-conduct from the Scotch king to convey to and from Scotland what goods the Scotch king will demand of him. There were also two hoys, laden at Lynn and Burnham Haven, which discharged their cargoes in Seland, after the customers had taken bonds that they should be delivered in England. Supposes the bonds will never be put in suit, but be drowned as many others have been.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

142. SINGING FOR SOULS.

R. O. Proceedings in Hil. term 25 Hen. VIII., against Edw. Cowper, of Benaker, Suff., clk., at the suit of Ric. Jermyn (by a *qui tam*) for contravention of the statute 21 Hen. VIII. [c. 13], in having accepted a stipend of 4*s.* to sing for the souls of brethren and sisters of the guild of St. Michael in Benaker.

Large paper, pp. 2.

143. THE KING'S BUILDINGS.

Titus, B. I. 448. B. M. Remembrances touching the buildings.

What a great charge it is to the King to continue his buildings in so many places at once. How proud and false the workmen be, and if the King would spare for one year, how profitable it would be to him. What necessity there is to cause treasure to be laid up for all events. What treasure is daily issued for building and other charges, and what they amount to in two years. That divers having ordinary fees, and that right largely, do take daily wages, and yet deceive the King in provisions and otherwise, and yet they do daily stay. If his Grace is disposed to build, let him . . . yt in winter, for stealing and other inconvenience.

ii. Special remembrances to be done with the King's highness.

To speak with him touching the duke of Bavyer's ambassador, what shal be the effect of the King's letters, and what gift he will give him. The despatch of the gentleman of Polonya. Whether Vaughan shall go forward or return. The saying of Augustine touching the French ambassador. The

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143. The King's Buildings—*cont.*

answer of my lord of London for the benefice of Fulham. Friar Resbye's examination. Peytow's letter to Payn the friar. The bishop of Rochester's saying to Resbye. To send for friar Ryche to Richmond. The taking of the vicar of Croydon. Whether the King will have all the rest of the monks and friars sent for. The letters late come from Rome to the minister of the Friars Observants, and the communication between Beke and a friar. What the effect of the letters from Elston was. What way the King will take with all the said malefactors. My lord of Ely's executors. Signing the French ambassadors' passports. To cause George to seek the copy of Dr. Lee's benefices, now my lord elect, and to move the King to give them. To obtain Walter Luke's letter to be justice of the King's Bench to Sir Humfrey Conysbye. My lord of Waltham's recompense for Coppid Hall park. The executors of lord Dacres of the South, and to show the King their offer. Such as have caused cloths to be flocked in the North, and to know the King's pleasure. Such as have been taken for counterfeiting money, which was said to be done at Roane in Normandy. Herforde, for his end to be taken with the King for 1,300*l.* Money to be provided for the prior of Newark for the payment of arrearages due by Mr. Townley at Hampton Court, which is said to be 300*l.* To declare Christover and Stephen Vaughan's letters, and to know the answer. To make suit to the King for Hacket's diets. Friar Laurence's letters. Dr. Boner's last letters. Dr. Bennet's jewels. Warrants for the King's money disbursed. Pricking the sheriffs.

Pp. 3, *partly in Cromwell's hand. Endd.:* A remembrance of things to be moved by Mr. Attorney.

144. John Bernardine to Henry VIII.

R. O. Petition of Johannes Bernardinus Ferrarius of Pavia, who was secretary to Sir Gregory Casale at the court of Rome, and served the King in that capacity, as the bishop of Winchester or Sir Francis Brian (*D. de Briano*) can testify. He now desires some aid, intending henceforth to live under the King's rule.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.:* Petition of John Barnardyn.

145. Books issued by Authority.

R. O. A complaint of the town of Langham in Essex, against John Vigorouse, questman, for molesting them in the use of certain books put forth by the King's authority. They further complain of his using unfit words at the preaching of a sermon by Mr. Warde, calling it newfangleness; also of his asserting that if the King had made certain acts, he would be glad to pull them down again. He also called Sir Thomas of Stratforde a heretic knave.

Pp. 6. *Endd.:* "Sir, I beseech your mastership to send me word what your pleasure is to be done in this matter after you have perfectly read it; it is matter touching God and the King my master."

146. Dr. London.

R. O. Confession of Edward, nephew of Dr. London.

States that on reading the treatise of articles devised by the King he had been convinced that the supremacy of the bishop of Rome was without foundation, and had written a little declamation. For this he was suspected, his papers searched and delivered to Dr. London, who sent for him at 5 a.m. and kept him in his garden till 10. "Edward," he said, "you be my nephew. . . . . I have now sent for you only to give you counsel, that if God

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has endued you with any grace you may return to grace again." He then charged the deponent with writing many detestable heresies against the bishop of Rome, which made him so pensive that he knew not what to say for the deponent's shame or for his poor mother. And further, at his last being with the bishop of Winchester at his visitation, the Bishop did rejoice "that this our university was so clear from all these new fashions and heresies." But now he would hear that it was infected by one of his own college. He urged that their ancestors could not have erred so many hundred years, and that this world could not continue long; for though the King has now conceived a little malice against the bishop of Rome because he would not agree unto this marriage, "I trust," he said, "that the blessed King will wear harness on his own back to fight against such heretics as thou art."

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

147. Grants in January 1534.

Jan.

Grants.

1. Edm. Conyngesby and John Olyver, LL.D. Next presentation to the parish church of Upton-upon-Severn, Worc. Greenwich, 1 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 37.

2. Wm. Brabyn, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Fordham, London dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal by virtue of a grant made of the next presentation on the 9th Dec. 10 Hen. VIII., by Henry Fysche, Simon Fysche, Chichester dioc., Henry Brabyn and George Norman, York dioc., who held the same by grant of Sir Edw. Nevile. Greenwich, 12 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

3. John Dyer, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Orcheston St. Mary's, Salisbury dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal by reason of the minority of Wm. Thornebrough. Westm., 26 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 38.

4. Margaret lady Grey, late one of the servants of lady Katharine late princess, dowager of Arthur late prince of Wales. Annuity of 40*l.*, on surrender of pat. 18 Oct. 22 Hen. VIII., granting her an annuity of 20*l.* Greenwich, 6 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 37.—*Rym.* XIV. 482.

5. Thos. Miles *alias* Milis, a native belonging to Barkiswell, Warw. Manumission. Westm., 23 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 8 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

6. Wm. Selby, of Grendon, in co. Norham in the North of England, merchant. Pardon, for having feloniously exchanged a black gelding for a grey one with Wm. Bromefeld, a Scotchman dwelling in Scotland. *Del.* Westm., 9 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 37.

7. James Williamson, of Rochester, Kent, tailor *alias* yeoman. Pardon for stealing a silver goblet of the value of 40*s.*, the property of John Dixson, of Rochestre, innholder. *Del.* Westm., 9 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

8. Rob. Trafford, clk., perpetual vicar of St. Michael's Laxton, Notts, York dioc. To be King's chaplain, with licence of non-residence, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 2 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 36.

9. Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent of the cathedral church of Coventry and the dean and chapter of Lichfield, on the death of Geoffrey last bishop. *Del.* Westm., 14 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

10. Monastery of Our Lady of the Fields or St. Mary de Pratis, near Leicester, Linc. dioc. Congé d'élire to the prior, president, and convent on the resignation of Ric. Pexall, last abbot. *Del.* Westm., 14 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

11. Bishopric of Bangor. Congé d'élire, to the dean and canons, on the death of Thos. Skevyngton, last bishop. *Del.* Westm., 15 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

12. Chr. Hales, attorney general. Grant, in reversion, of the site of a messuage, a dove-cot, and 450 acres of land, &c. in Byrchyngton and Monketon in the Isle of Thanet; which were granted by pat. 18 July 8 Edw. IV. to John Brokeman, in tail-male, on the attainder of Hen. Beauford late duke of Somerset. *Del.* Westm., 18 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

13. Rob. Hale, rector of Lee, Kent. Licence of non-residence. *Del.* Westm., 18 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Endd.*: "Apud Gr. 9 Sep. 25 Hen. VIII."

14. Wm. London, soldier of Calais. To be keeper of the place called Staple Inne, formerly called Princes Inne, Calais, with 4*d.* a day; *vice* John Knolles, deceased. Greenwich, 8 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Jan.—P.S.

15. Nic. Sympson, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber. Grant for life of the manor of Canon Hall in Wanstede, Essex,

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147. Grants in January 1534—*cont.*

Jan.

Grants.

and all lands, &c. in the parishes of Wanstede and Westham, Essex; which manors, &c. came to the King's hands by the gift of the prior and convent of the late monastery of Holy Trinity, London. Westm., 14 Jan. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 18 Jan.—P.S.

16. The Benedictine monastery of St. John the Baptist, Colchester. Restitution of temporalities, on the election of Thos. Marshall as abbot.—S.B. *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan. 25 Hen.VIII. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

17. Mr. Nicholas Heth, King's clerk and counsellor. Passport, going beyond sea on the King's affairs as ambassador, with his servants, horses, money, &c. Westm., 24 Jan. 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

18. John Morgan, of Parva Comberton, Worc. Pardon, for having, in a pasture at Comberton Parva called Askendiche, killed Ankeret Palmes (or Palmer) in self-defence with an "Elmeley byll," as certified by Sir John FitzJames, C.J. of the King's Bench. Westm., 26 Jan.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 35.

19. Master Thos. Houghton, clk. To be King's chaplain, and serve Ric. Sampson, dean of the Chapel Royal, and remain in his service at his pleasure; with licence to be non-resident on any of his benefices, and to procure dispensations, pluralities, &c. from the court of Rome, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (one half of which, with the date, is missing). *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 42.

20. Cuthbert Ogle, clk. Annuity of 5*l.* issuing from a fifth part of a moiety of the barony and manor of Bollom, Northumb., during the minority of Mary Ridley, daughter and heir of Margaret Ridley, deceased, with the wardship and marriage of the said Mary. *Del.* Westm., 27 Jan. 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

21. Wm. ap Roberts ap Meredyth. To be sheriff of Anglesea at the desire of Rob. Seymer, who will surrender a patent 12 [Jan.] 18 Hen.VIII., granting him that office, in reversion after Owen Hollande, now deceased, who held it by patent 28 Nov. 20 Hen.VII.; with profits, &c. as enjoyed by Owen Holland or Rees ap Lli. ap Hulkyn, late sheriffs. Westm., 27 Jan. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 27 Jan. ——.—P.S.

22. Michael Rustici, merchant, of Lucca. Licence to buy and export 1,500 quarters of beans. *Del.* Westm., 27 Jan. 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B.

23. Will. Strangways. Pardon to Sir Nich. Styrley and Elizabeth his wife, for a fine levied without licence in the quinzaine of Easter, before Rob. Norwiche, Anth. Fitzherbert, Tho. Englefeld and Wm. Shelley, justices of C.P., between Sir Wm. Malyverey, John Norton and Wm. Strangways, clerk, demandants, and the said Nicholas and Elizabeth, deforciants, of lands, advowsons, &c. in Burton Constable, Hunton, Gareston, Clifton, Wodhall Unthank, Nosterfed or Nosterfeld, Enderby with the Steple, Upsall, South-kilvyngton, Thornburgh, Oversylton, Nethersylton, Scroton, Scabbed Newton, Costerdale, Wadesworth, Masham, Watlows, Southuresby, Dryffeld, Boxsted, Magna Horsley, Parva Horsley, and Colchester, Essex; Barnolby, Walton, Wath Howgeton, Grymysbe and Briggesley, Linc.; Whawton, Newham and Huntlans, Northumb.; Bilton in Ansty and St. Martin's church, York, church of Magna Bowdon and Herboro, Leic. Premises acknowledged to be the right of the said Wm. Strangways and his heirs. Westm., 26 Jan. ——. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

24. Sir Rob. Norwich, chief justice of the Common Pleas. Annuity of 17*l.* issuing from lands and tenements in Samwelles, Barkyng, Halstede and Horndon Markett, Essex; during the minority of Alice Shaa, daughter and heir of Edmund Shaa, deceased; with wardship and marriage of the said Alice. Westm., 30 Jan.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *mm.* 22, 23.

148. Instructions to Paget, sent to the Princes of Germany.

Vit. B. xiv. 68.
B. M. Burnet, vi. 91.

"First the said Pag[ett, taking with him the King's] highness' letters of [credence to the princes aforesaid] with the copies of certain other [books and] writings prepared for his despatch, shall [with] all diligence taking his journey from hence, repair to the said princes." On his arrival, taking the best opportunity he can for his audience and delivery of the King's letters, he shall say that, considering not only the old love and perfect friendship which has long been established between the King and the said princes, but also the affection and zeal which he daily perceives in them to the searching, furthering, defence and maintenance of the sincere truth and right understanding of God's word and the justice of his laws, and the extirpation of such inveterate, old and corrupt errors, customs and abusions whereby

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Christ's people have been now of long time seduced and kept more bound, thrall and captive under the yoke of the bishop of Rome than ever the Jewish people were [under the ceremonies of Moses' law, his highn]ess [hath sent now presently the said Paget] to the [said princes, and to every one of them severally, as a]foresaid [to declare his desire to cultivate friendship, and that the common cause of all Christian men] may be [reduced to such end as shall be agr]eeable to the gosp[el]. And for as much as the greatest demonstration of true friendship is friends to communicate and break friendly each to other, *et deponere* [*in*] *sinum amici* the whole state of their causes, and what things are pleasant or grievous to them, Paget shall further say that the King has commanded him to declare to them the whole progress of his great and weighty cause of matrimony, with the intolerable wrongs done to him by the bishop of Rome called the Pope, how the case now stands, and by what means he intends to defend his cause and resist the malicious attemptates of the said bishop.

In entering on the matter, he must specially note two points—the justice of the cause and the order and process used therein. Concerning the first point, he shall show how the King "hath so used himself as no man [may lawfully complain of the same]. For [as touching the justice of his Highness's] cause, [that is to say, the declaration of his marriage with the princess Dowager to] be n[ought, of no moment nor effect], but [against the law of God's nature and] man a[nd therefore indispensable by the Pope] and in no [wise available, the said Paget] shall she[w how the King's Highness hath] done therein as [much as becometh a Christian] prince to do f[or discharge of his conscience], and hath found so certain, [so evident], so manifest, so open, and so app[roved] truth therein, as whereunto he ought of necessity to give place and to allow and receive the same, not as a matter doubtful and disputable, but as a plain and discussed verity of the true understanding of God's word and law," which all Christians should follow and obey in preference to all worldly respects. In attaining the knowledge whereof, if the King had used only his own judgment, or the mind of his own subjects, he would not have much repugned if others had made a difficulty to assent without farther discussion. But now, as he has, besides his own judgment and the agreement of the whole clergy of both provinces, the determinations of the most famous universities of Christendom, and the evident words of God's law. his Highness hath [thought himself bound to receive the same to the singular contentation of all his subjects. He has accordingly been divorced by the archbishop of] Canterbury [to the relief of his] conscience, "which was before marvellously grieved and offended with the opinion of incest matrimony," and for the avoiding of the imminent danger of the succession and the ruin of his realm, has married Anne marques of Pembroke, "whose approved and excellent virtues, that is to say, the purity of her life, her constant virginity, her maidenly and womanly pudicity, her soberness, her chasteness, her meekness, her wisdom, her descent of right noble and high parentage, her education in all good thews and manners, her aptness to procreation of children, with her other infinite good qualities more to be regarded and esteemed than the only progeny, be of such approved excellency as cannot be but most acceptable unto Almighty God [and] deserve His high grace and favor to the sing[ular weal and benefit of the King's realm] and [subjects." But if any objection be made by the Princes *de ratione scandali*] by reas[on that the King has not observed] in all p[oints the common order of the] Pope's [laws, he may in answer found himself on] Scripture "[Quia justo lex non] est posita, sed ubi Sp[iritus D]ei ibi [libertas est; et si] Spiritu Dei ducimini, non estis sub lege. [Hoc est], Spiritus Sancti et conscientiæ motum sequentes, sub [lege] publica, quæ privatæ cedere debet, nequaquam sumus constituti. In prohibitis enim lege divina parendum est conscientiæ, in aliis vero ecclesiæ; et qui lege privata ducitur, nulla ratio

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exigit ut lege publica constringatur." Thereupon Paget shall infer that though the law of every man's conscience be but a private court, yet it is the highest and supreme court for judgment or justice, condemning or approving of men's acts in the sight of God, according to the saying of St. Paul to the Romans, "Gentes quæ legem non habent sibi ipsis sunt lex; qui ostendunt opus legis scriptum in cordibus suis, simul attestante ipsorum conscientia ex cogitationibus eorum inter se aut accusantibus aut excusantibus, in eo die quo judicabit Deus occulta hominum." And therefore Paget shall say that the King's cause being fully examined and resolved in his own conscience, and the same court of his conscience being enlightened and instructed by the Spirit of God, who possesses and directs the hearts of princes, and afterwards confirmed as is aforesaid, he is discharged before God from the contract of his said first matrimony, and is "at liberty to exercise and [enjoy the benefit of God, for procreation of children and the lawful use of matrimony necessary for the relief of man's infirmity." Every man ought therefore to take "this his doing" in the best part, as] no man [is bound to obey] any precept [if] the same do *militare contra conscientiam* [*et Deum offend*]*at; primum enim quærendum est regnum Dei*, etc. *Et quid prodest homini si universum mundum lucretur animæ vero suæ detrimentum patiatur*, etc." He may also say that the King knows that respect is to be had to the world, and doubts not that his acts have sufficiently declared how much he has labored therein, but though these things are worldly in their outer visage, inwardly they concern the peril of soul. No man *sinceri et candidi pectoris* can blame the King that, after long labor with intolerable cost and no result, he has followed the law of his own conscience, in this case consonant to the law of God, and therefore superior to all laws of man, rather than endure in perpetual suit and continual trouble of body and mind, doing injury to nature and incomparable damage to this realm, "not doing so much as in him [is] to provide for the same.

And to the intent [the said Paget may with the more efficacy declare unto the said Princes the ungodly and unlawful demeanors of the Pope, in the whole progress of the King's said cause, handling his Highness by the space of seven years and more in delays and dalliance; and how for friendship and justice he hath always ministered unto him unkindness and injury; by reason whereof the King's highness hath been thus] constrained to d[o as he hath done; the said Paget] shall understand [how that first in the] beginning of his hi[ghness's great cause, his grace] being daily inquieted and molested [with the] scruple of incest and unlawful matrimony, did send unto the said bishop as unto him which presumed upon him the title and name of Christ's vicar in earth, and which had the keys of knowledge and power to discern the very word of God from the word of man," that he might immediately have dissolved the doubt which the King had conceived, and restored him to quietness and rest. He refused to take knowledge of the King's cause, but pretending that it could not be treated at Rome, but only in the King's realm, delegated his whole power to the cardinal Campegius and the cardinal [of York, giving them also a special commission in form of a decretal, wherein the said bishop of Rome pronounced the marriage unlawful and the King free to marry again]. "And [in this open commission he g]ave also unto [the said legate full auth]ority to determine [this matter] and to give sentence for the [King's] highness, and yet secretly he gave them instructions to bring the said commission decretal, and not to proceed by virtue thereof or of any other commission unto any final end or sentence, but to suspend and put over the same." And at the time of sending the commission he sent also to the King a brief in his own hand approving the justice of the King's cause, and promising never to advocate the cause out of England, and yet, contrary to his conscience and his knowledge of the truth, and that he might molest and

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trouble the King, he decreed out sundry [citations for the] King [to appear at Rome in] person [in violation of the privileges of the realm, or exhibit a proxy; both which things are quite indefensible. It is] notorious that the lib[erties of the] King's realm, to the observance [of which he is] bounden by his oath at his coronation, and also the privileges of princes being public persons, besides other great and urgent causes, "do necessarily let the King's person to appear at Rome" and lawfully excuse his absence. Besides, it is enacted by the Councils of Nice, of Africa and of Milevia, and agreeable to law, reason and equity, that kings should not be compelled to repair to Rome at the Pope's calling, nor be bound in such an important matter to send writings, instruments and muniments out of their realms, or to make and trust a proctor in so far distant parts, and abide by what he agrees to. Paget may add that this matter touches the dignity of all Christian princes, to suffer themselves to be yoked with the said bishop's authority, and that it is time for princes, now that the bishop makes this enterprise upon them, to search and know the ground of his and their authorities. "For what and the Pope would [cite and call all Christian princes to appear] before [him at Rome?" That is to say, to abandon the office committed to them by God. So it would be always in the Pope's power] "to remove and depeche [what King it pleased] him from his crown [and to rule and] govern all kingdoms after his [own]e arbitre and pleasure." Another notable iniquity is that the Pope, by his citation, tried to force the King to appear at Rome, a place unlawful by all laws, and most suspect and unsure, not only for the King himself, but for his proctor, if he sent one. It is a principle in the law, *quod citando ad locum non tutum et procedendo, judex facit inique; et quia, legibus id prohibentibus, necnon antiquissimis consiliis et pontificis Romani diffinitionibus repugnantibus, id facit, non solum inique sed etiam nulliter facit.* Further, the Pope was not satisfied with these injuries done to the King and to justice itself, but when the said citations were published, one Dr. Kerne, the King's subject, being resident at Rome, and understanding that the King was called to answer the princess Dowager's complaint before Cappasuccha, dean of the Rota, and exhibiting reasonable causes and lawful matters excusatory why the King should not be bound to appear at Rome "or to send [a proctor thither; which thing he did as the King's subject, and as one who by law of] nat[ure was bounden to defend his king and] sov[ereign lord, and by all laws admitted to allege] that [in defence of him that is absent, which in] equity [ought to preserve him from condemnation]; yet this [notwithstanding the said Cappasucha], *idque approbant*[*e Pontifice*, not regarding nor consi]dering the m[atters so by the said Dr. Kerne] alleged, but dem[anding whether he had any] proxy from the King[*'s* highness for such purpose] or no, the said Cappasuccha [for default] of such proxy (which was not neces[sary] in this case), rejected the said Doctor K[erne] from the office of an excusator there, and proceeded in the principal cause; by reason whereof the said Doctor Kerne appealed to the Pope," alleging that injury was done to the King and to himself, because his allegations were not regarded. To this appeal Cappasuccha gave an ambiguous answer, promising afterwards to open it and the sentence more plainly, and to give determinate resolution therein. Nevertheless he would not do this, though he was often required, but passed the time and suddenly returned to process. Kerne often appealed and supplicated the Pope for the admission of the appeal. The matter was debated in the Signature, where although it was not shown that any law forbade Kerne's admission, yet they gave their voices there, as the Pope said that Dr. Kerne should not be heard "without the King's proxie; whe[reunto when Dr. Kerne replied saying] that [whatsoever they might decree or say, there was] noe [law to maintain and bear it, it was answ]ered [by the said bishop called Pope] that [he might judge all things after his own c]onscience. [And upon this resolution, without any othe]r decree [given,

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or at the least notified and de]clared, they [proceeded in the principal cause], intending by [this injury and wrong to en]force the King's [highness to the exhibition of a] proxy there, to [his high] prejudice and the derogation of the [lib]erty and prerogatives of his realm, and to the pernicious example of the like to be done unto other princes in time coming," though at the same time the King's resident ambassadors showed the Pope the determination of the Universities of Paris and Orleans, with the opinions of the most learned men of Italy and France, all agreeing that the Pope's doings were mere injuries and wrongs and contrary to his own laws, wherein it is ordained "*quod pontifex Romanus non potest cogere aliquem principem Christianum ut Romam veniat, ut in causa matrimonii ibidem respondeat, aut in causa tam gravi procuratorem constituat, et quod subditus cujuscunque principis poterit sine mandato et sine satisdatione ejus absentiæ sive non comparitionis allegare, et quod debeat ad id admitti, quodque præpositis per eum justis causis absentiæ non poterit contra absentem principem ulterius procedi, sed quod omnis talis processus, si quis contra eum factus fuerat, sit jure ipso nullus.*" Yet he, continuing still the discussion of these points, and perceiving the King's adversaries to be in the wrong, nevertheless rejected Mr. Kerne [and ceased not to make process in the principal cause against his Grace, accumulating new griefs and injuries, and sending out very slanderous briefs]. Finally he decreed to publish against the King the sentence of excommunication. The King, being advertised of his purpose, appealed to the next general council lawfully congregated; but the Pope would not admit the appeal, but alleging a certain bull of pope Pius, and that he was superior to all general councils, most arrogantly and contemptuously rejected it, "alleging the same to be [nought, and they were heretics and traitors to his person which would appeal from him] to any [general council]."

[The iniquity of these things being set forth by Paget], "he shall further show unto [the] same that since it is now evidently seen that the said bishop of Rome, for the defence of his own corrupt affections of glory and ambition," regards not what injury he does to Christian princes, but as far as he can subverts the truth and the due order of God's and man's laws, showing himself to be rather the child of wrath and discord than a follower of Christ, all good Christian princes should now have more special regard to the preservation of their own estate and dignity, and the maintenance of God's laws, than they have in times past, and should study rather to confound and destroy these presumptions of men, which forge themselves such extreme power, greatly to the blasphemy of Christ and the Church, rather than suffer it any further to increase.

For as much as the King, not only for want of justice from the Pope, but also for defence of the injuries which he has suffered from him, and for the maintenance of his estate royal, is determined [to reduce the Pope's power and not allow him to exercise any jurisdiction other than is granted to him by express Scripture, Paget is to show the said Princes that the King trusts to their amity,] and exhort them to adhere to the King in the said righteous cause, when it is treated of in the general council, and meantime to assist and advise him how to proceed to the accomplishment of his purposes according to the articles in a schedule given to Paget and signed by the King, which he shall show to the said princes; and also to require the said princes, that if there are any abuses, evil customs or opinions in those parts necessary to be reformed for the commonwealth of Christendom and the maintenance of God's word, "the said Paget shall say that the King's mind and full determination is, his Highness [being advertised of the specialties of the same, either] by the [letters of the said Paget, or otherwise by letters of the same princes, or by the messengers,] servants [or orators of them or any of them, will n]ot fail," [but like as his Highness

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seeks their assistance in this his suit, so he will admit their causes to his most favorable audience, and do his utmost] for the reformation of abuses, and establishing the good intents and purposes of the said princes, for the maintenance of God's word, the faith of Christ and wealth of Christendom, as appertains to the office of a Christian prince and the friendship contracted between him and them. Finally, as it is doubtful of what mind the said princes, or at least some of them, are, whether they are so dedicated to the Pope's devotion that there is no likelihood of any good success, Paget shall, before delivering the King's letters or declaring his charge, find out the disposition of each of them. *The original signed.*

Later copy. Pp. 16. *Mutilated.*

Add. MS. 29,547 f. 1 b. B. M.

2. Modern copy of the greater portion of the above letter made before the mutilation.

1 Feb. Eng. Works, 1422.

149. Sir Thos. More to Cromwell.

His cousin, Wm. Rastal, tells him that he has heard from Cromwell that it is reported that More has written an answer to the book of articles lately put forth by the King's Council, and has given it to Rastal to print. Though he denied it, he is doubtful whether Cromwell quite believed him. Denies that any man has had any book of his to print since the book of the Council came forth. The last book of his that Rastal printed was the book against an unknown heretic, who sent over a work named "The Supper of Our Lord," against the blessed sacrament of the altar. The printer, unawares to More, dated it 1534, by which it seemed to be printed since the Feast of the Circumcision, but it was really made and printed, and many of them gone, before Christmas. Did not see the mistake in the date till more than three weeks after. This was the last book his cousin had of his. Has never made any such book, and never thought to do so. Read the book once, and never more, and from once reading has not enough knowledge to make an answer, though the matter and book concerned the simplest man in the town, and were of the simplest man's making. In many things touched in the book, knows not the law; and in some, knows not the fact. Would not, therefore, be so childish, or so play the proud, arrogant fool, as to presume to answer it. The matter pertaining to the King, and the book professing openly to be made by the King's Council with his licence, trusts Cromwell will both think and say that it were very unlikely that he should make an answer thereto. Will always truly say his mind and discharge his conscience as becomes a poor, honest, true man, wherever he is commanded by the King. Yet, surely, if a book came out in the name of the King or Council, to the making of which he would not have given advice, he knows it is his duty to bear more honour to his prince and more reverence to his Council than either to answer such a book or advise anyone else to do so. If any man reports such a thing, asks Cromwell to help to bring them together, "and then never take me for honest after, but if ye find his honesty somewhat impaired in the matter." Chelchithe, the vigil of the Purification of Our Blessed Lady.

Headed: A letter written, &c., 1 Feb. 1533, after the computation of the Church of England, 25 Hen. VIII.

1 Feb. Vatican Registers.

150. Clement VII. to James Melvil, rector of St. Catherine's, in the region of St. Angelo, Rome.

Brief appointing him Apostolic preacher, and authorising him to confer upon ten bastards in Scotland the power of taking orders and holding one benefice, to give dispensations for marriages and to confer degrees. Rome, 1 Feb., 1534.

Lat., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

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3 Feb. **151.** WESTMINSTER.

Hutfield MS. Grant* to the inhabitants of Westminster of the waste water from the Palace conduit. Westm., 3 Feb., 25 Hen. VIII.
Copy, p. 1.

4 Feb. **152.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. These people are continually plotting and printing against the Holy See, as your majesty has already seen by what I sent, and will see by what I now send.

The latter tends, beside the entire destruction of the authority of the See, to other evils, such as the marriage of priests and giving benefices to laymen. The King attempts this in order to gain over part of the nobility and make them support his intention of demolishing some benefices and taking the whole of their revenues, and of taking the temporalities of others.

Still it would not be of much importance if it was only intended to revile the Pope and the authority of the Holy See, for the people know that these writings proceed from malice and revenge, and do not put much faith in them, but are rather irritated; but the worst is that preachers inculcate the same things under the shadow of charity and devotion. All will be ruined unless an antidote is applied before the poison is rooted.

As the King's present conduct is contrary to the book formerly written in his name, he has printed a translation of a letter from Luther, saying that the book did not proceed from his own will, but that he was seduced into writing it by the cardinal of York and other prelates.

I have not been able to gain as much information as I could wish about the earl of Desmond. I am told that he is powerful, and can put 15,000 or 20,000 men in the field, and that he has more opportunity of injuring the English than any other. He is allied with the earl of Quildra (Kildare) and others. His uncle married the daughter or sister of king Edward. He is courageous and of good sense.

The ambassadors to Germany will start today. Each of them has a multitude of letters. The one who is going to Lubeck has at least 40 with the King's great seal. I do know to whom they are addressed, nor any particulars of their charge. I have informed the queen of Hungary of their departure, and the way they will go. A better means of detaining them might be found than when the French detained Don Innigo, as they are going to stir up your subjects against God and your majesty. London, 4 Feb. 1534.

Fr., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

4 Feb. **153.** MARGARET MARCHIONESS OF DORSET to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your kindness shown to me in my business, and to my son the Marquis now at court. Whenever you shall see in him any large playing or great usual swearing, or any other demeanor unmeet for him to use, which I fear me shall be very often, I pray you for his father's sake to rebuke him, and if he has any grace, he will be grateful to you when he grows older. I send you by my son Medeley a little gilt pot which the King gave me, and 10*l.* therein; and if my ability were greater, as many think it is, I would be more liberal. You are now the only comfort I have about the King. "My lord of Suffolk hath lately sent to me to bear with him part of the charges, as well of my son Marquis being in the court, as of my lady

* The document purports to be a patent granted by writ of privy seal, but no corresponding writ or enrolment has been found.

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his wife* being in the country; or else she and her train to be with us." As shortly as I can I will make you privy of the value of my lord's lands, and you will see that little remains for the payment of his great debts and the finding of me and my children. And that is the reason why, in the arrangement made with me by you and other of the King's Council, that I did stick so much to be discharged for the finding of my son the Marquis. When my lord of Suffolk made suit to the King for the marriage of my son, it pleased him to refer therein to my "condyscente" in that behalf. I wrote to my lord of Suffolk that since it was his pleasure to match my son into honorable blood, if he would see me discharged of my bond for support of my son during his minority, I would consent. On this he sent me a letter, of which I enclose a copy; which my counsel tells me is no less binding than is my bond to the King. Though my lord of Suffolk bears these charges, according to his promise, for three or four years, yet when he comes of age the charge of him, his wife and all their train will fall upon me, and then they will be much greater. Still that no one may judge me an unnatural mother, I will help his advancement more than any other of my children, though my lord of Suffolk never pressed me therein. There is no place so meet for him as the court, and his doing well there will be a help to my other children. If my lord of Suffolk makes any application to the King in this matter, I beg you will inform him of my lord of Suffolk's letter and my importunate charges. The bearer will inform you what answer I have made to Suffolk. From Sir Richard Clement's Mote in Kent, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

2. CHARLES DUKE OF SUFFOLK to [MARGARET MARCHIONESS OF DORSET].

R. O. I understand by your servant Antony, the bearer, that upon my promise made to you "to find my lord your son" and discharge you thereof, you are much disquieted at being bound to find him by the Council, and think me unkind that I have not discharged you. I fully intend to keep my promise, and that you shall be discharged; and if my daughter die before their marriage, "then I to dispose and sell him to my pleasure." Next term, when the King and I shall be thoroughly at a point, I will request the King to discharge you, and when the time comes, considering my charges, you shall show yourself a loving mother to your son and augment his estate. Southwark, 28 July [1533].

Copy, pp. 2.

4 Feb. **154.** HENRY KNIGHT to SIR WILL. PAULET.

R. O. Gives an account of the waste in the forest of Westbere, which he visited on Monday last with Mr. Coke. Desires a warrant to be proclaimed in the market this next Saturday. There have been delivered to Mr. Wrysle's deputies 20 principal oaks by the King's warrant, which makes a great blemish, and 20 more delivered to John Cok for building the lodge. The oaks delivered to Wrysle for his building in Mycheldever were felled by his deputy Ric. Ryve of Hydebarton at his pleasure, and sold to the men of Hunton at 3*s.* 4*d.* a piece. They were worth 6*s.* 8*d.* Winchester, 4 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Sir Will. Poulet, comptroller of the King's household. *Endd.*

4 Feb. **155.** THOMAS PHILLIP.

R. O. Foxe, V. App. No. II. Articles and interrogatories objected against Thos. Phillype, of the parish of St. Michael's in the Querne, London, by Richard Foxford, vicar-general of John bishop of London; with the answer made by Phillype, 4 Feb.

* Frances, the duke of Suffolk's daughter, whom the young Marquis soon after married.

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155. THOMAS PHILLIP—*cont.*

The articles are 12 in number, accusing him of heresy with regard to the sacrament of the altar, purgatory, pilgrimages, fasts, holidays, prayers to saints, papal pardons, &c.; all which he denies. He only admits having possessed for 20 years "the New Testament of the old translation," taken, as he says, out of St. Jerome's translation, and having read it divers times.

Pp. 2, *large paper.*

R. O. 2. Petition to the Commons in Parliament by Thomas Phillip, citizen of London, who has been three years a prisoner in the Tower through the unrighteous dealing of John bishop of London. The Bishop caused him to be attached before Christmas was three years, by authority of a statute of Henry II. against heretics, and ministered to him certain articles which the Bishop affirmed to be notorious, though he could not prove one of them to be true; but as Phillip refused to abjure and confess himself a heretic, the Bishop excommunicated him, and has since untruly surmised against him that he has been "a preacher, a teacher, a schoolkeeper, now at Salisbury, then at Burford, now here then there, but in truth he wotteth not where; and a reader of damnable lectures, now to these persons and eftsoons to other persons, but surely he wotteth not to whom." At the time of his attachment he was so free from such imputations "that all the people before the said Bishop, shouting in judgment as with one voice, openly witnessed his good name and fame, to the great reproof and shame of the said Bishop if he had not shamed to be ashamed." Has always challenged an examination of his conduct, but the Bishop has only insisted that he should abjure. Petitioner appealed from the Bishop to the King, from whom alone the Bishop could have any authority to attach the King's subjects. Begs the Commons to intercede for him to the Lord Chancellor and others of the Council, that he may have a writ of *corpus cum causa.*

Large paper, pp. 2.

4 Feb. R. O. **156.** DUKE OF RICHMOND to LORD LISLE.

Thanks for the kindness of lord and lady Lisle when he was last at Calais. Reminds him of his promise to advance the bearer Jas. Bellingeham, gentleman, Lisle's servant, to the next vacant place in the retinue. London, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy at Calais. *Endd. Sealed.*

4 Feb. Chron. of Calais, 164, from Collins' Baronies by Writ. **157.** JOHN BOURCHIER LORD BERNERS.

Will of lord Berners, 3 March 1532 (*i.e.* 1533 n. s.)

To be buried in the church of St. Mary in Calais, within the chancel. Leaves to Francis Hastings and Jane his wife "my great tenement I dwell in in Calais." Fras. Hastings and Rob. Rolf are executors. "I make lord Edmund Howard, my brother, overseer of the same my present testament," with a legacy of a silver-gilt cup. Sealed and subscribed in presence of the said lord Edmund and Sir Edw. Ringesley, high marshal of Calais, Sir Edw. Brindelyolyn, parish priest of Our Lady's church aforesaid.

Proved by Hastings, 4 Feb. 1533.

[7] Feb. R. O. **158.** The BISHOP OF NORWICH.

Suit against the bishop of Norwich by the King's attorney, on which the Court granted a *præmunire.* The subject of the suit was the infringement of the customs of Thetford by the Bishop, who had cited the mayor before him. The Bishop lost the case. Hilary, 25 Hen. VIII.

Fr., p. 1. *Later copy. Endd.*

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2. WILLIAM HEWETT, of Thetford.

R. O. A petition to Cromwell, councillor to Henry VIII. Was cited three years past to appear before the bishop of Norwich "that now is," to answer to various charges of heresy, and narrowly escaped abjuration. Was compelled to give an obligation of 100*l.* to the King's use, with the condition that he should not communicate with the nuns of Thetford within their mansion for a term of seven years. "About two years before that" he had been also cited for having in his possession the "Supplication of Beggars," and vexed in a manner Cromwell never heard of for such a trifle, to the loss of his good name, so that whereas gentlemen had formerly employed him in keeping their courts, they withdrew their favor, and now that it is reported Hewett has brought the Bishop in a *præmunire*, he is like to be undone for ever. Hopes that Cromwell, or some other nobleman at his instance, will take him for his servant in livery or otherwise, and requests that he will get him discharged of the said obligation.

P. 1. *Endd.:* A bill of complaint to my master by William Tewet (*sic*) of Tetford.

7 Feb. **159.** SIR E. SEYMOUR to LORD LISLE.

R. O. You promised in your letter to me that your counsel should have taken end with me for the lands that were Sir John Dudly's before the feast of All Saints last, when it would appear that you had sufficient matter to discharge me of 60*l.* a year of the said lands, which of right I ought to have. Your counsel have failed to do so, and cannot prevent my having the said 60*l.*, and I am not bound in conscience to pay you above 80*l.* a year; but, for friendship's sake, I am content to refer the matter to two judges, of whom you shall name one and I the other. From the court, 7 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

160. [LORD LISLE] to SIR EDW. SEYMOUR.

R. O. In your letter of 7 Feb. you write that you have good right to 60*l.* a year of the lands lately bargained between us, and redeemed by me upon the full repayment of the money. I do not know that your right is good, but my counsel have advertised me that my right in those lands is good enough, and as good as it was any time during my lady my wife's life. If my title were not so good, your behaviour is little to your worship after all my friendliness. I remember no commission given to me by Smyth, except to go through with you with the advice of my counsel. If your meaning is, according to your writing, to eschew all variance, no man loves quiet better than I, and I will comply with your request to have the matter decided by two judges, one to be named by Mr. Densell and Mr. Warren, my counsel, and the other by you.

P. 1. *Endd.* The copy of a letter devised by my lord's counsel to send to Mr. Seymour.

7 Feb. **161.** NIC. CALDWALL to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I delivered your letter to Mr. Brian, which he received gladly, but he thinks the matter to lie so highly upon my lord's honour that he is loth to move the King in it. He broke the matter to Mr. Kingston, who would not advise him to do so. He promised to write to your ladyship, but he has had so much business that as yet I could not come by it. I see he has no mind to speak of it. I showed him that, to avoid all difficulties, it would be best to sue out a new patent for my lord, and to join some one with him, who might be Mr. Bassett, your eldest son. He made me but a faint answer, but I think he will follow any instructions you send. London, 7 Feb. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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8 Feb. **162.** KATHARINE OF ARAGON to CHARLES V.

Huth Library Catalogue, v. 1692.

Lately wrote her opinion upon the articles which the King's ambassador presented to the Emperor. The ambassador here has since shown her other articles sent by the Pope to the Emperor, to which she replied. Considering that neither the daily increasing offence to God here, her own complaints, nor the Emperor's power, induce the Pope to do her justice, was almost determined not to trouble the Emperor any more, but to intrust the declaration of her right to God, and take this as a remedy for her troubles and the consolation of her life. Thought, however, that this would be tempting God, especially as the King's sin produces other sins every hour, as appears from the recent attempt against the authority of the Holy See. Thinks, therefore, she ought to repeat her importunities, for she thinks only of saving her soul and of informing the Emperor. Would not, for anything in the world, have failed to inform the Pope, the Emperor and all persons capable of remedying the evils which are before her eyes. Having done what she could, her conscience is consoled. The remedy is for the Pope to determine the case. Begs the Emperor to take action in the matter, to which he is obliged for God's service and the tranquillity of Christendom. All other considerations, even that of herself and her daughter, ought to be put aside, unless it were to do an act of mercy by delivering them from the imprisonment they endure, like the most miserable creatures in the world. There is no need to tell the Emperor of their sufferings, in the treatment of their lives, and the surprises and insults daily put upon them by the Council, for they are well known. Could not endure them if they did not consider them as suffered for God's sake. Thinking that their purgatory is in this world, is doing what she can in defence of their rights, and will not fail while living, as otherwise she would imperil her soul. Hopes her daughter will do likewise. Further news he will hear from the ambassador, but she does not think he will be able to tell him all the mischief taking place here.

Begs the Emperor to press on the case, for a day lost now is more than a year hitherto, as she wrote in her last letter.

The ambassador has just sent to say that it is not advisable to send any one to this parliament, and that he has sent a special messenger to beg the Pope for a definitive sentence. Agrees as to the first point, for unless the person sent brought the determination and end of the cause, it would do little good as matters stand. Thanks the Emperor for the person he has sent, for besides the good she expects from his coming, it is necessary that the Emperor should show himself differently to what he has done, were it only to satisfy this kingdom, which thinks the case has come to this pass from his not having shown himself as he ought to have done. Thinks herself that he might have done more, as he had such a good opportunity of getting the Pope to do justice (*avyendo abydo tan buena dyspusycyon para que su sanctydad yzyese justycya*), by which the whole would be finished. As to this, each one's conscience shall be his judge. Begs him to have more affection for her and her daughter. "Bucdon" (Buckden), 8 Feb.

Sp. Add. Endd.: viij de Ebrero, 1534.

8 Feb. **163.** [CRANMER to the RECTOR OF PETWORTH.]

Harl. MS. 6148, f. 42. B. M. C.'s Letters, 278.

Requests him to renew the lease of his parsonage of Petworth to John Bowers with all the present covenants. Lameth, 8 Feb.

P. 1. *From Cranmer's letter book.*

8 Feb. **164.** [CRANMER] to ———.

Harl. MS. 6148, f. 42. B. M. C.'s Letters, 278.

Some of his parishioners have appealed to Cranmer to settle a controversy concerning tithes. Desires him to stay his suit in law till Cranmer is in those parts and can hear the due examination thereof. Lameheth, 8 Feb.

P. 1. *From Cranmer's Letter Book.*

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8 Feb. R. O. **165.** ANTONIO BONVISI to CROMWELL.

Robert Hoghin has come, who sends 2 doz. partridges, &c., and will be with you tomorrow on his business. London, 8 Feb. 1534. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add.:* Signor M. Thomaso Cromwell.

9 Feb. Vit. B. xiv. 124. B. M. **166.** [GHINUCCI]* to [ANDRE]A GHINUCCI.

"Salve per m . . . . . e poi che alli . . . . . circa le cose . . . . . hora per darmi el . . nse . . . . . spatio di tempo non stare ad replica . . . . . circa alla causa del re parendomi . . . . . d'importantia e come per la sopradecta . . . . . ti replio che qua questi imperiali non . . . . . di solecitar e agitano per contradicta e . . . . . sentia del Capizucha la causa, e . . . . . al Simonetta qual debbi attendere con . . . . . cura e diligentia alla expeditione . . . . . non so altro di novo se non che intend . . . . . loco, che non si fara niente fino [al qua]resima parmi tu lo dica al re, o . . . . . Cramuel, come meglio ti parera.

Pensavo per la venuta del vescovo di . . . . . vere tue lettere il che poi non e stato . . . . . mi son maravigliato, e pregoti che . . . . . che cosa delle cose mie e . . . . . di Roma alli ix. di Feb . . . . . .

Hol., mutilated. Add.: [Al m]io carissimo nepote [Andre]a Ghinucci, in Londra.

9 Feb. Galba, B. x. 44. B. M. **167.** THOMAS LEGH to [CROMWELL].

I have received your letter touching the King's pleasure in the request of the "Bremers," which I suppose will have helped the King's matter and have done them little good. The alderman to[ld] me none of the "Stedes" might sue or put in execution any grant for their private utility, yet the King's gentleness herein may appear, wherefore if you send it me I shall use it accordingly.

The Emperor has commanded the clergy of Zealand, Brabant, Ho[lland] and other parts to pay to h[im] "dimedietatem annui census sive proventus, ordine [Mendi]cantium tantum excepto, allegans expeditionem in Turcas, quo totus [c]lerus ad . . . episcopum . . . . p sed idem . . . . . sit episcopus." He has forbidden hunting in Brabant and the neighbourhood, for he and the Empress intend to come thither after Easter. There have been no letters from Florence these six weeks. I beg you to remember the warrant for my diets, and to read the written book I gave you. You will find something to apply to some good purpose and intent. Desires to be recommended to my lord elect, † Mr. Attorney, and other friends. "Sic Deus tua secundet, teque in ævum conservet a melanuris, quibus nigræ sunt caudæ." Anwarpe, 9 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2.

10 Feb. R. O. **168.** SIR JOHN GAYNESFORD to CROMWELL.

Whereas I showed you of the murder committed upon my land, and sent you a book of the same, at the last gaol delivery at Croydon at Midsummer last the parties suspected were indicted at the suit of the wife of the murdered man. They will now be tried at the gaol delivery. If you will speak for the widow to Mr. Engelfeld and Mr. Attorney to look closely to the truth, justice will be ministered. Crowhurst, 10 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

* Modern marginal note, "Hu. And," which is evidently a misreading of the signature, "Hie. Aud. Cameræ."

† Roland Lee, bp. elect of Coventry and Lichfield.

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10 Feb. R. O. **169.** RICHARD PEXALL, the old Abbot of Leicester, to CROMWELL.

I beseech your favor for Sir Thomas Deydyk, late my canon, for his good qualities. I had intended to have resigned my office to him as the ablest man in the house; and whereas the house of Thurgarton is now void, I pray you to help him to the prior's place. Leicester monastery, 10 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd. by Wriothesley:* Letters to my master.

10 Feb. R. O. **170.** JOHN PALMER.

Warrant signed by the King to the treasurer and chamberlains of the Exchequer to make assignment to John Palmer, whom the King has appointed sheriff of Surrey and Sussex for the ensuing year, of 40*l.*, in consideration of the losses he shall sustain in that office.

Endd. by Wriothesley: "Apud Westm., x. die Febr. A° r. R. H. Oct. XXV^to."

11 Feb. Vienna Archives. **171.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

The Queen has considered your reasons for not sending either a power or a person for the purpose she wished, and she agrees therewith. She considers that your having sent to Rome on her affair is a greater good than sending here at her request. Will not write more about it, as I suppose your majesty will hear from the Queen and Grandvelle.

I have informed the Queen and Princess of the contents of your letters of the 11th ult., to their great consolation. I have had no answers, in consequence of the difficulties they have in sending or writing. I do not consider it the time to attempt anything likely to make a stir, and I do all I can to avoid it, and to persuade the Queen to do the same.

Apologises for previous letters advocating severity.

The French ambassador told me the day before yesterday that the King regretted deeply the loss of his ambassador who had died abroad,* and praised your conduct to him in sending him medicine, &c. He rather exaggerated your conduct to show the French that you still esteemed his friendship, and that it is a thing on which he relies; so that if the French abandon them, it is in their power to reconcile themselves with the Emperor in a couple of hours, as Tuke said yesterday to a man who reported it to me (*et cest la chose dont il bapt yci les Francois les habandonnent, il est en leur main de soy racoincter, etc.*)

The French ambassador says that the lady Anne showed more grief at the death of the ambassador than the King himself, and wept bitterly, saying that an apothecary must have given him some medicine which caused his death, implying that he had been poisoned.

The French ambassador told me that the King, on returning from a visit to his new daughter, said that he had not spoken to the Princess on account of her obstinacy, which came from her Spanish blood, and when the ambassador remarked that she had been very well brought up, the tears came into his eyes, and he could not refrain from praising her. Anne is aware of the King's affection for the Princess, and does not cease to plot against her. A gentleman told me yesterday that the earl of Northumberland told him that he knew for certain that she had determined to poison the Princess.

The Earl may know something of it, from his familiarity and credit with Anne. The Princess has been warned to be on her guard, but if God do not help her, it will be difficult for her to protect herself for long. I do not know any other remedy except to persuade the Scotch ambassador to make

* Hawkins.

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the King and his Council believe that his master will not make peace unless the right of succession on the death of the Princess is reserved to him. This he has promised to do, and said he would come and see me yesterday about it, without caring for the suspicions which these people might have. I thought also that the Princess, after making solemn protestations of compulsion and danger, might offer to the King to be content not to be called Princess if she was allowed to reside with the Queen; but Anne might be encouraged to execute her wicked will from fear of a reconciliation between the Princess and her father, and would be able to do it with less suspicion under color of friendship than now that her hatred and enmity is open. Perhaps also those who now favor the Princess would become cool towards her, not knowing the cause of her actions nor the protestations.

A gentleman told me that Anne had sent to her father's sister,* who has charge of the Princess, telling her not to allow her to use that title, and if she did otherwise, she must box her ears as a cursed bastard (*quelle luy donnast des buffes comme a une mauldicte bastarde telle quelle estoit*). The Princess has been used to breakfast in her chamber, and then come to table in public, but neither eat nor drink, but Anne has now ordered that she shall not be served in her chamber. She is going to see her daughter the first Thursday in Lent, and will stay two days. I pray this may not be to the injury of the Princess.

The French ambassador said he was astonished that good guard was not kept about the Princess to keep her from being carried away, as it would totally ruin the King if she were to cross the sea. This agrees with what I have already written, that the King did not care to marry her on the other side of the sea.

The said ambassador told me casually that the King said he had spent for your majesty 2,000,000 of gold. This includes the invasion of France and many other things which he ought not to put to your account. He says also that the King is looking out for some stir in Germany, and is ready to contribute money; his ambassadors there will carefully spy out everything. Cromwell has a German servant, who left here eight months ago, and has since been with the duke of Saxony or near him. Besides these disturbances in Germany, the King hopes the Turk will descend in Sicily, to judge from the preparations in Constantinople, of which the grand master of Rhodes informs him, and that therefore he will remain in peace.

The ambassador told me also that the bishop of Paris had gone to Rome to see if there was any means of reconciling the Pope and the King, and that his master would do all he could to help this, for otherwise the friendship between the two kings could not endure, which would be bad for both of them. The ambassador does not at all praise the King's government, and fears some insurrection, which would have commenced about Twelfth Day if it had not been prevented, and his only hope of safety would have been to take refuge in my house.

The deputies of the Commons have passed an act that the Pope shall have no authority (*naye que veoer commander ne cognoystre*) in England; that the provisions of benefices shall be made here; and that when a bishopric is vacant, the King shall nominate, the chapter elect or accept, and the archbishop of Canterbury confirm; for the despatch 20 ducats shall be paid to the King, four to the Archbishop, and a noble to the writer of the bull. This has not yet been passed by the lords, but there will be no difficulty, and the King will not hasten it until he has news of the bishop of Paris, which might make him not only cease to proceed, but even undo what is passed, or at least he would pretend to do so for some time, and in the end do worse than

* This must be Alice, widow of Sir Thomas Clere of Ormesby, in Norfolk. Her husband died in 1529, and she herself in 1538. (Blomefield, vi. 393.)

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171. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

before, as he is very covetous of the goods of the Church, which he already considers his patrimony. To counteract the practices of the bishop of Paris, I have written to the count of Cifuentes to tell the Pope boldly that the King desires nothing so much as to cause his Holiness to act deceitfully (*prevariquer*) in the Queen's affair, and this principally that your majesty may have just cause to give up his Holiness' friendship, and the King then will be able to do as he pleases against the Church, and even become reconciled with your Majesty.

In addition to threats, by which the King endeavors to incite his people against the Pope, a new trick has been employed. He says that a large book has been written against the authority of the Pope in Spain, and a report is spread that your majesty wishes to make a new pope. Cromwell also gives out that the French king has discovered the Pope's wickedness, and will do wonders against him.

Four days ago the bishop of Norwich, who is nearly 90 years old and blind, was condemned by a lay judge to the confiscation of all his property; his body to be at the King's mercy. His fault is having burnt as a heretic* two years ago a doctor who was a companion and sworn brother of the archbishop of Canterbury, without waiting for the King's *placet*, before condemning him, though it arrived before the execution. The real reason is that he burnt the heretic, and also that he is rich, for in plate and ready money he is worth more than 70,000 ducats.

It has been proposed in Parliament to take away the lands which the Queen had from her husband, and give her those which were assigned to her as dowager of prince Arthur.

Traffic in silk and foreign furs is forbidden, except to privileged persons. The price of cloth is taxed according to the estates, which cannot last long. It is proposed also to prohibit serges, worsteds (*demy hostades*) and other such goods which come from abroad. London, 11 Feb.

Fr., pp. 8. *From a modern copy.*

11 Feb. **172.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

Granvelle will see by his letter to the Emperor that matters are not improved since his (Granvelle's) journey to Flanders, but rather worse, and there is no hope of amendment.

Has suffered loss from fire. London, 11 Feb. 1534.

Fr. From a modern copy.

11 Feb. **173.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

Thanks him for his favors. Will act upon the instructions contained in his letter of the 11th ult. Delivered to Cromwell his letters about the death of the English ambassador to be shown to the King, who had already heard the news. Cromwell desired Chapuys to tell Granvelle that the King acknowledged his conduct to be honorable, and had never heard from his ambassadors or spies with the Emperor in Flanders or elsewhere that the queen Regent or he had done anything to his disadvantage or to diminish the good-will between them. Thinks this was said rather to show their vigilance than for any other reason. Refers to his letter to the Emperor. London, 11 Feb.

Fr. From a modern copy. A few words in cipher undeciphered.

* Thomas Bilney.

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11 Feb. **174.** KING'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, to CROMWELL.

R. O. You desire a certain lease for Anthony Cave of the farm of Tykeford, which we have granted. We beseech you thank master Smythe, the bearer, for the great pains he has taken in our audit. We have not received our stipends. We beg you to mediate with the King for lord Conyars' arrears, and to have us in remembrance for the establishment of his college. Henry VIII.'s College, Oxford, 11 Feb.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

12 Feb. **175.** FRENCH NEWS.

Add. MS. 28,586 f. 122. B. M. Summary of letters from Paris, 12 Feb. 1534.

Thanked the Grand Master for what he has done against the Lutherans. He replied that his devotion to the Pope had caused him to be suspected by many, and especially the king of England. On assuring the Grand Master, as he had frequently done before, that the Emperor would not consent to any alteration of the agreements, as he had it in his power to agree with the Turk and pacify Germany, the Grand Master replied that the matters of Germany went very well for them, and he believed the Emperor would find himself deceived. Had a similar conversation with Francis, who, talking of the affair of England, said of what great importance the loss or preservation of that kingdom would be to the See Apostolic. The King had close intelligence with the German princes, and it was important to the Pope to deprive that sect of its reputation. The French king thinks that the foolish proceedings in England against the Pope were cunningly done by the King, and the more disinclined he shows himself to concord the more hope there will be of obtaining it.

The remainder of the letter is principally about the affairs of Germany.

Hol., pp. 6. *Modern copy from Simancas. Endd.:* Relacion di Nuevas que por via del Papa se han havuto.

12 Feb. **176.** HENRY LORD MOUNTAGUE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Thanks for her gentle remembrance of two barrels of herring and one for lord Burgayne, "by my felo Hawlles letter." He mentioned no price, but if she will tell him it shall be paid. Three galleys have arrived at Hampton, but they have brought nothing of pleasure but Spanish wine, oil and glasses. The bearer can tell the news. His mother* is at Bessam, and very weak. London, 12 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 Feb. **177.** SIR WM. KYNGSTON and MARY CARY† to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I desire you and my good lady to be good unto Thomas Hunt, a poor man at Calais, for the room of soldier with 6*d.* a day in the King's retinue, when any such is vacant. From the King's manor of York Place at Westminster, 13 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* Sir Wm. Kyngston.

* The countess of Salisbury.

† The first person singular is used all through this letter. The signature of Mary Cary stands to the right a little higher than that of Sir W. Kingston on the left. So that perhaps she is the original writer.

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13 Feb. **178.** Sir Richard Herbert.

R. O. Answer of Sir Richard Herbert, knt., aged 66 years, to certain interrogatories administered by Ric. Mitton, 13 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.

1. He is seised as expressed in the question. 2. It has liberty to hang thieves, but he does not know whether it has like liberty as other lordships royal. 3. It is so used as expressed in the question. 4. When any person is found guilty of such an offence, he is to be adjudged to death according to the said customs and usages there time out of mind used. 5. That the said Bedo did not kill the said Hugh ap David Vaughan, to his knowledge, for David ap Llewellyn confessed the killing of him. 6. This article is true. 7. He says in manner as is expressed in the interrogatory. 8. He says in manner as is traversed in his answer to the plaintiff's bill. 9. That upon this deponent's letter not mentioning therein the said Mitton, the Constable let him go out of prison. 10. No, for he never required Mitton thereof, nor yet the Constable in Mitton's name. 11. That he doth not keep him otherwise than according to his promise to the Constable, but that the lordship of Caviliok would not keep court nor pay the duke of Richmond money as long as he was in ward, nor would it if he were there again, for they know he is not guilty of the murder. 12. He was required twice, but the country would not suffer him so to do. 13. He says as to the 12th article. 14. That he so promised, but he could not get him in manner as afore, and therefore could not perform his promise. He now has him here ready and forthcoming. 15. He saith never none. 16. That he never gave him none, but now since he was in his custody to be forthcoming.

Pp. 2.

14 Feb. **179.** Sir Robert Constable to Cromwell.

R. O. The officers of the archbishop of York have dealt very extremely with the bearer Sir John Still, who has appealed to the King. He has been sequestrated by the suffragan of York, who suspected that I should advise him to appeal, and as he is beneficed in the college of Beverley there is a decree that whoever appeals shall be deprivable of his benefice. Is glad to support the King's authority in this matter. Recommends him to Cromwell as a chaplain. Holme of Spaldyngmore, 14 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right Honorable.

[14 Feb.] **180.** Th. Pope to Cromwell.

R. O. At your next repair to the King for sealing my lord's* warrant, my lord will be satisfied to have my bill signed in recompence of his 100*l.* If you can obtain this for me I shall reward you. Norwich Place, this Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

14 Feb. **181.** The Council of Calais to [Henry VIII.]

R. O. The marsh called the Measnebrocke within the marches here, which Sir Robert Wingfield has of your gift, and of which a view was taken at your last being here by your commandment, is now sore drained, to the great weakening of this town if speedy remedy be not applied. We desire orders what to do, or else that a commission be sent hither on the subject. Calais, 14 Feb. *Signed:* Arthur Lyssle, k.—Sir Ric. Whettehyll—Edward Ryngeley —Crystofer Garneys.

P. 1.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding.

* Bishop of Norwich. See Grants in Feb. No. 18.

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182. THE MEANE BROKE, CALAIS.

R. O. A commission was sent to Calais by Edward IV. in 1482 to inquire what number of acres lay in the lordship of Marke and Ooye and who were the holders. It was found that before the winning of the town by Edward III. the inhabitants were freeholders, and that to them belonged a marsh ground called the Meane Broke of 5,000 acres; that after its capture the inhabitants fled, and though Edward issued a proclamation offering them possession of their houses and lands on condition of allegiance to him, very few returned, and the King's officers let out the rest of the land. Thus the commissioners found that the Meane Broke belonged to the King. The freeholders accordingly released their right in it to Edward IV. and obtained in compensation a grant of another piece of ground called the Northe Wede of 510 acres, as common, for ever, free of rent, Edward IV. intending to have diked and won the said marsh, which lay continually under water till the year 21 Hen. VIII., when the King gave 4,000 acres of it by patent to Sir Rob. Wingffeld, then deputy of Calais, and his heirs, at a rent of 20*l.* The rest of the marsh is left on the west side of the river, "which leadeth from Gynys Plasche to Hammys Dike, and is occupied by the captain of Hammys Castle."

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* A bill concerning the marishe ground of Cales now in the tenure of Sir Robert Wingfeld.

14 Feb. **183.** GUIDO [GIANNETTO]* to WALLOP.

Vit. B. XIV. 126. B. M. "Signor mio osser^mo^, ... scrivervi che per . . . . . et mi raccommando in . . . . Gli animi del Papa et de . . . . . che Mons. di Parigi partira di qua senz[a] . . . . . et nella causa principale si procede alla sententi[a] . . . . . nostro signore ha havuto copia d'Inghilterra del libro stamp[ato] . . . . . Anglese, et credo l'habbia letto nel concistorio s . . . . . Il cardinale de Medici ha havuto nuovamente in don . . . . . entrata per sei o sette mila scudi, et promissione di p . . . . . alla somma di 20,000 scudi. Mi raccomando humilmente a V. S. et Mons. . . . . prego V. S. quando havera occasione voglia mandar . . . . . a Messer Gregorio." Rome, 14 Feb. [1534]."*

Hol., mutilated. Add.: . . . . . Mons. Valop . . . . . del Ser^mo^ Re . . . . . di Francia.

14 Feb. **184.** DR. ORTIZ to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 125. B. M. By the letters of Cifuentes and Chapuys the Emperor will have heard of the tribulations with which the Queen has been visited. Eulogises her virtues and the honor she acquires by her martyrdom. Wishes the Princess were out of England, for he fears that with the cruelty of Herod they will either kill her, or force her to enter religion or marry some base person, though such a profession of religion or marriage would be worth nothing.

The bishop of Paris has arrived, whom the Pope sent from Marseilles to England. Visited him and the bishop of Macon by order of the count of Cifuentes. Asked the bishop of Paris for news from England and whether the report of the Queen's illness were true. He inquired which queen I meant, and when I said that he knew well that I asked after the true queen, he replied that Anne was queen with great triumph and pomp. Told him that he knew I was asking for the most serene queen your majesty's aunt, in whose service I was. He said that she was very ill four days before

* Supplied from modern marginal note.

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184. Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.—*cont.*

Christmas, and the physicians had given her up. Told him that Cifuentes and I had had letters from the ambassador in England of Jan. 27 making no mention of her illness. When I spoke of the iniquity of the archbishop of Canterbury and the King's excommunication, he said that the archbishop was considered a saint, and that the Flemings had been the cause of the disregard of the censures in England, for they had pulled them down from the doors where they were fixed and trampled them in the mud, to the great joy of the English. He could not tell me where this had happened, but thePope thinks he said it was at Merlenga (Malines?). Told him he was ill informed, for the Count and I had letters from the queen of Hungary of Jan. 9 that the censures had been intimated and printed, and enclosing a printed copy of the briefs against the King. It was not credible that if such a thing had taken place the Queen had passed it over without severe punishment, and if it was true it was probably done by Englishmen at night. To confirm his words he told me that they had arrested certain Englishmen in Flanders, and that agents had been sent from England to know if the Flemings wished to give up the treaty (*quitar el tracto*) and intercourse, but they had been received with great joy, and offers made to treat with them as before; the English, he said, saw that the Flemings thought nothing of the censures. Replied that the agents had been well received, as was right, and that an interdict did not prevent commercial intercourse so long as the parties were not excommunicated; the sentence of excommunication only affected the King, Anne, his counsellors and abettors in this cause. Thus the bishops saw that what they had said did not prove that apostolic censures were disregarded in Flanders. On the following day, 6 Feb., the bishop of Paris had to speak in the Consistory, and Cifuentes and I visited the Pope and some of the cardinals to let them know that no disrespect had been shown to the Holy See in Flanders, in case any mention was made of it.

The auditor Simonetta is working hard to refer the process by the first or second week in Lent, and he will explain it clearly and briefly. The Count thinks I had better not inform the cardinals till Simonetta begins to refer. It would be well if your majesty would promise money in addition to what is due to advocates and proctors. Rome, 14 Feb. 1534.

Sp., pp. 7, *modern copy.*

14 Feb. **185.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 129. B. M.

* * * * *

(f. 132.) Has already written about the bishop of Paris, who arrived here 12 days ago. His coming has caused great suspicion, both in the English cause and other matters, because the Pope told me he did not know why he came, except to report what was done in England, and at the same time the Bishop wrote to him about the disrespect shown by the king of England to the Holy See. In the one nothing was altered, in the other he dissembled, saying that he came for nothing but to make your majesty jealous. He told the Pope that he had given the king of England an account of what had been done in Marseilles, and tried to induce him to come to terms with the Holy See, complaining, on behalf of the French king, that, the Pope being in his house, Henry had acted discourteously in appealing to a future council. He had done his best to seek some way of preventing a rupture, but could find none. He knew for certain that the king of England would adhere to his determination of not obeying the Church and not returning to the Queen. The French king had sent him to the Pope and Cardinals to tell them the reason of it, for he knew that the king of England had negotiations and intelligence with many kingdoms and lands to turn Lutheran, that they might take him as captain against the Church. He

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did not wish to speak in favor of justice, but mentioned [the King's case] to the Pope and Cardinals so that some honorable way might be found to prevent the damage which threatened the Church. The Bishop propounded all this in the Consistory, and the Pope told me that he replied that he thanked the French king for his goodwill; he had delayed justice for the sake of finding some good way, of which the Queen had complained as being the cause of the King's behaviour to her and the Holy See; if the French king had thought of such a way, he should say so, as he knew of none himself, and could delay justice no longer.

In order to alarm the Pope, the bishop of Paris told him of the treatment of the excommunications put up at Gravelines by order of queen Mary, and the reception of the English messenger by the Flemings, at which the English rejoiced, thinking they agreed with them in their disobedience to the Church. Hearing of this I went to the Pope, and at the same time letters from queen Mary and the ambassador in England arrived with accounts of the King's disobedience to the Church. He has licensed a preacher who has been banished for Lutheranism, and who says that he who calls himself Pope is not Pope but bishop of Rome. The Ambassador sent me some printed articles in English with a Spanish translation, which I expect your majesty has seen. Did not like to read them to the Pope in Spanish, as he was spoken of as a bastard, with other insults. Read to him the letter from queen Mary stating that she had published the excommunication of the King and his Council, and would do so again, as it had been suspended while the Pope was at Marseilles, and said that he could see by this that what the bishop of Paris had said was an invention. If the excommunication had been pulled down, it must have been done at night by order of the king of England. There was no reason for the commerce with England to be interrupted, as the excommunication only affected the King and his Council, and not the people. Spoke to the Pope of the afflictions of the Queen and Princess, who was taken away to be with the daughter of "la Manceba," and deprived of the name and state of princess, as her mother was of the name and state of queen. It was certain that the Parliament of the 15th of last month had determined to move her to that house although she was ill, and they would not rest until they had deprived her of life. Told the Pope that his delay was the cause of this, and urged him to decide the case. He read the letter from queen Mary in the Consistory, and also a portion of the letter from the ambassador in England, which he asked me to have translated into Italian, as he wished to say that it had come to him by some other way. Asked him not to believe what the bishop of Paris said. He replied that he must listen to everyone, but nothing was lost by it, as the Cardinals were determined to give a sentence in the principal cause.

After the Consistory, the Pope told me of a private conversation with the Bishop, who said that not only England but other lands would be lost to the Church unless the case were settled, to which his Holiness replied that he had found no way to settle it. Said to him, that although the French king had promised the Pope not to hinder the course of justice, it seemed to me that he had done so indirectly, and that the Bishop's coming was not with the intention of devising a settlement, as the king of England was taking extreme measures against the Pope, and making use of other countries to alarm him, as he could not do so with his own; the Pope's dilatory conduct would only increase the King's authority with other countries, which would see that no steps were taken to punish him.

Advised his Holiness to decide the case speedily and proceed against the King, for it was easy to remedy his disobedience, while he stood alone, without his people; if he delayed longer, he would be the occasion of the Queen's losing her life, and of the loss of the King to the Church; not that I was sure that the bishop of Paris had any means to propose, but the only

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185. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

means possible was by delaying the sentence. The Pope said in a decided manner that he wished to give the sentence, but, as some of the Cardinals have already told me, he wishes to proceed with the sentence *super attentatis*, which will enable him to deprive the King and invoke the secular arm, but which I do not think advisable to consent to without your orders.

The Pope sends Micer Sixto, late auditor of the cardinal of Ancona, to tell your majesty that there is no reason for giving a sentence until he knows whether you will execute it, and to inform you of what has happened since the arrival of the bishop of Paris. * * *

Letters of the 16th ult. from Germany state that the duke of Witenberg had not succeeded in what he attempted to do at the diet of Augsburg in favor of the Lutherans, the French and the king of England. * * *

Rome, 14 Feb. 1534.

Sp., pp. 25. *Modern copy.*

14 Feb. **186.** [Cranmer] to the Prioress of [Stanfeld].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 42. B. M. C.'s Lett., 278.

The vicar of Quadryng is contented to resign his vicarage to master Nic. Robertes, Cranmer's old acquaintance. Asks for her consent. 14 Feb.

From Cranmer's letter book.

187. [Cranmer] to the Parson of Chevening.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 42. B. M. C.'s Lett., 278.

Desires him to see that there is a reformation in the conduct of John Dummeryght of Chevening, whose wife Asleyne complains of his beating and threatening her; and, if any such breaches hereafter happen, to set a charitable end between them. If the husband refuse to abide by his directions, he must advertise Cranmer. Croydon, etc.

From Cranmer's letter book.

188. Cranmer to the Bishop of Rochester.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 42 b. B. M. C.'s Lett., 279.

Asks his favor for master Devenyshe, M.A., Cranmer's kinsman, who desires to be admitted fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in which there is now a room void. Thinks he lacks none of the qualities which should become an honest man, over and beside the gift of nature, wherewith God hath above the common rate endued him, as the master of the college, the bearer, can tell him.

From Cranmer's letter book.

189. [Cranmer] to the Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 42 b. B. M. C.'s Lett., 279.

When he was last with Cranmer, at Lambeth, Cranmer asked him for a farm in Northamptonshire, of which he could not recollect the name. Is told now that it is named Les Wydon. As the term will shortly expire, asks for the next lease for a special friend, paying as much as any other.

Headed as above. From Cranmer's letter book.

15 Feb. **190.** The Archbishop's Mint, Canterbury.

See Grants in February, No. 13.

15 Feb. **191.** John Chereton to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Begs his aid in consideration that on the 2 Dec. his ship, freighted with galls, alum and cotton, was cast away between Genoa and Savona, as the merchants of Luke will testify. Lost in it the silks which he had

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purchased for lord and lady Lisle and their daughters. Begs he will send a letter in his favor to his wife that he may use it, as he is in trust for a very rich merchant of Florence named Capones, for whom he has doings in Toulouse and Bordes (Bordeaux) for above 12,000 ducats. Bordes, 15 Feb. 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

16 Feb. **192.** GOODS of ELIZABETH BARTON.

Cleop. E. iv. 84. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 26.

Stuff received 16 Feb. of dame Elizabeth Barton, by the prioress of St. Sepulchre's - without - Canterbury, into the hands of John Antony of Canterbury.

"A coschyn blade," an old cushion, two carpets, a mattress and other bedding. Platters, dishes, &c., 12lbs., which the prioress has bought for 4*s.* A white "corter," for which the prioress has paid 12*d.* A towel and three pillowberes. Two "candstyckes." A coat, for which dame Catharine Wyttsun has paid 5*s.* A piece of plank for a table. A little chest.

Stuff remaining in the nunnery pertaining to dame Eliz. Barton, at the request of the lady prioress.

Two new cushions given to the church; a mantle and a kirtle to the youngest nun; an Irish mantle, a cupboard with two great chests, and two stools and a "canstycke" to the prioress; a coverlet and an old kirtle to dame Alys Colman, at the request of the lady prioress.

P. 1. *Endd.:* The contents of stuff that John Anthony hath received of Elizabeth Bertons.

16 Feb. **193.** MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. vii. 536.

Received your two letters of the 16th ult., one to the Bavarian princes, and the other, not yet delivered, to the prince of Hesse, who went to the French king in the beginning of the month, but returns shortly.

The Suevic League was dissolved on the 6 Feb., as the other allies would not combine with the Emperor and Ferdinand against Wirtemberg. Ferdinand wishes to deprive the young Duke of the duchy, giving him in exchange the county of Gorth, which the Venetians and Salamanca share between them; the county of Cilla, which the Turks either hold or are besieging; and 15 other petty places in the middle of his kingdom, one of which he should choose for his seat. He also offered money. Duke Christopher will not renounce his right to the duchy. The young Duke will stay in the palace of the Bavarian princes till Pentecost. The ambassadors of the princes will assemble at Engelstad on the 21st, and the cities will meet at Ulm on the 1st March to renew treaties. The Emperor has sent one of his chamber to the Catholic Swiss, and a diet is appointed for the 15th inst.; the French king opposes him. It is said that Louis Gritti is coming from king John to the diet at Vienna to settle a dispute about Slesia and Moravia. Sends a copy of letters from the Emperor of the Turks to Ferdinand. There is much excitement in Austria owing to the suppression of the silver coinage.

King John is daily increasing in power. Encloses copy of a letter from him to the States of the Suevic League on behalf of the young Duke.

The French king is trying to induce the bishop of Treves to disallow the election of the king of the Romans, and, as I wrote you on the 4 Jan. that duke William had told me, has paid the Swiss to support the young Duke.

The ambassador of the duke of Lunenberg says that the Emperor and Ferdinand have sent the bishop of Brix to Denmark to press the election of Ferdinand's son to the throne, and the Hamburgers have been solicited on this point, and also to desert the men of Lubeck. Langeais, who is staying in the palace, is trying to make a confederacy among certain of the German

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193. MONT to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

princes, in which, if he succeeds, the French king will be joined. These princes are:—Cardinal Salzburg, the bishops of Augsburg and Bamberg, the princes of Bavaria, Otto Henry duke palatine, the marquis of Brandenburg, and the dukes of Lunenburg, Brunswick and Mechlenburg. The prince of Bavaria showed me a letter from Venice stating that the French king was going to invade the duchy of Milan, that your majesty was contemplating a war in Lower Germany, and that the Turk had prepared a fleet to seize Sicily. Was not himself in the diet of Augsburg, though Vaughan, whose place he has been filling, was commanded to be there. The princes of Bavaria will send one of their councillors within a week; the governor of the Greater Church of St. Mary was chosen, but is suffering from his eyes. Sends these by Langeais' courier. The ambassadors of Bavaria expostulated with those of Saxony for their conduct to the English ambassador. Ex Munchen, 16 Feb. anno '34.

Lat. Hol. Add. Endd.

ii. JOHN KING OF HUNGARY to THE SUEVIC LEAGUE.

Asks them to restore Christopher, younger duke of Wirtemberg, to his ancestral rights, or at least to those goods which were assigned to him for his support. Buda, 25 Nov. 1533.

Lat. Copy in the same hand.

16 Feb. **194.** JAMES V.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 483.

Commission to Will. bishop of Aberdeen and Sir Adam Ottirburn of Reidhall to treat for peace with England. Edinburgh, 16 Feb. 1533, 21 James V.

Vellum. Great Seal of Scotland attached.

16 Feb. **195.** JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.

Teulet, I. 93.

In behalf of his kinsman the duke of Albany, whose influence with Francis, he is aware, is already very great. Any favor done to him James will consider done to himself. Holyrood by Edinburgh, 16 Feb. 1533.

Lat.

16 Feb. **196.** [JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.]

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 31. B. M.

" . . . . . pedes beatos obedientiam. Redditum [nobis S. T. breve . . . . . ex] Marsilia datum, pater beatissime, de . . . . . episcopo donec in partes apostolicas missus . . . . . Ostendit non solum paternum illum sanctitatis tuæ . . . . . [erga nos et hujus re]gni rempublicam affectum, verum etiam . . . . . equitatis vim ut postulante causa in . . . . . dinis proceres et ad illorum . . . . . sacrosanctæ sedis auctoritatem præstare non ad . . . . . nis in Archiepiscopum exerceamus faciend . . . . . as quam in concedendo declarasti . . . . . ne et hostilia arma ad ostium redierunt . . . . . iseratio veniam petentis atque in v . . . . . [p]aulo ante quam aperto Marte res . . . . . literas. Idque inconsultis nobis. Et . . . . . ssio criminisque supplex deprecatio tantum a . . . . . que cum eo durius agendum censuerimus n . . . . . a S. tua postulare ut apostolicus huc . . . . . eo interim remittendam duximus o . . . . . tantum in spem futuræ probitatis. Id t . . . . . non dubitamus. Propterea quod cum e . . . . . .

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a discendere (*sic*) etiam merito tamen habet . . . . . impietatis . . . . . ne. Cæterum quod ad hanc rem attinet . . . . . [Joh]annes Lauder, cui ut fidem habeat S. V. rogamus. . . . . tiam." . . . . . , 16 Feb. 15[33].

Mutilated and faded.

17 Feb. R. O. **197.** Sir Will. Skeffington to Lord Lisle.

As you were pleased at your last departure from London, to reward me with a room of 6*d.* a day for any honest man I would prefer, I sent you Rob. Jonis. There was no room then void, but you promised to keep one for him. I now send the bearer, begging you will admit him to the said room. Tower of London, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Lord deputy of Calais. *Sealed. Endd.*

17 Feb. R. O. **198.** George Steill, servant to the King of Scotland, to the Lord Deputy of Calais.

I wrote to your lordship with my host of Dunkirk of the Cross Keys, for my gear taken from me by your "sersuyr" (searcher?) of Calais. If you will cause it to be delivered, "my mester is the moir in zowr lordschipis comon."* When his grace wrote to you, he believed I should have been "better takin witht." You may do in this as you please, for both it and myself are at your lordship's pleasure. "At the Feir," 17 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

18 Feb. R. O. **199.** Hackett to [Cromwell].

* * * "dispatched from the Emperor in post in his next way toward the said don Fernando, and not through these Low Countries, but whether he shall return again to the Turk or not, this can I not tell."

Hackett and Mons. de Prate supped lately with Mons. de Palermo, who intends by the end of March to be ready to accompany the young duchess of Milan, second daughter to king Christian, to the duke of Milan, her future husband. De Prate said that the Duke was one of the wisest men in Italy, on which Hackett remarked that he marvelled, if he were so wise, how he caused himself to be so ill beloved of his subjects. De Prate replied that it was for their own good and the assurance of the country that he has laid some new imposition on them, and some illwillers are not pleased. The archbishop of Palermo answered, "Mons. de Prate, vous saves byen, que cest ung proverbe de vyeu temps, que dyt que quoncques travaylle ses subjettes ultre le devoer, quil pert luer cuer pour prendre luer avoyer. Et que pert le cuer de son communalyte, il pert luer avoer et bon volunte." De Prate said the Duke was not so ill beloved as is reported, and that the taxations were not so great but they might well bear it.

Hears that the Emperor is minded to marry the eldest daughter of king Christian to him that shall be alleged king of Denmark. Thinks that it may be done.

They complain of the little books which the King's Council has caused or permits to be put forth. Brussels, 18 Feb. 1533.

†Heard today that the queen Regent had written eight days ago to the scouttet of Machlyng, ordering him to send her word what strangers come and go every night.

* Command? † This P.S. is printed in State Papers, vii. 543 *note.*

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200. HACKETT to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

Fearing that this might be to stop any of the King's servants, invited the secretary to dinner, and asked him what was the effect of the said letters, and was assured by him that it was not done for any cause touching the King or his subjects. Was answered but not satisfied. Our illwillers trust much in the Scots, and they in the Emperor.

Pp. 4. *Hol. Commencement lost.*

19 Feb. **201.** The BISHOP OF NORWICH.

See GRANTS IN FEBRUARY, No. 18.

19 Feb. **202.** The SCHOLARS OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Vindicating one of their body from an imputation of treason made against him by the foolish anger of some rash youths who desire to cover him with obloquy. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 19 Feb.

Signed: Joh'es Taylor—Edwardus Buckenham—Joh'es Jonson—Joh'es Coke (?), clerke—Gulielmus Mowse—Henricus Harvy—Richardus Rosse—Thomas Glascok—Rodolphus Cockrell—Robertus Tompson—Reginoldus Peckam—Thomas Huggan—Anthonius Knivet—Wilhelmus Huggan—Anthonius Huggan—Thomas Goodwyn—Georgeus Vaughan—John Umfrey—Mychaell Fyssher—Thomas Hewar—Edmundus Ball—Georgius Crispe—Thomas Blomevyle—Edwardus Cantrell—Hugo Carthryttus—Georgius Rogenel.

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Clarissimo viro meritoque Regis præcipuo a consiliis dom. Crumwello. *Endd.*

19 Feb. **203.** WILLIAM LOK to CROMWELL.

Galba, B. x. 39. B. M. At Barow, 19 Feb. 1533. Coming to Newport I spoke with one of the lords of the town, who told me they had taken down the high towers on the walls at Calais and intended to make them more warlike. I answered that, on our behalf, there was n[o war] meant without occasion be given, and it was the custom at Calais to make our holds stronger at all times, both in peace and [war], as they do at Gravelyn and other holds. I said also that I marvelled that they allowed to be set up in their town a bill against the King from the Pope, seeing that in other great and rich towns where were wise and substantial lords they would not suffer it. I told him that all the profit of Newport and Dunkirk standeth by ing[land], for they have but small sale of their fish elsewhere. Wherefore I marvelled that they would deal unkindly with their friends for the sake of the Pope, whom they had no living by, but who fetched away their living and impoverished them, and did them never no [good]. He said I spake reasonably, but they intended n[o] displeasure to be taken with them for it, for they must needs do what they were commanded; however, if any such chance should happen again, "they would look better upon it, because it we[nt] not generally through the land." Our mart is not so quick in sale as it has been. We think our long tarrying has caused it, but we hope it will amend. As touching angels, they be fled ag[ain] into England. There is no gold stirring here but cro[wns] of the sun, which are in plenty. The lord of Barow entertains the King's subjects marvellously well, both in deeds and words. Suggests that the King should send him an ambling horse, for he has great stroke in the Council here. He showeth us that he is the King's sworn servant, saving his allegiance to his prince. If the King please to send him one, he may send him . . . . . very good cheap for the value of 10*f.* or less. A shipman of Armew, in a quarrel with some of our mariners, spoke villainous words of the King. They complained to us, and we told the lord of Barrow of it, who sent to

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"tache" him and his ship, but he had already gone to Armew, whither the lord of Barrow has sent a letter for his punishment. If they refuse, he will send a higher commandment for him, "for we shall know he shall be punished grievously," as an example to all others.

I have nothing worth writing to the King of. I hope to come home shortly. Of a surety I perceive that we are better entertained here now than we were wont to be.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. at f.* 40* *b.*

19 Feb. **204.** THOS. LEYGH to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Has received her letter of the 15th finding fault with him for not having taken leave of her. Reminds her that he was at her house the night before he departed. Took leave of lord Lisle, but did not like to interrupt her, as she was playing cards with Mr. Plankeney and Mr. Penreed. Is sorry she was disappointed of her dinner on Sunday last by his means. Had received letters from his master to go to Flanders about Thos. Fouler's business. Gave her and lord Lisle's recommendations to Hacket before receiving her letter. Made good cheer with him on Sunday and Monday, when she and Lord Lisle were drunk to and pledged in their absence. Desires to be commended to lord Lisle. Barrowe, 19 Feb. 1533.

Commendations to Mr. Fouler and Mr. Hall. Though the latter has not written since Leygh's coming to these parts, has heard from his friend Curst Elffe that he was in good health.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

19 Feb. **205.** JAMES V. to ———.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 23 b. B. M. We have sent the abbot of Abirbrothok and Sir Thos. Ersking of Breching, our secretary, to complete this long-hoped marriage between us and lady Magdalene, the French king's eldest daughter, which has been long promised, and recently by the despatch given to the said Abbot on his return. We have heard from him your good mind and travail in the furthering of the said matter, your affection to us and to this realm, your native country. For all this we thank you, and pray you to continue to dress our said errands as the duke of Albany and our ambassadors think expedient. Edinburgh, 19 Feb. 21 Jas. V.

Copy, p. 1. *Begins:* Trest and weilbelowit cusing.

Ib. 218. ii. Another copy.

19 Feb. **206.** JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 214 b. B. M. Thanks him for his letter and message giving his consent to James' marriage with his eldest daughter Magdalene. Sends as ambassadors the abbot of Arbroth, keeper of his privy seal, and Sir Thomas Erskyn of Brechyn, his secretary, for whom he desires credence. Falkland, 19 Feb. 1533.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

207. JAMES V. to ANTONY DU PRAT, Card. of Sens.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 215. B. M. Desires credence for the abbot of Arbroth and Thos. Erskyn of Brechin. Falkland.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

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208. JAMES V. to [the LORD OF BRYON], Admiral of France.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. f. 215. B. M.

Letter of commendation for the abbot of Arbroth and Erskyn. Falkland.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

THE SAME to M. DE VILLANDRY,* Secretary of the French King.

Ibid, f. 215.

To the same effect. Falkland.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

209. JAMES V.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 22 b. B. M.

Credence, articles and instructions to David, abbot of Arbroath, and Sir Thos. Erskyng of Brechin, ambassadors to France.

1. To bring the negociations for James' marriage with Magdalen to a conclusion, according to the writings sent by Francis with the abbot of Abirbrothok and the treaty of Rouen. 2. To demand a tocher of 200,000 crowns, less or more as may be had with honest treating, with yearly profits during her lifetime ; but if difficulty be made, to say that the marriage coming hastily to effect, James will refer these things to the French king's discretion. The lady to come to Scotland next summer, when she will be 14, or at the utmost by July, 1535. 3. James is content to give the said lady Mary (*sic*) whatever lands he has, except those now possessed by his mother, to the value of 25,000 fr., viz., the duchy of Orkney and Zetland, with the earldom of the Isles, the duchy of Ros, Ardmanothe, the lands of Stradee and Cromar, the earldom of Fife and the palace of Falkland, and the feu of the lordship of Brechin. 4. If these be thought "owir sobir," the reversion of the lands held by his mother with 500 franks may be added. 5. Obligations may be given for restitution of money advanced by Francis in case the marriage fail. 6. If the matters be delayed, they shall say that James has lost much time in waiting the completion of the said marriage and put his realm in danger, so that he may no longer tarry, but must seek elsewhere. 7. If difficulties be made they are to remind the King of the benefits he has had of the Scotch king's ancestors, and say he will have James and his realm at his will. 8. If these remonstrances be ineffectual, James takes God and the world to witness what efforts he has made to maintain the old alliance, and that the responsibility for the failure rests with Francis.

Copy, pp. 3. *Other copies at ff.* 26 *and* 216.

210. JAMES V. to ———.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 24. B. M.

"Traist freind," we have heard from the abbot of Arbrothe of your diligence and readiness in furthering our errands, for which we thank you and desire you to continue the same on the return of our ambassadors to the French court.

Copy, p. 1.

Ib. 218 b.

2. Another copy.

20 Feb.

211. CONOSSIUS MAGUGYR, Lord of Fermanchac, to HENRY VIII.

Lamb. MS. 616, f. 32.

Has received the King's letters by John Alen, vice-chancellor, with those of Sir Wm. Skeffington, formerly justiciary, thanking him for his services. Complains that O'Neyll, Magonius O'Donnayll and Kildare have done much damage to O'Ragylly, Hugh Ruffus, MacManna, Nellan Magnus O'Neyll and others who have served the King.

* "Domino Anillandry."

1534.

Advises the King to send Skeffington as deputy. Alen came to England very opportunely. Magonius O'Donnayll is trying to bring the Scotch into Ireland. Deynisscellyn, 20 Feb. 1534.
Lat.

212. WILLIAM CALVERLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Yesterday as I was coming to you touching Manus O'Donyell I was arrested by Mr. Dolphyn, dwelling at Leaden Hall, for statutes (bonds) of 14*l.* owing to him before I went over seas. Has made certain offers to him, but he will accept no arrangement. Applies to Cromwell for relief from his cruelty.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell.

20 Feb. **213.** SIR CHRISTOPHER GARNEYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letter dated London, 14 Feb. You have been misinformed that I would not suffer Mr. Fowler, the King's treasurer here, to join with me in the disposal of the late lord Berners' plate. The King's letters to Mr. Fowler and me directed us only to seize the said goods and keep them till we knew his pleasure further. Yet I never refused to let Fowler join me, and to have made sale of the said goods; but he informed me, when he was last here, that we were to sell them to the King's most profit; which we should have done but that Francis Hall, who had the custody of them, was then in England, and before his return Mr. Fowler left for England himself. Since being there he wrote a letter hither to his brother, Thos. Fowler, that he and I should make sale of the said goods, but I objected, till I knew your pleasure, that the said Thomas had no authority. Being informed of it now, I am content that the said Mr. Fowler shall make the sale. Calais, 20 Feb. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

21 Feb. **214.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. The Scotch ambassador, in spite of suspicions and scruples, has been today to visit me. He told me that the Abbot and secretary have already gone to France by sea, though the king of England sent them an ample safe-conduct. The King and Council are displeased, and feel distrust, not only of the Scotch, but also of the French. The King blames chiefly the secretary, whom he believes to be imperial (*le roy donne la principal couleur audit secretaire, qu'il tient imperial*), but from what he wrote to the Ambassador here, he would have been glad to come, but his master would not allow him. The Ambassador also told me that a bishop would come here from his master in six or eight days, to consult with him, and he assured me that they would not treat of anything without informing me. The King and Council, before they knew of the Bishop's coming, complained bitterly of the delay, saying that they feared *quil ny eust de la menee de France ou de quelque ung de leur propres Anglois.* They are vexed that two earls who had been mentioned have not come with him, partly that the people may believe what they say in their books, that they are not less honored by princes than formerly, and partly because they could suborn the earls with money better than the Bishop.

While talking to the Scotch ambassador, showed him that his master had no easy means of aggrandising himself, except by the succession to this kingdom, to which there were only two ways. One was marrying the Princess, and if she happened to die it would be good for the Scotch king to be allied with your majesty, who would give him more aid than any other prince. Your majesty would be rejoiced to see these two kingdoms united (*revuez*, qu. *reuniz*?) for the purpose of a better enterprise against the Turk.

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214. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Your majesty had no jealousy of the increase of the power of the Scotch king, as there was no quarrel between them, but they had always helped each other. At this he said he thought the French would be the most displeased, and therefore they were trying to cause the King to marry (*prendre party*) in France, and a great deal was said about the sister of the lord of Allebrecht, who is called king of Navarre, but the King would wait till he had some light on affairs here. He asked me why the eldest daughter of Denmark had not married the duke of Milan, and what was the state of Danish affairs.

The day before yesterday the said Ambassador met a man of mine in the street, and went into a church near, making a sign to him to follow. When there he told him that the French ambassador and he supped with the King on Shrove Tuesday (*la veille de karesme*), and the service was all of gold. He told him to ask me to write to your majesty about the marriage, either with this princess or the daughter of Denmark, and to recommend his master in case he had war with the party he feared.

Having heard my man's report, I sent him to ask on what foundation I could write about these marriages, and whether he had received any power or news. He sent to say that he had not, but that the affair seemed so advantageous to his master, that he was sure that what he might arrange in that behalf would be acknowledged, and when the Bishop was come we would talk more about it. Made no answer to what he said about war, but dissembled, as I have always done, when he spoke of it, only saying that your majesty would act with your accustomed virtue, so that no fault could be imputed to you, but without entering into any details. The favorable reception and treatment of the Scotch ambassador shows the desire of the English for peace, of which the King talks to him every day, showing him the benefits which will accrue therefrom. This would be of little use if it were not for the Scotch king's fear that this king, during his friendship with France, will invade Scotland and do irreparable damage, which would prevent the Scotch from raising their heads for a long time. For this reason, the Ambassador said that his master might incline to peace, so as to guard himself and his kingdom until there was a good opportunity, for the English being rebels of the Church, they would not be bound to keep their promises to them; and besides, he thought that by coming to treat of peace they would the more gain the heart of the kingdom. After protesting that I did not wish to persuade or dissuade him from anything, except in the way of conversation, I showed him that the contrary of this last point was true, that if they treated now all good Christians would be indignant; the fear of which he spoke was groundless, as there was a truce until Michaelmas, and time for consideration until then.

The Venetian ambassador has been three times summoned to court. I do not know the cause, but I fear the English wish to brew something with the Venetians as well as elsewhere. Five or six gunners are going to Guisnes and Calais in two days.

The Princess, finding herself nearly destitute of clothes and other necessaries, has been compelled to send a gentleman to the King. She ordered him to take money or the clothes, but not to accept any writing in which she was not entitled princess. He was also charged to ask leave for her to attend mass at the church which adjoins the house, but this was not allowed (*yl n'en a este question*). As the countrypeople seeing her walk along a gallery saluted her as their princess, she is now kept much closer, and nothing is done without the leave of the sister* of Anne Boleyn's father, who has charge

* See p. 69, *note*.

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of her. The duke of Norfolk and Anne's brother lately reprimanded her for behaving to the Princess with too much respect and kindness, saying that she ought only to be treated as a bastard. She replied that even if the Princess were only the bastard of a poor gentleman, she deserved honor and good treatment for her goodness and virtues. The Princess is well in health, and bears her troubles with patience, trusting in God and your majesty, and showed no better cheer in her prosperity than now. God grant that this may not irritate this accursed Lady to carry out her detestable imaginations.

When the captain who had been detained here, and of whom I have frequently written, arrived at Lubeck at the end of last month, the people of Lubeck sent a secretary to the King. He has been here about two days, and I know nothing yet of his charge or his news, except that the duke of Gueldres is waging war in Friesland, which has not displeased anyone, thinking it is against your majesty and not the Count.

"Danveram," one of the steelyard, a great friend of the said secretary, has promised to bring him to me if possible. London, 21 Feb. 153[4].

Fr., pp. 7. *From a modern copy.*

21 Feb. R. O. **215.** The Earl of Northumberland and Sir Thos. Nevill.

Debts due to Sir Thos. Nevill by the earl of Northumberland.

A bond of the said lord, John Lamplughe of Cockermouth and Gilbert Wedall, gent., dated 9 Dec. anno 11, 152*l.* 10*s.* Wm. Worm and Wm. Burgh, gentlemen, by bill dated 2 Dec. a° 17, for receipts of plate to my lord's use, 64*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Wm. Burgh, by bill sealed, dated 21 Aug. a° 17, 35*l.* 14*s.* The Earl, by bill dated 3 Dec. a° 19, 52*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The Earl and Henry Whitreason, by obligation dated 12 Dec. a° 20, 189*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Total by specialties, 494*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Delivered to Burgh to my lord's use: 2 gilt pots and 2 flagons, worth 48*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, ale and water pots to Hen. Whitreason, a gilt cup for the christening of lord Fitzwalter to John Spence, and 2 cups of assay to Wm. Burgh. Total, 76*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

These obligations and bills Robt. Ormeston, servant of Sir Thos. Nevill, delivered to Mr. Cromwell, 21 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Endd.*

21 Feb. R. O. **216.** Piracy.

"Articles bailleez par Thomas Masure, marchant Françoys, a la bonne grace du Roy et son Conseil."

On Saturday 21st Feb. 1533, a French ship lying at anchor off Pevensey was robbed by pirates of the English sea of a trunk and a packet containing cloth, jewelry and mercery, to the value of 24*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Begs for redress.

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.*

21 Feb. R. O. **217.** ——— to ———.

I assure you the Pope is quite as anxious to find the king of England's marriage good as he himself is. All that is required is to find some means of satisfying honor on both sides. The Imperialists cry "comme beaulx diables" to the Pope to dispatch this matter against the King. Some threaten, others cajole him. He never was in such perplexity. I assure you he is formally for the king of England, and has declared it openly in full Consistories. You must on your side get the King to send hither an excusator, and the Pope is willing after that to send a cardinal to Cambray with two colleagues, who shall take cognisance of the matter as far as the definitive sentence exclusively. The King can say that, out of regard for the King his brother, he is willing to see what the delegates wish to say, and when he is informed of their arrival can send to them to know their powers, after which he can do what he thinks best. The King will not be in the

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217. ——— to ———.—*cont.*

least bound, for he will only have sent an excusator, and if he do not like the look of matters he can always fall upon his feet, for I fancy he has put such order in his kingdom that he can always deal the Pope such a blow as he pleases. But for the love you bear him get him to send the excusator as soon as possible, and do not let him publish the things which I hear are granted in this Parliament against the Pope, until he sees more plainly how the Pope will conduct himself in this affair, and leave it to me to do the rest. If I do not bring matters about to his wish (unless some new obstacle arise) I will let him cut my head off. Let me know as soon as possible what you have done with him; for I will wait here till his answer come. Rome, 21 Feb.

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.:* "The minute of a letter of advice from Rome by one of the French solicitors for the sending of an excusator."

21 Feb. R. O. **218.** Sir George Throgmorton to Cromwell.

Writes to desire his favor for the bearer, who is farmer to the princess Dowager of a mill and pool called Fecnam, and who expects to be put out of his farm by an act of resumption. Cowhotun, 21 Feb.

Will wait on him after the assizes according to promise, unless Cromwell can get him leave to stay at home. *Signed:* George Throkmartun.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's honorable Council.

22 Feb. Le Grand, III. 630. **219.** Raince to Montmorency.

"Messeigneurs de Paris" are writing the news. The said ambassadors can well boast of having achieved a *chef d'œuvre* and served the king of England, contrary to every one's belief, and in spite of the whole world. This is the greatest obligation Francis has conferred upon the king of England. The chief thing is now to take care that nothing be known about it, and that a report be spread, if possible, that the case is despaired of here, and that we have been unable to obtain anything. 22 Feb. 1534.

Fr. Headed: Lettre de Raince a Mons. de Montmorency.

22 Feb. R. O. S. P. VII. 541. **220.** William Paget to Cromwell.

There is no news worth writing, but I write as you desired at my departure that I would in anywise do, and to thank you for that kindness towards me which, though once nearly extinguished by my negligence, your mastership has of late revived, "reducing me into his favor and grace whose least displeasure towards me grieveth me more than the most cruel death." Unfeignedly, I am more bound to you than to any other but the King; for though others have heretofore somewhat advanced me, you restored me to the King's favor.

The diet which was appointed here for the 15th is not yet begun, as the Lubecks and Hollanders, on whose account it was summoned, "make courtesy who shall come first to town." If they make peace together, it is expected they will both make war on the king of Sweden. The bastard son* of the late emperor Maximilian is coming from Flanders with 42 horses of his own. At Cassel are assembled the Landgrave, the dukes of Saxony, Holstein and Mecklenburg, and the marquis of Brandenburg, to make the duke of Holstein king of Denmark; and when this diet at Hamburg is ended, the duke of Lunenburg, "with all other princes and states evangeliques," will make a league at Cassel for maintenance of the gospel.

* George bishop of Brixen.

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I leave Hamburg today, and hope to succeed in the King's affairs. I doubt no man but the king of Poland, who is much counselled by bishops. Hamburg, 22 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Treasurer of the King's jewels. *Endd.*

22 Feb. R. O. **221.** Robert Fouler to Thos. Fouler.

Commendations to his sister. Wants a protection for Rob. Geffere, mercer, of Taunton, Somersetshire, with various *aliases*. Is to give my lord Deputy 40*s.* if he demands it, and will repay him on coming to Calais. Is satisfied that Wm. Laurence should have the place of John Clerk, carpenter, deceased, at the request of master Carpenter and Rob. Gander. London, 22 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Thomas Fouler at Calais.

23 Feb. R. O. **222.** T. Wandesworth, Prior of Bodmin, to Cromwell.

On the receipt of your letters I moved my brethren, in the presence of Sir Will. Godolphin, that you requested the tithing of fishes at Padstow for one of your servants. They regretted they could not comply, as a large portion was already granted, and the rest reserved for the maintenance of the house. Though we could not reward your servant, whereby you should be more beneficial to our house, we have given him an annuity of five marks. We send you eight congers, and if anything in Cornwall can do you pleasure you may command me. Though in the days of my predecessors worshipful men of the shire and others at sessions and on commissions were entertained here, the house is now greatly oppressed with debts and daily resort. It lies "comyn trade" of the shire near the coast wherethrough ambassadors and strangers pass, and it cannot be maintained in the same honorable fashion as before, without the appropriation of the benefices in its patronage to maintain hospitality. Certain suffrages and masses are celebrated in our church for Henry VII., for which he promised to annex a benefice called Lanteglos by Morthe. Asks him to use his endeavors that the King may accomplish his father's intentions. Boman, 23 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Broad sheet. Add.:* Of the Council.

[23 Feb.] R. O. **223.** John Copuldike to the Duke of Suffolk.

On Monday, St. Matthew's even (Saint Matthias), 23 Feb., Sir Chr. Willoughby entered into the manor of Eresby with a priest and four of his servants. He immediately sent for Wm. Sandome, the elder, a man of 150*l.* land, dwelling within a mile, and John Hastings, parker there, and declared to them that he entered as claiming his own inheritance, and would enter the lordship of Willoughby in like wise. He is making an inventory of the lord Willoughby's goods there, saying he was informed by Dr. Alen that my lady Willoughby would not occupy as lord Willoughby's executrix. He therefore occupied as next heir to his brother. Also there is provision made this Lent at Eresby where my lady, his wife, is expected on Thursday to keep household. I hear master Willoughby's title is by covenants of marriage made between lord Willoughby and master Tailboys, for the marriage of the said Sir Christopher, when lord Willoughby went into Spain.

P. 1. *In the margin. Copy. Add.*

224. Sir Christopher Wylloughby.

R. O. Complaint addressed to the King of injuries done by lady Mary Salynes, second wife of the late lord Will. Willoughby, to prevent him from obtaining the inheritance of the said lord his brother.

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224. Sir Christopher Wylloughby—*cont.*

More than 23 years ago the said lord William was seised of the manors of Fulstowbek and Arsyke and other lands in cos. Linc., Norf. and Suff., of which a list is given, and as he had no heir male by Mary Hussey, his first wife, sister to the present lord John Hussey, Sir Christopher is his heir. About 4 Hen. VIII. lord William was commanded to attend the King with 700 able men for the expedition to Spain, and having then no issue of his body, he married his brother, Sir Christopher, to Eliz. daughter to Sir George Taylboys, taking for the said marriage 1,000 marks and above, and enfeoffed Thos. late duke of Norfolk and others in the foresaid lands to the value of 1,000 marks a year. He then delivered the Lincolnshire lands, of the value of 300 marks, to the use of Sir Christopher and the said lady now his wife and his heirs male. Other lands to the value of 200 marks were in use to the said lord William during his life, and the rest was to descend to Sir Chris. and his heirs male. After the decease of lord William* eight years ago at his manor of Parham in Suffolk, the said lady Mary Salynes was not willing to have Sir Christopher at his brother's funeral, and would not let him know of his sickness, death or will. She refused to deliver the evidences, which were in sealed chests, but caused two of her chaplains to break the seals and carry them away in carts "with all other standards and heir-looms." She also obtained divers *supersedeas* to the escheators, and compelled him, for lack of the original deeds, to make manifold searches among the records in the Tower and elsewhere. She craftily procured from the lady princess Dowager (Katharine) letters to the late lord Cardinal, commanding Sir Christopher to avoid the manor of Parham and other lands, by which she entered and ransacked the house, felled the wood, killed the game, &c. She has disobeyed the decrees he has since obtained from the Chancery and Star Chamber, and has wrongfully entered Fulstowbek and Fulstow Arseke and the other lands of Sir Christopher's inheritance and his wife's jointure.

Large paper, pp. 2.

24 Feb. **225.** Charles V. to his Ambassador in France.

Granvelle Papers, II. 90.

* * * * *

You have done well to report what you have heard touching practices against the princess of England, and what the king of France has said to you touching the king of England's rupture with the Pope and the Holy See, and his making alliance with the Lutherans, and pretending that the Queen our aunt is ill. We have heard the same from our ambassador in England, much to our grief. And you are to tell Francis that the more Henry disowns obedience to the Holy See, the more he ought to support it. As to the report spread by the king of England that the Queen our aunt is ill, you are to take an opportunity of telling him that she is in very good health of body, notwithstanding her illtreatment, and that the spreading of such a report is very suspicious,—all the more as they have put her in a very unhealthy habitation, and taken away her physician, and almost all her servants, so that the *essai* of viands is no longer made. You have done right to inform Cifuentes of this, though our ambassador in England has also done so.

* * * * *

Toledo, 24 Feb. 1533.

Fr.

24 Feb. **226.** The Earl of Northumberland.

See Grants in February, No. 22.

* William lord Willoughby died in 1525.

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24 Feb. **227.** HACKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 542.

Wrote last on the 18th inst., and have since received yours of the 12th. Received the 100*l.* which you caused to be paid to Mr. Bowyer as part of my arrears, on the 31st ult. Has also drawn 80*l.* from Thomas Leigh, which he begs Cromwell to repay.

The queen Regent, being still ill, has left her court at Brussels and gone to the lord of Bredrode's house there, for change of air. Her grace lately assembled a diet of the states of Brabant, and desired a sum of money, which they refused, as the Emperor promised, on their last grant, that no more should be required of them for six years, and only three have passed. Yesterday had the scouttet and lords of this town at dinner. The scouttet, in answer to my questions, gave me the reason why he was instructed to watch what strangers came into the town. He said there was a particular charge to take certain persons of Mastricht and the parts of Lussymbowrch who have contemned the authority of the Emperor as duke of Brabant by appealing from the chancery of Brabant and high council of Machling. The subjects of the queen Regent do not seem to be in the same obedience as in lady Margaret's time. Machlyng, 24 Feb. 1533.

Mons. de Prate is here, ready to conduct the duchess of Milan to Milan next month.

The Emperor and the cardinal of Luke are at variance about the superiority of the town of Mastricht. Mons. de Bure is gone to the Cardinal to try and settle this.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.*

24 Feb. **228.** SIR WM. KYNGSTON to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I desire you to thank my good lady for the special token she lately sent me, "which was a tall man with a halbert; notwithstanding he had no feet to stand on, yet for her sake I shall give him entertainment." It is Lent here, and we have many sermons. On Ash Wednesday Mr. Latimer preached before the King, and is to do so every Wednesday this Lent. For the first part he has well begun, and is very well liked. "This day ye were drunk to with the master of the Horse,* Mr. Weston, master Bryan, master Cheyne and Mr. Dr. Wolman." I will shortly send to you to have your help for a good horse, for I am told they are cheap. I have sent my lady an almspurse, and somewhat therein to relieve the poor people at her pleasure. I beg you to be good lord to my friends Bellingham and Scheperd, who are your daily servants. Remember me to Mr. Porter,† my lord Edmund and Mr. Marshal.‡ London, 24 Feb. *Signed.*

P.S.—In lady Kingston's hand: "Mary Kyngston humbly makes har recomand onto my gud lord and my gud lady."

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

25 Feb. **229.** The EMPEROR'S POLICY.

R. T. 145, No. 5, § 42.

Notwithstanding the reestablishment of peace, France was interfering with all the German quarrels, and assisting with money the duke of Wurtemburg, who had been deprived of his estates, and his protector the landgrave of Hesse, against the archduke Ferdinand. Francis was also threatening to invade the duchy of Milan, to revenge the death of his ambassador, assassinated by order of Francis Sforza. The Emperor, fearing that Henry might assist his enemies, endeavored to gain him over, passing

* Sir Nic. Carew.
† Sir Christopher Garneys, knight porter of Calais.
‡ Sir Edw. Ryngeley, marshal of Calais.

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229. The Emperor's Policy—*cont.*

over as much as possible the divorce. The different projects discussed on this occasion are mentioned, in a minute of the Council, dated 25 Feb. 1534. The English ambassador in France proposed giving up the quarrel, as the best means of reconciliation. The fact of the Emperor's having promised protection to Katharine and the princess Mary were reasons against this proposition, lest he should discourage their partisans in England, and be suspected of approving of Henry's conduct. Necessity, on the other hand, compelled the Emperor to conciliate Henry. Besides, he can scarcely now succeed in bringing Henry to reason, and if he were to take back the Queen by force there would be greater danger than at present. The only method seems to be to separate England and France. Henry's friendship for France is only founded on the necessity he has for it to gratify his passions. The smallest advances on the part of the Emperor would cause it to cool, and the slightest suspicion created between the two kings would be an occasion for moderating the eagerness of Francis for war, and for making a treaty. The Emperor's only wish is for the wellbeing of Christendom, and the satisfaction of his aunt and cousin, preferring to expose himself to all the hazards of war rather than desert their cause.

Seeing the impossibility of the Pope's sentence being ever received in England, he would prefer an accommodation favorable to his views, conformable to his dignity, and advantageous to the Princesses and the peace of Christendom, without deferring the celebration of the Council. The English ambassador in France wished the execution of the sentence against the divorce to be suspended. The question was then raised whether the negociation for it should be carried on with that ambassador, or whether the Emperor's ambassador in London should receive a commission, or whether the English ambassador at Madrid should be dealt with. The duration of the suspension was then to be decided, whether it should be for Henry's life, till a future Council, or for any other term. In any case, Henry must promise formally that the Princesses should be treated suitably to their rank, and should not be forced to do anything contrary to their own interests, that princess Mary should not be married without the consent of the Emperor and the Queen, and that no assistance should be given to anyone against the Emperor, the king of the Romans, his brother, or their kingdoms. As to the suspension until a council, in that case Henry would probably put off the Council to avoid a decision. If until Henry's death, the Queen would probably not consent, and it would be difficult to establish the rights of the Princess to the throne. As to the Queen, she had better be welltreated away from the King than badly treated with him. To embarrass Henry in his own kingdom, and to execute what the Emperor wrote to the Irish chiefs, the person who is sent there must remain all next March, and it must be done before his majesty's departure from Madrid.

Pp. 6. *From a French catalogue of papers at Brussels now lost.*

25 Feb. **230.** Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 142. B. M.

On Friday, the 27 Feb., the Queen's case will be proposed in the Consistory by the auditor Simoneta, who has worked hard at it. The advocate, proctor and I have informed the cardinals, all of whom I hope will be in our favor. I gave them the information in writing very briefly, with the addition of [the opinions] of many more doctors than I gave last year. A copy is enclosed. Money must be sent, especially as the Queen can send none.

A Scot named master David told me that when the duke of Albany was here he told him that the French king favored the king of England so far as to put him in a position from which he could not retreat (*hasta ponelle en un termino donde no pudiese salir*), and certainly his friendship has been

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very pernicious. The King now visits the daughter of his concubine, but will not see the Princess, though she is in the same house deprived of her rank. Rome, 25 Feb. 1534.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

25 Feb. R. O. **231.** The Cinque Ports.

Petition of Robt. Rocquelin and Henry Janson, factors of Robt. Du Mouchel, sen., and François Benoist, showing that on Sunday, 22nd Feb. 1533, a ship called "La barge de Croisset," Oliver Thuboye dict Chouart master, was wrecked near the Camber. 1. She was of 100 or 120 tons burden, and was laden with corn, Rouen cloth, &c., belonging to Mouchel and Benoist. 2. On Monday, the 23rd, the crew went to recover some of the cargo, but were prevented by Englishmen, who killed one and wounded others. 3. On Thursday, the 25th (*sic*) Rocquelin, with two English and two Frenchmen, asked the bailiff of Lydd to return the goods, most of which he had in his house, but he replied that they were for the lord Warden, who would answer for what was done. 4. Rocquelin then went to the bailiff of Winchelsea, who has part of the goods. He likewise replied that he was the lord Warden's servant, and had acted for him. Rocquelin then went to Rye and asked persons who had his goods to return them, but they refused. 5. They beg the King to order the lord Warden to restore the merchandise on their paying a reasonable sum for salvage.

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.*

26 Feb. Vienna Archives. **232.** Chapuys to Charles V.

As the King heard lately that the *ban* and *arriereban* had been proclaimed in France, he thought it was for the enterprise of Milan, and told the Scotch ambassador so. The King not having been previously informed, as the friendship between the two countries required, the French ambassador sent in haste to his master, and received for answer that there was no intention of war, but that the Lutherans were threatening Lorraine. After telling the King, the Ambassador came to me and said it was difficult to live with such suspicious people; he was obliged to dissemble to avoid prejudicing the friendship and affairs, in consequence of the short time he has to stay here; that the interview at Marseilles was the cause of all these suspicions, of which the King was almost the chief promoter, and had been asked to be present; but he had since repented, although the great annoyance he felt had almost ceased.

The French ambassador told me the day before yesterday that the King had sent to the French king a book he had composed against the Pope, which was more vehement than any previously printed. The King repudiates any intention to follow the Lutheran sect, for he says he does not intend to touch the Sacraments, but only the vices and abuses of the Church. Even if he had undertaken to do this, it would not be advisable, on account of the tumult which would result from the sudden change of old customs. The Ambassador said that in the end the Lady would induce him to be worse than (*prie que*, qu. *pire*) a Lutheran, as she herself was. He said also that he was surprised that although his master had undertaken to manage the King's affairs with the Pope, and sent the bishop of Paris to Rome, still the King continues to print books, and hopes perhaps to retract what he has written and remedy the errors which his subjects have imbibed; but it is to be feared that he will be deceived, and despised by the whole world for his inconstancy.

He regretted that the friendship between his master and your majesty was not more intimate, and it was not the fault of the former. I replied that it was still less your fault, and that if the King wished you to place him in the

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232. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

duchy of Milan, you could not do this, on account of the investiture already given and the agreement made with the potentates of Italy. He replied that he himself would not advise the Emperor to do this, knowing that, as the Viceroy said to him a little before the battle of Pavia, when peace was treated of, the duchy of Milan was [only] the suburb of Naples. I asked why the friendship should not be closer, but he could give no reason. As the Queen's affair was before the Parliament, and the removal of the Princess from the succession would soon be discussed, I asked leave to go to the House, though I knew the King would not grant it. A refusal would show the King's obstinacy and unjust oppression in condemning these ladies without a hearing. Besides, I thought if I gave up my wish to go to Parliament, the King would be more easily persuaded to treat the Princess well and remove her, or at least that I should have the opportunity of making the remonstrances or protestations contained in your letters of Dec. 28, and of showing the Queen's friends that your majesty does not forget either of them, as the other party report. When my request was received, the Council advised that Cromwell and Norfolk should find out my intentions more particularly, and what I intended to propose to the Parliament; and if possible dissuade me from my fancy. The next day I went to the Duke's house. Cromwell was prevented from attending by ill-health. When I spoke of the wrong which was intended to be done to these two ladies, he could not assert the contrary, and referred to those who understood affairs better than he did. I told him that, besides the discourse about what had taken place, I should say nothing that was not honest and reasonable and tending to the conservation of peace. He thought the King would not grant me leave, but he would speak to him about it, and, if he refused, ask audience for me. At parting he said that your majesty having received many benefits from the King his master, might well refrain from causing him such annoyance, and that the King would have preferred you to make war rather than do what you had against him. If you were well advised you would act differently, for it would be your total ruin, considering the friendship between the kings of England and France, which displeased him, as he had always had an affection for your majesty's service. I begged him to say nothing about war, for your majesty had never thought of it, thinking that when the King had found out everything, he would go back of himself to the right path. (*Le roy ayant congneu le tout se rangeroit de luy mesmes au vray sentier.*) At this interview the Duke showed me both honor and affection.

On Tuesday, St. Matthias' day, went, according to orders, at 1 p.m., to Norfolk's chamber at court. On hearing of my arrival he immediately left the King, and, all out of breath, began to beg me, as if amazed, to use discretion and prudence and moderate my words, so as not to fall into any trouble or inconvenience, telling me that I had just spoken of such odious matters that neither sugar nor sauce could make them go down, and beseeching me, for the love of God, to be careful. This he repeated several times. Thanked him for his advice, which I said I would always follow, knowing his affection towards your majesty and your majesty's confidence in him. This I promised very willingly, for my intention was no otherwise, and I was very glad of his saying this, so that it might be thought I only forbore to insist (*parler haultement*) on account of his request, which I suppose proceeded from the King and his Council, although the Duke protested without my asking him that he was acting merely by himself. While talking about the remedy of these affairs, he said we ought not to despair, and God could provide a remedy. This he said the better to persuade me not to irritate the King either by sharp words or by persisting in my wish to go to Parliament. As far as I can judge by his words, their hope is only in the death of the Queen.

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The Duke also reminded me that his master had conferred many favors on your majesty, and that your good fortune could not always endure. The King had now no enemy, and if affairs went wrong your majesty would be in difficulties. I replied that your majesty would make a return for the favors you had received, if you were requested to do anything feasible, without injury to your honor or conscience; so many reproaches lessened obligations, and it could not be denied that your majesty's friendship was as advantageous to the King as his was to you, which he frankly confessed. As to your majesty's fortune, I said that, since the past ought to be attributed to God, it was to be hoped that if you persevered in His service, His divine goodness would continue. If any prince should fear the inconstancy of fortune, it was his master, who had had no trouble or adversity, nor had he been involved in war except of his own seeking. This was not the case with your majesty, who had suffered much. I was sure that your majesty was pleased that the King had no enemy, but he must consider that friendships between princes do not last long unless their foundations are old. I did not say to him what Lycurgus said to a man who boasted of having no enemy, that in that case he ought to have no friend, knowing that he had your majesty as a friend; but I replied, as I had done before in similar circumstances, that you had as good means of conciliating your friends as any prince in the world. As to what he said about your difficulties in case of a rupture, I told him he might have known already that your majesty was not so easy to ruin as he had said the day before, and that if God or evil fortune wished to try this game, which I hoped He would not permit, perhaps those who did not boast would acquit themselves as well as the others, and they could not complain that you had defied them or contributed money to their enemies, or carried on any plots against them. He perceived that this last remark referred to their practices in Germany, and said they were obliged to do thus. On my telling him that they would soon be tired of these practices, as they had been of others, he said that previously they had spent much money with little profit. I asked him about the secretary of Lubeck, but he said he knew nothing about what he had brought. I believe this, as the Secretary only goes to Cromwell. He cannot have brought what these wish.

After this conversation the Duke was summoned to the King, and took me into the antechamber, where I stayed for half an hour with the earl of Oxford (*Auffort*), the Great Chamberlain, and the dean of the Chapel. I was then introduced by the Marquis to the King, who received me graciously, as usual, and said Norfolk had told him I wished to speak with him. I began by saying that six months ago, hearing of the alteration in the treatment of the Queen, and the proposal of depriving the Princess of her name and title and treating her as had since been seen, I had asked Norfolk and Cromwell to represent to him that such conduct was not lawful, and I spoke to them rather than to him, thinking that they could choose a better opportunity and would know better how to proceed. Trusting to this, and hoping that time would discover the ruth, and that the virtue and patience of the Queen and Princess would assuage his anger, if he had any, I had waited until now, that it might not seem that I wished to hinder the attempt to induce them to renounce their rights. Now that their case was before Parliament, I could not any longer put off speaking, and asked for leave to make such representations to Parliament as the case required, according to the general power which I showed to the Council a year ago. He replied graciously that I was not ignorant that he was lawfully married to his present wife, and as the first marriage had been pronounced unlawful, the first wife could not be called queen nor hold the property given to her in consequence of the marriage, nor could the Princess be called legitimate, nor able to succeed. Even if she were legitimate, her disobedience merited disinheritance. As to my going

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232. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

to Parliament, it was not the custom; the power which I had was too old; opinions and wishes changed hourly, and your majesty might have sent a new power since his marriage. He thought he had quite satisfied me by this answer, and would have willingly stopped the conversation. I was not contented, and rejoined that he must not make my power an excuse, as it was ample and sufficient until he could show a revocation of it (*que ne monstreroit la revocation*), although this case was not specified, as your majesty could not know of it; there was no need of sending a new power since his marriage, as the former was enough. With regard to the sentence of divorce given by the archbishop of Canterbury, it should be as little regarded as the sentence which king Richard caused the bishop of Bath to give against the sons of king Edward, declaring them bastards; but I did not choose to declare this so plainly. Even if the divorce had been lawful, considering that the impediment was notorious at the time of the contract, and considering the tenor of the promise and assignation of the Queen's rents, they could not justly be taken away. There was no doubt that Parliament would do what he wanted, as he had married again and forbidden her to be called queen, and she was not summoned nor had any person to speak for her. As to the custom he alleged, that foreigners were not allowed to enter Parliament, perhaps there never was occasion as now. All the Parliaments could not make the Princess a bastard, for the cognisance of cases concerning legitimacy belonged to ecclesiastical judges. Even if his marriage with the Queen were null, she was legitimate, owing to the lawful ignorance of her parents. The archbishop of Canterbury had foreseen this, and had not dared to be so shameless as to declare her a bastard. The King himself also had considered her as the true Princess until the birth of his new daughter. The King was rather more moved by these words than by what I had first said, and, after repeating part of his first reply, he said there was no need for the Queen or any other to be summoned to the Parliament, for he himself being a party would not be there; notwithstanding all his prohibitions (*ses defenses*), Parliament would not fail to order what reason enjoined, and that neither Pope nor other prince had anything to do with his laws and constitutions. According to the laws of the kingdom, the Princess was unable to succeed, and there was no other princess except his daughter Elizabeth, until he had a son, which he thought would happen soon. He did not care for all the canons which might be alleged, as he preferred his laws, according to which he should have illegitimacy judged by lay judges, who could also take cognisance of matrimonial causes; and as I thought this was strange, he said he would send me books. I asked him to do so, and also to show me the law which he says makes against the Princess; but he will do neither the one nor the other, for he will not find what he wants.

Seeing that there was no means of persuading him, I begged him to allow the Princess to be better treated, and if possible to live with the Queen her mother, or elsewhere, in a place free from suspicion. Alleged in support of this a law of Constantine, from whom the kings of England boast to have had their imperial crown, and said if he did this he would avoid the blame and suspicion which would follow if anything happened to the Princess, though I was sure he would not wish it for all the gold in the world. If a natural illness happened to her where she was, it would be difficult to prevent the people from talking, and he should take example by Henry II., who, though one of the most triumphant kings of England, underwent a grievous public penance by command of the Apostolic legates, besides promising to go to the Holy Land, because by his lack of reverence for St. Thomas of Canterbury he had encouraged his murderers. Similarly those who hated the Princess would be emboldened by his indignation against her and the hatred of the Lady to execute their wicked will, considering the

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convenience of the place where she now is. He replied that she was his daughter, and was well and in a good place, and he might dispose of her as he wished, without anyone laying down the law to him, and without giving account to anyone. I said this was true, but I could do no less than recommend her to him, and remind him of inconveniences that might happen. I said that although there was no one who spoke now in favor of her legitimacy except your majesty, if she died (*venant a deffallyr*) there were persons who might try to prove her legitimacy (meaning the Scotch king, whom I would not name), and he ought therefore to take good care for her preservation. He did not reply to this formally, but began his accustomed complaint, saying that he had not deserved such trouble from your majesty, and that lately at Marseilles you tried to do the worst you could to him; but he hoped that shortly I should see that the practices in Rome were not as efficacious as those in Marseilles, and then your majesty's great ingratitude would be known in having labored so long in so unjust a quarrel in return for all his benefits, clearly implying that he would have what he wanted from Rome.

As to the reproaches of ingratitude, I replied as I had done to the Duke, in courteous words, that your majesty, neither in this affair nor any other, had ever conducted any practises that were not good and honorable, that you had no choice about the interview at Marseilles, and it was not held at your instance, as he knew. To show that he knew who were the promoters of the interview, and that he was one himself, he said, laughing, that it was true the Emperor could not be blamed for this meeting, because he was not invited and was far off, and he would not speak of what you had done against him, so as not to renew his regret, and he would do what he could to forget such grievances, for the remembrance of them caused him great trouble and almost illness; if he had been revengeful, he had had occasions enough to do what he could easily have accomplished, but it was enough for him that the world knew his wrongs, and that he could defend himself and injure those who wished to attack him. I said that if no one wished to attack him more than your majesty he had no need of great preparations, and I thought also that he would not give you just occasion; and seeing that there was no pretence or quarrel between you and him, that it remained only for him to act as became his greatness, virtue and goodness, so that no one could attribute his actions to hatred or spite. This I begged him to do, on my own part, as one wishing for the preservation of peace. After a few more words, I saw it was useless to persist, and he told me that I ought to be contented, as I had no express orders to press such a demand, and if I had he would have answered me in another way. This he said rather more haughtily and drily. I then told him that the Spaniards in England did not understand certain new constitutions made by Parliament, and asked him to explain them, or to exempt the Spaniards from them. He seemed quite happy at being relieved from the other matter, and said he would willingly do so. London, 26 Feb. 1534.

Fr., pp. 14. *From a modern copy.*

26 Feb. **233.** John a Borough to Lord Lisle.

R. O. There has come hither from the Turks an ambassador to the Signory, who has had his answer, and is ready to depart towards Constantinople. The Turk, fearing I should do him any displeasure in his return, has caused the Signory to stop me here 20 days unless I give them bonds and 10,000 ducats not to do the Turk or any one else an injury. This is a great hardship, considering how well they are treated in England, that they favor more a Turk than an Englishman. By means of the ambassador I have leave to depart. Master Powle, my lord Montague's brother, has been here. I perceive

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233. JOHN A BOROUGH to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

he is a great friend of yours. He took his pastime one day in our ship, and for the love he bore you I made him such poor pastime as I could, insomuch that the duke of Venetia sent to inquire what the matter did mean. "There was never gentleman out of England more regarded for his learning and wisdom than is master Powll in these parts, the which may be a great jow (joy) to all his friends." The arsenal of Venice was burnt down last St. Blaise's day, and the Signory has lost by it 100,000 ducats. Sends a pair of gloves for lord Lisle, and another for her ladyship. Would have sent other things, but there is no carriage. Hoped to have heard of his lordship by Anthony Gowddott's servants, but there is no trusting their promises. I hope to see your lordship soon after my return home. Would be glad of "some part of a living" at Calais, to wait on his lordship near home, these long voyages are so expensive. Venice, 26 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Un to, &c., lord Lysle, lord lyeff tenantt yn Callys thys be d'd, yn hys absence to my good lady Honor hys bedffellow. *Endd.*

26 Feb. **234.** JAMES V. to [ALBANY].

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 23 b. B. M.

Has sent his ambassadors a final resolution concerning his marriage, with orders to inform [the Duke] thereof. Desires him to assist in the matter, considering the long delay and the great danger of his house and succession. [The Duke] will see that he has done all in his power. Desires credence for his ambassadors touching these matters and the archbishop of Sanctandrois. Edinburgh, 26 Feb.

Copy, p. 1.

Ib. 217 b. 2. Another copy.

26 Feb. **235.** JAMES V. to ALBANY.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 23 b. B. M.

Has considered the credence Albany sent by the comptroller of Dunbar, and thanks him for his diligence in advertising him of all that concerns his honor and weal. Edinburgh, 26 Feb.

Copy, p. 1. *Add.*

Ib. 217 b. 2. Another copy.

26 Feb. **236.** ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Otho, C. IX. 58. B. M.

Proceedings of the chapter held in the island of Malta, commencing 26 Feb. 1534, Indiction 7, by don Baptista de Villaragu[t] . . . . conventus dicti ordinis, Aurelius de Butigella, " . . . . prioratus Pisarum," and Sir Edw. Belingem, lieutenant Turcopolier, commissaries of the Great Master, in consequence of letters received from the duke of Norfolk, dated Greenwich, 6 Nov. 1533, and Sir Wm. Weston, prior in England, dated London, 5 kal. Nov. 15[33], complaining that Sir Clement West had been deprived of the office of Turcopolier, and imprisoned for carrying the King's arms on his mace. An extract from the acts of chapter is quoted, giving an account of West's punishment on 11 Feb. 1532[–3] for violent language and behaviour, and the evidence of those present is added to the effect that West was not punished for carrying the mace. The depositions of the following are signed by the witnesses: Antony Rogers, Ric. Broke, Hen. Pooll, John Babyngton, Wm. Tyrell, Ant. Bentham, Hen. Gerard, Donston Newdegatte, and Philip Babyngton. The depositions of the two last refer to letters sent by West. Malta, . . . March, indiction 7, 153[4].

Signed by the commissaries, and attested by two notaries.

Lat., pp. 34. *Mutilated.*

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27 Feb. R. O.

237. ORDNANCE at CALAIS.

Warrant addressed to Geo. Broune, keeper of the ordnance at Calais, and to the keepers of the ordnance at Guysnes, Hamps and Newnham Bridge in pursuance of a commission granted to Henry Johnson, gunner in the Tower, to survey the ordnance in Calais and the Marches, and to bring broken brass guns to the Tower to be recast, and also to bring strakes and boxes of iron and brass, whether on old wheels or otherwise, to the Tower to be new made. Westm., 27 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.

Copy, pp. 2. *Endd.:* The copy of Henry Johnson's commission, the 24 Marchii.

238. [CROMWELL to FISHER.]

Cleop. E. iv. 85.* B. M. Burnet, iv. 195. Wright's Supp. of Mon., 27.

I have received your letters dated Rochester the 18th, showing what craft and cunning ye have to set a good countenance upon all that matter, citing some Scriptures which, truly weighed, tell not for but against you. And where in the first leaf of your letter ye write that ye doubt not to declare yourself that ye have not deserved such heavy words or terrible threats as have been sent from me to you by your brother, I think your declaration in these letters is far from sufficient. In truth I sent you no heavy words, but willed your brother to show you how merciful the Prince was, and that I advised you to write to his Highness, recognise your offence, and desire his pardon, which he would not deny you now, in your age and sickness. I wish you had followed this course rather than excused yourself, as if there were no fault in you. Your excuse for sending your chaplain to the Nun is that you wished to ascertain whether her revelations were of God or no. But whether you chose the right means appears by the result, for you write that you had conceived a great opinion of her holiness, for six reasons: 1, the common fame of her; 2, her entering into religion after her trances and disfiguration; 3, the testimony of her ghostly father; 4, the report of other virtuous priests (though you never spoke either with them or with her ghostly father); 5, the praises of my late lord of Canterbury; and 6, the saying of Amos, *Non faciet Dominus Deus verbum, nisi revelaverit secretum suum ad servos suos prophetas.*

In the end of your letters you show that you made no further trial of the truth of her revelations, except in communing with her and sending your chaplain to her with idle questions, as of the three Mary Magdalens. By this you tried out nothing of her falsehood; nor apparently did you intend so to do, for little credence was due to her own statement that her revelations were from God. Instead of being content with vain reports of her trances, you should have examined credible witnesses, and enquired by what craft she was made a religious woman. You should have looked at the book of her revelations, which was offered to you, from which you would have learned more about her than by sending your chaplain. The late Archbishop knew no more about her than you did; and, notwithstanding the text in Amos, God has done many notable things in the world which he did not show to his prophets. I appeal to your conscience whether you would have believed her if she had shown you as many revelations in confirmation of the King's present marriage, and would have let her trial stand over so many years when you dwelt but 20 miles from her in the same county? If you say that the cases are not alike, for the law of God, in your opinion, stands with the one and not with the other, surely this was no cause for rejecting the one more than the other; for the Bible shows that God may by his revelation dispense with his own law. I think you will find it hard to purge yourself, before God and the world, for concealing things that tended to the destruction of the Prince. It has been proved before as great a council as has been seen for many years out of

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238. [Cromwell to Fisher]—*cont.*

Parliament that her revelations were purposed to that end; and what the lords deemed them worthy to suffer who heard, believed and concealed these revelations, be more terrible than any threats spoken by me to your brother.

Replies to the seven causes which Fisher thought made it unnecessary for him to report her revelations to the King:—1. That she had told the King herself. Fisher only knew this by her own statement. 2. There are other means by which her revelations might endanger the King than by exciting princes or lords against him. 3. Would not Fisher be bound to tell the King of a plot for his destruction, although his informant said he was commissioned to go and tell the King himself? 4. He confounds his temporal duty to his Prince with his spiritual duty of declaring the Word of God to the people. 5. He would have incurred no blame by showing the Nun's revelations to the King. 6. Concerning an imagination of Master Pacy, it was known that he was beside himself, and people incurred no blame for not reporting it; but you did not take this Nun for a mad woman. 7. You say you were afraid to show the King the Nun's revelations, because he had threatened and treated you unkindly for showing him the truth. I know his natural goodness so well that he would not handle you so unkindly as you unkindly write of him; but in any case you were bound to tell him of these revelations.

"Finally, where ye desire for the Passion of Christ that ye be no more quykkened in this matter, for if ye be put to that strait ye wyl not lose your soul, but ye wyl speke as your conscience leadeth yow, with many moo wordes of great courage; my Lord, if ye had taken my counsel sent unto you by your brother, and followed the same, submitting yourself by your letter to the King's grace for your offences in this behalf, I would have trusted that ye should never be quykkened in this matter more." I cannot promise the same now, as you defend the whole matter; and if it come to trial your own confession in these letters will be sufficient to condemn you. I advise you, therefore, to lay aside these excuses, and beseech the King for mercy. As to your speaking of conscience, it is thought you have written and spoken many things against your conscience, and that at the last convocation you said many things that you could not well defend.

Draft, pp. 7.

27 Feb. Cleop. E. vi. f. 162. B. M. Archæol. xxv. 90.

239. John [Fisher] Bishop of Rochester to Henry VIII.

Is unable to travel in consequence of the perilous diseases which came to him before Advent. Has written to Cromwell beseeching him to obtain the King's licence for him to be absent from Parliament. A bill has been put in against him concerning the nun of Canterbury. Hopes the King will not be displeased at his showing the considerations which moved him not to reveal what she said touching the King. It is true this Nun was with him thrice in coming from London by Rochester, of which he informed Cromwell. The first time she came to his house unsent for, and told him that she had been with the King and showed him a revelation which she had from God. She said that if the King went forth with his intended purpose, he should not be king seven months after. He did not think any malice or evil was intended against the King, but that they were the threats of God, as she affirmed they were. Did not know that they were feigned, did not counsel her to feign them, and was ignorant that they purposed as it is now said they did. If she had not told him that she reported the same to the King, he would have thought her worthy of extreme punishment for not doing so; but as she did tell him, he thought that the King would have suspected him to have come to renew her tale for confirming his own opinion.

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"It sticketh yet, most gracious sovereign lord, in my heart, to my no little heaviness, your grievous letters, and after that your much fearful words that your Grace had unto me for showing unto you my mind and opinion in the same matter, notwithstanding that your Highness had so often and so straightly commanded me to search for the same before, and for this cause I was right loth to have come unto your Grace again with such a tale pertaining to that matter."

He had many other considerations, but this was the principal. The archbishop of Canterbury also told him that she had showed the same matter to the King, and he (the Bishop) learnt from the Archbishop greater things than she herself had told him; and then he showed him that she had been with him. Hopes the King will therefore find no fault with him.

"This if there were a right great offence in me should be to your merit to pardon, but much rather taking the case as it is, I trust verily ye will so do. Now my body is much weakened with many diseases and infirmities, and my soul is much inquieted by this trouble, so that my heart is more withdrawn from God and from the devotion of prayer than I would. And verily I think that my life may not long continue; wherefore eftsoons I beseech your most gracious Highness that by your charitable goodness I may be delivered of this business, and only to prepare my soul to God and to make it ready against the coming of death, and no more to come abroad in the world. This, most gracious sovereign lord, I beseech your Highness by all the singular and excellent endowments of your most noble body and soul, and for the love of Christ Jesu, that so dearly with His most precious blood redeemed your soul and mine, and during my life I shall not cease (as I am bounden), and yet now the more entirely, to make my prayer to God for the preservation of your most royal majesty. At Rochester, the 27th day of February." *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

240. [Fisher to the Lords of the Parliament.]

Cleop. E. vi. 166. B. M. Lewis' Life of Fisher, ii. 332. Collier's Eccl. Hist. iv. 244.

Is obliged to make suit to them in writing by reason of his weakness. Wrote to Cromwell, who gave him comfort to obtain the King's respite for his absence until his recovery. If he had been present himself, his manifold infirmities would have moved them to pity. Hears that a bill is put in against him and others concerning the nun of Canterbury, and trusts that they will not suffer any act to be passed against him until the cause is duly heard. Sought not this woman's coming to him, nor thought in her any manner of deceit. Believed her to be honest and virtuous, because of the bruit of the country, which called her the Holy Maid; because of her entrance into religion upon certain visions; because of the good religion and holiness of her ghostly father and other priests who testified of her holiness; and because the archbishop of Canterbury, who then was her ordinary and a man reputed of high wisdom and learning, told him that she had many great visions. Learned greater things from him than he did of the Nun herself. Doubts not they see that it was no fault of his to believe her to be honest, religious and of good credence. Is bound to believe the best of every person till the contrary be proved. The words which she told him touching the peril of the prince and of the realm were, that if the King went forth with the purpose he intended, he should not be king seven months after. This revelation she said she had told the King herself.

Never gave her any advice in the matter, nor knew anything of it being forged or feigned. Knew of no evil intended to the King by her or any other earthly creature. Her words did not apparently refer to temporal power, but to the power of God. Did not see the necessity of showing this to the King, as she said she had herself done so, which was confirmed by the words of the prioress, her servants and others, who reported that she had been with the King.

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240. [Fisher to the Lords of the Parliament]—*cont.*

His suit is that no act of condemnation may be suffered to pass against him before he is heard, or some other for him. If they think there was negligence in him for not revealing it to the King, beseeches them to ordain no new law, but let him stand to the law heretofore made. Beseeches the King that his laws may be administered to him with favor and equity, and not with the strictest rigor. Needs not advise them to look to God and to their own souls in ordaining laws for the punishments of negligence or of deeds already past, nor to look upon the perils which may happen to them in like cases. "There sitteth not one lord here but the same or other like may chance until himself that now is imputed to me."

Beseeches them to tender his suit as they would be tendered if they were in the same danger, for the reverence of Christ, the discharge of their own souls, the honor of this most high court, and for their own sureties and others that hereafter shall succeed them. Trusts so to declare himself that every nobleman that sits here shall have good reason to be satisfied. *Signed:* Your most humyl peticioner (*the name cut off*).

Pp. 6.

27 Feb. R. O. **241.** [Sir] William Eure to Cromwell.

In favor of the bearer Oduell Selby in a dispute with one Edward Panter, which was first brought before the bishop of Durham's court, but is to be referred to his mastership. Norrem, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* The right worshipful Mr. [Crom]well, one of the most [honor]able Council.

27 Feb. R. O. **242.** Michael Lyster to Lord Lisle.

Desires the reversion of his lordship's house at Subberton, of which Mr. Hussy has spoken to him. His lordship's indenture is for 10 years. Desires to be commended to my lady. From the Court, 27 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

27 Feb. R. O. **243.** Sir Adrian Fortescue.

Book of his personal expenses.

Brought in my purse to London, 17 June, 50*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Borrowed there of Ric. Bisshop, draper, and Ric. Holt, merchant tailor, 21 June, by indenture upon plate, 55*l.* Borrowed on a bond, 42*l.* Received of John Ford for Midsummer quarter rent of my lands in Devonshire, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total receipt, 153*l.* 16*s.*

Costs: At Colbroke, 17 June, 2*s.* Boathire to my lodging, 2*d.* For my supper and 3 servants, 2*s.* To the horsekeeper for costs home, 9*d.* For a marking iron for stools and forms, 12*d.* For mending the fire fork at London, 4*d.* For two pair of schone to my daughter Mary, 4*d.* Boathire on Sunday to Greenwich, 2*s.* For writing the indenture between me and Ric. Bysshop and Holt for the plate laid in gage, 2*s.* 8*d.* Lost in the borrowing of that 55*l.*, 100*s.* Lost in the 42*l.* borrowed of Will. Broun, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sent home to my wife in a box with a letter by W. Thomas' son, 100*s.*, and by Brasyar, 27 June, 6*l.* For 10 quires of writing paper, 16*d.* For 2 English books, viz., the Plowman's Tale and Colyn Clowte, 10*d.* To the bonfires to drink, two nights, besides wood, 8*d.* For 1½ yd. cloth ell broad for 3 pair hosen to my wife, 3*s.* 8*d.* For 12 yds. tawney chamlet, 32*s.*; for 2½ yds. tawney velvet geane, 30*s.*; for a roll of buckram, fine, 3*s.*; and for making the gown, 5*s.*—in all, 70*s.* For 3 hhds. of claret (70*s.*), with costs to the barge, 73*s.* 4*d.* For a weigh of Essex cheese, 8*s.*, and for 12 bundles of rushes, 2*s.* Sundry payments for joint stools, lodgings, slips for greyhounds, &c. To the agent

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of John Audelet of Abingdon, at London, to redeem my plate, 100*l.* For water carriage of wood from Henley, houserent, &c. For writing a release of Huntley and others for Lasbarowe two times, 2*s.* For carrying the letter to Bradestone by a wainman, 20*d.* To the warden of New College at Winchester, 3 July 25 Hen. VIII., 33*s.* 4*d.* "Gevyn to the wyfes to drynk on Saynt Thomas Evyn at the fyer," 8*d.* For W. Frognall's coat and lining, 15*s.* For 3¼ yds. for Austeyn's gown, 11*s.* 11*d.* To Benson for carrying home a mail of mine. To Thos. Knighton for costs in the suit of Palmer and Rowley, 4*s.* 4*d.* Payments for wages, &c. Costs at Colbroke homeward, 11 July, 2*s.* 8*d.* For a black velvet hat, 2*s.* 8*d.* For a new pair of spurs, 6*d.*

"To Mary Fortescu her nurse," for 3 months, 8*s.* Two padlocks for the barns at Brightwell, 8*d.* A bonnet for John Fortescu bought at Reading fair, 8*d.*

Costs in summer, 25 Hen. VIII.: Given to the Black Friar of Oxford to be in the Fraternity, 12*d.* Costs at Oxford assizes, 14 July, 16*d.* To ——. Cornische's marriage at Schirburn, 4*s.* 8*d.* To Mother Joan of the vicarage at her departing thence, 12*d.* To the bridge at Wallingford, 4*d.* "To divers wandelessers at Stoner on St. Jamys Even," 10*d.* For a horsehire to Benston, 4*d.*

26 July, to the midwife and nurse at the christening of Walter son to Sir Will. Wyndesore, besides a little gilt flagon weighing ½ oz. that I gave to my said godson then, 6*s.* 8*d.* Expences in August at Borxstall and Horsyngdon, 18*s.* 7*d.* For making the closet at Schirburn, besides meat and drink, glass, solder, boards, lime, bricks and lath of mine, by estimation worth 13*s.* 4*d.*, 10*s.* 11*d.* Hire of 2 horses to Ewelme, 8*d.*, and costs there on Ymberyng Wednesday. To the King's messenger, 20 Sept., for bringing the Queen's letter of the Princess's grace's birth, dated at Greenwich the 7th, 3*s.* 4*d.* To Mary Fortescu's nurse for one month, 2*s.* 8*d.* Spent at the sessions at Thame, 2 Oct., 7*s.* 4*d.* To Robyn for carrying letters to London, 7 Oct., 4*d.*; for bringing two fardels from London, 12*d.*

Michaelmas term, 25 Hen. VIII.: Receipt of rents from John Ford of Devon and lord Wentworth, &c. "From my wife, of John Kebill for Sir Edward Chamberleyn, k., toward Lathom his 22*l.*," 66*s.* 8*d.* Received of Sir Will. Kingston, 6*l.* Total receipt, 102*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

Costs, similar in general character to the preceding. But among them occurs this memorandum: "I was arrested by Raffe Lathom of London, goldsmith, the 21st day of November, for the debt of Sir Edw. Chamberleyn, knt., and there paid to him in the Counter in Bredstrete with the said 5 marks that I received of John Kebill, in all 22*l.*"

Paid for a longer day between Sir W. Stoner and me, 12*d.* To Basset my attorney for Ambrose Pope's matter, 6*s.* For my brother's dinner and Mr. Frestone, 2*s.*

Costs from 1 Dec. to 27 Feb.: To John Clerk, surgeon, for seeing Mr. Whitton's leg, 6*s.* 8*d.* To Gyllam for making J. Fortescue his coat of satin, 8*d.*, and for mending Bridget's gear in Nov., 12*d.* To H. Lewen's servant for bringing a letter, 4*d.* To Ant. Pynnock, Sir Humph. Forster's servant, at his delivering my stuff to the new sheriff, 11 Dec., 3*s.* 4*d.* For 2 pair of knit sleeves to give my lady Reede, 2*s.* 6*d.* To Dolphyn for carrying half a doe to London, 8*d.* Paid for overweight of the spicebox, 1 oz. 3½ grs., besides 12 oz. of mine own before, 6*s.* 10*d.* For 2 horseshoes, 4*d.* For an apron of worsted wrought with gold for Ford's wife, given her by my wife, 2*s.* 6*d.* Given by my wife to Margery Hall "for stretching her launds and other business," 20*d.* Sent to Ric. Bysshop to London, 4 Jan., to pay this Christmas rent of my house there, 16*s.* 8*d.* To the warden of Bradestone for his costs to the bishop of Hereford, 11*s.* For 2 ells ½ qr. linen for John Fortescue's shirts, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Pp. 13. *Endd.*

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27 Feb. **244.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. IV. 665. Has sent for the weal of peace his treasurer Will. bp. of Aberdeen, and with him, by the Bishop's desire, Rob. abbot of Kinlose, to Henry. Desires him to admit the Abbot into all secrets concerning James's affairs. Stirling, the penult day of Februar, 21 Jas. V. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

27 Feb. **245.** HENRY VIII. to JOHN KING OF PORTUGAL.

R. O. The King's servant Sebastian Roderike Pynto, knight, desires to send for his wife, whom he has left in Portugal, the daughter of Lewes Alvarie Victorie, that the marriage already begun between them may be solemnised, and that they may live together in England. Desires a passport for her and her parents. Westminster, the last day save one of February 1533.

Draft, pp. 4.

27 Feb. **246.** ROBT. [SHERBOURNE], Bishop of Chichester, to LADY LISLE.

R. O. As to the contents of your letters, I assure you I ponder not the lucre of the thing so much as the favor of my lord and you, and am sorry anything should occur by which I should incur your or his displeasure. What I do is but for the preservation of my liberties, but I am willing that my lord shall have the one half as of my gift, seeing that lord La Warre has written to me that he is content. If an indifferent appraiser is appointed, I will sell it and give his lordship half. Amberley, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

27 Feb. **247.** MARK MEGER.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 27.

[28] Feb. **248.** HENRY VIII. to JOHN KING OF PORTUGAL.

R. O. In favor of James Roderico Pynto, brother of Sebastian Roderico Pynto, knt., who is a faithful servant of the King. Westm., last day of Feb.

Draft, pp. 2.

28 Feb. **249.** MARINO GIUSTINIANI to CARLO CAPELLO, Venetian ambassador in England.

R. O. A letter much obscured by dirt, of which a large part is in cipher. The writer in the beginning speaks of his following the Court into Normandy, and after a passage in cipher states that the French king has sent the bishop of Limoges to the duke of Ferrara, and Marco Antonio Cusano to the duke of Urbino. The French are making naval preparations. Letters from Constantinople of the 19th Dec. contain no news of the Turk. Paris, 28 Feb. 1534.

Ital., partly cipher, pp. 2. *Add.:* A Londra.

28 Feb. **250.** HUNSDON.

R. O. A "declaration" by Hector Hassheley, master surveyor of the King's works at Hunnesdon, of all sums of money received by him of the King's treasure by Henry Norres, and of the expenditure thereof on the buildings there, from 5 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. to 28 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.

i. Money received of Norris on 19 several bills signed by Hassheley during the above period, of which the dates are given, 2,900*l.*

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ii. Payments, viz., for "parelles" of freestone for the chimneys in the King's watching chamber, palett chamber, privy chamber and in the other chamber beneath the same; for lime, plaster, "rigge tyles," corner tiles, paving tiles and plain tyles; for timber, and for wood bought by the acre; for wainscoats, laths, pails, tile pins, hooks, hinges, locks, clasps, keys, iron crows, pickaxes, &c.; new glass bought of Galyon Hone, "and sett with symond" at 5*d.* the foot; lead, mats and sundries. Also wages to bricklayers, plasterers, tilers, makers and burners of bricks, carpenters, sawyers, palers, fellers and hewers of timber. Payments to joiners working by task, scaffolders and hurdle makers, plumbers, painters, gardeners and weeders, clerks, purveyors and laborers, &c.

Large paper, pp. 6.

28 Feb. **251.** St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester.

See Grants in February, Nos. 9 and 28.

252. Lady Dacre to Lord Dacre.

Calig. B. vi. 135. B. M.

Was delivered of a daughter upon Ash Wednesday.* Her uncle Sir Christopher wrote on their behalf to my lady Curven of Wirkeington and to the prior of Weddall "for the making of her a Christian soul," which was done on Friday last in company with his daughter Dorothy. She was named Elizabeth. "Alle youre litil onys is in good helth, lovynge to God, and desires youe of youre blissin." Keeps his servant till she has knowledge of his espialls from Scotland. John Myrres has been at Halton to speak with my lord Monteagle. Encloses his answer. The king of Scots has put the laird of Farnehirste in ward "in the castell of Glascowe or Donnebritten," Mark Karre in Edinburgh because he is sick, David Kare of Graden in another, "the tuttur of Wedderburne" in a castle beyond Forth, John Home of Blaketter in another beyond Forth. The king of Scots is much pleased at his last letter from England. The common rumor is that peace will be concluded during the princes' lives and a year longer. No ambassador goes at this time from Scotland, except the bishop of Aberdeen on Tuesday or Wednesday next with a company of 60 horse. Four lately created knights are in his train; the abbot of Amloshe (Kinloss?) will be his chaplain. The sons of Joke Bell of Cowssethill and of Will of Johnstone of Lokerbye lay in wait at Lougher fote for Rowe Armestrange, Red Dande son, chased him through Blakeshawe and slew him in Carlaverok myre on Thursday last. Lord Maxwell is greatly displeased. The laird of Johnstone wishes the murderers to be received in England. Her uncle will not consent till Dacre's pleasure be known. Encloses Johnstone's letter. Her uncle proposes that Sir William Musgrave should send strict commands to the deputies of waste land to obey Dacre's officers. Maxwell ought to ask no redress except of Dacre or his deputy; he has prorogued until "Thursday cuasenyghte" (come a se'nnight?) the day marches that should have been held for Liddesdale on Tuesday and for Anerdale unto Monday come 14 days by reason of the Ambassador's coming. The Scotch ambassadors for France go by sea. The bishop of Aberdeen will be at Newbottell on Tuesday, on Wednesday at Byger, Thursday at Dumffreyss,—then rest all Friday,—next day to Carlisle, and so to London.

In the hand of a clerk of Dacre's, pp. 3. *Headed:* "Copy of a letter to my lord Dacre's good lordship fro my lady Dacre, sent with George Blenkynsope."

* 18 February.

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253. [J. Hackett to Brian Tuke.]*

Galba, B. ix. 146. B. M.

Wrote last on Jan. 28. Has since received a letter from him, dated 25 Jan., with instructions. Thanks him for the trouble he has taken about his arrears, of which Mr. Bowyer has received 100*l.*, in Hacket's name, in part payment. Hopes the rest has been paid either to him or to Legh.

The bishop of Brix, the Emperor's bastard uncle, and Gerard Mullart, the Emperor's ambassadors, left this place on the 6th, with about 36 horses, for Hamburg. Two days before they left a herald came from the king of Sweden with the ratification of the peace concluded with the Emperor, which is both offensive and defensive. The herald declared to the queen Regent that, if Lubeck and Hamburg will not agree to the Emperor's mind at this diet of Estland, the king of Sweden has all his ships ready to assist the Emperor's army. He said also that the French king and the king of England are urging the Lutheran princes, as well as Lubeck and Hamburg, not to yield to the Emperor's "cupitious" desires. The queen Regent answered that one of the burgomasters of Hamburg was with her with credence, by which she doubts not that they will agree with the Emperor and the king of Sweden, without asking counsel of England or France; and if they did not they would repent it. The herald said they could not choose but repent it, and that his master had confiscated all goods belonging to Lubeck and Hamburg merchants in his realm, and will continue to do so.

Hears that he is not of so great power as his herald makes brags. Mons. de Lassow is despatched with the Regent's letters to the Emperor. Another gentleman of the Emperor, Mons. de Garsbek, is waiting for news from the diet of Hamburg, which he will convey to the Emperor. Cannot perceive that the people here wish to begin a war with their neighbours. It were not meet for them to do so unless they were compelled, for they lack money.

Hears from Spain that Mr. Cornelius Schiperius, who was don Fernando's ambassador with the Turk, and was sent a while ago by Fernando to the Emperor, through these countries, is now of late ——.

Hol., imperfect, pp. 4.

254. Tuke to Cromwell.

Titus, B. iv. 110. B. M.

"A remembrance to Mr. Cromwel."

The petition which he has to make to the King is as follows:—

All the King's officers who have to meddle with receipts and payments have a way to be charged and discharged once a year, except the treasurer of the Chamber, who is exempted by act of Parliament from accounting to any one except the King, or such as he shall appoint.

In Sir Thos. Lovell's and Sir John Heron's time the books were made daily, and signed by the King weekly, monthly or quarterly, till lately, when Sir Henry Wyat left the office, he sent out a commission to Sir John Dauncy to prove his books, which was done, and a precedent thereby established for a second account besides the King's signature. The act does not express whether the books shall be taken for a sufficient account, or whether the King will appoint others to take a further account.

If the King intends to do the latter, Tuke begs that a commission may be given to examine his books from the time he entered into the office, for the King must know it is unreasonable to call a new reckoning after 7, 10, 16 or 20 years, when matters are out of memory, bills and remembrances lost, and the parties dead or gone. Things might be supposed to have been done untruly which examined in time might have been sufficiently declared.

Heard lately that there was contention in the Chancery between Richard Trice and young Heron concerning the accounts in his father's time, to which

* This document has already been printed by mistake in the year 1529.

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no one could supply answer but Tuke himself, who has Heron's books, and often peruses them for better knowledge of the King's debts, and has by chance found what may be a testimony of Heron's truth. Begs that the person may be authorised to examine and sign the books monthly.

The amounts far exceed any mean man's power to bear if he should have no discharge till the signing of his books, which is often delayed. Asks to have an ordinary warrant for ordinary payments, and a special warrant for extraordinary payments, or some other means of being truly discharged, if he deals truly. If he make payments by command, and afterwards sues for a particular warrant, he may be undone in a day, lacking the warrant, and would have to molest the King every day to sign them. Would be mistrusted if he had to sue his own warrants and make and speed them also. It would be said that the King would sign them trusting him, even though they were false.

Unless his books signed at the times limited and unsigned before, with his oath, are sufficient discharge, he cannot bear the burden of one day's payment without warrant beforehand, for he might die before obtaining a warrant. Had his books ready to be signed at Christmas, but the King put it off that they might be viewed, which is not yet done. Lives in consequence in great fear and heaviness, and is ashamed to show his face at Court. If he died, it would be no loss to him, but it would be a great discouragement to others to enter into like danger. Begs the King therefore to relieve his heaviness in consideration of his old service, which has been more painful than ever was reported to his Grace.

Hol., pp. 3. *Endd.:* Sir Bryan Tuke.

255. Ric. Reynold to Cromwell.

R. O. Requests that Oliver Leder be caused to bring from Sir Brian Tuke without further delay a receipt for 2,000 marks which Francis Bawdwyn, deceased, owed the King, and that Reynold be discharged according to the judgment of Sir John Alen, Will. Roche and Paul Withypoll, given under their hands and seals as arbitrators, in Aug. 22 Hen. VIII. The discharge should have been given in by Leder to the arbitrators within 40 days after, but three years and a half have now elapsed. Geo. Medley also owes the King 2,000 marks, and stood bound with Rob. Palmer, John Kyme and Bawdwyn. Reynold and Palmer have paid 500*l.* apiece in part payment of their 2,000 marks. according to agreement made five years ago; but Leder and Medley have paid never a penny, though the latter is well able.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* To my right honorable and singular good master, master Thomas Cromwell, gent., of the King's most honorable Council.

256. Act of Apparel.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 118. B. M. Soc. Ant. 67. Proclamation licensing officers and servants of the King, Queen and Princess to wear the apparel they now have until Palm Sunday, notwithstanding the act for reformation of excess in apparel. (24 Hen. viii. cap. 13.)

Pp. 2. *Later copy. Headed:* A proclamation concerning apparel published in the month of February, 25 Henry viij.

257. Cromwell's "Remembrances."

R. O. "First, to remember my lord of Lincoln for his præmunire. Item, to send for the men of Mynhede for to make satisfaction to the King for the money paid to the Breton for the piracy. Item, to remember to send to Hampton for the proof of the weight of the wools. Item, to remember my lord of Suffolk's reckoning to be perfected and an end to be taken with him.

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257. Cromwell's "Remembrances"—*cont.*

Item, an end to be taken with my lord of Northumberland. Item, for my warrants to be assigned for all such money as I have issued for the King sithen the signing of my last warrants. Item, for the signing of the restitutions of Burton. Item, for sending down the Commissioners to Wylton. Item, for sending down the Commissioners to Tewkesbury. Item, Berthelott's bill of Calais to be assigned. Item, to remember my lord of Cumberland's pardon to be assigned. Item, to remember all the poor prisoners in the Tower to be rid against this time. Item, move the King's highness to give the benefices now void by the promotion of the bishops of Chester and Ely elect. Item, to speak with my lord of Burgevenney by the King's commandment. Item, to remember Woolffed the priest for some promotion. Item, to remember Thomas Solyman for some prebend. Item, to remember Dr. Brereton for some promotion. Item, to remember the Fizchauncler (Vice-chancellor) of Cambridge. Item, to remember Dr. Bonner for some promotion. Item, to remember Mr. Thurlby for some promotion. Item, to speak with Mr. Attorney for the man of Kent which was in the Tower. Item, to call for the money that Mr. Attorney's clerk which sued the King's process received of Sir Thomas Wentworth. Item, for the money received of a man remaining in master Attorney's hand. Item, for the engrossing of my lord of Sussex his warrants for Wrykyll. Item, for bowstaves already proved for the store of the Tower. Item, to write to Sir Charles Bowkley for the revenues of the bishopric of Bangor, *sede vacante*. Item, to declare the news to the King comen to me from Dr. Lee and Pachett."

Endd.

258. Adventures at Sea.

R. O. Confession of Ric. Sare, late of Mynet in Somersetshire, now in sanctuary at Westminster, relating his adventures at sea and on land since he was acquitted of piracy at Exeter. He first went to the North and served under Sir Arthur Darcy at Forde castle, and after they were all discharged there went to Beaumaris in North Wales. Afterwards had conflicts with Spaniards and Bretons at sea, and being engaged by one Ric. Saw as pilot to Rochelle, was driven back by contrary winds round Scotland to Orkney, where Saw was taken prisoner, but he himself escaped, and landed at Flamborough Head last Midsummer.

Pp. 3.

259. Friar Charnock.

R. O. Declaration of friar Thomas Charnock, D.D., of the order of St. Dominic, in compliance with an order of the King's Council to explain his intention in "the recollects or gathering of many authorities of holy Fathers" touching the primacy of the Pope, in opposition to "a little book newly made of 9 articles set out in print under the name of the King's Council."* Thought the book could not be set forth by them because of the slenderness of the matter, and that if it was printed by their authority they must have intended that it should be ratified by the next Parliament, to which the heads and doctors of all religious houses, especially those near London, would have been summoned, and received warning not to preach against the statutes. Expecting, therefore, to be called among the number of the doctors, he had written his book as an exhortation to the King, his Council, the Bishops and the House of Commons. Denies that he wrote in

* See Vol. V., No. 1571.

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reproof of the King and caused it to be printed beyond sea, or that he ever stated that if he could preach at Paul's Cross he would have denounced the King's last marriage, even if he died for it.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

260. ——— to "Master Provincial."

Cleop. E. vi. 202. B. M.

I hear that you wish to have an account of the words that were spoken against you by Mr. Charnocke or me in the close at Exeter. If you will give credence to what I write, I will certify you touching every word that I spoke, of which anything may be gathered contrary to the common commandment or against any other peculiar estate. Mr. Charnocke was desired to preach the third Sunday of Advent in the Cathedral church, but had promised to be with his master at Sowthe Hams. By his device and Dr. Rascheley's consent he preferred me and allowed me bachelor of divinity, without which title I could not be admitted. I was admitted, but I wish I had not been, I should have more ease now. After I was admitted Mr. Charnocke tried to put me from it again, but I thought, as I was admitted, he should know I was able to perform what I enterprised. I preached there and was then well allowed "(you may say, well spoken of another man's mouth)." This was my process: The gospel was "Cum audisset Johannes in vinculis opera Christi, &c." In declaring this literally I came to Christ's saying, "Quid existis videre in desertum, arundinem vento agitatum?" In expounding this I said nothing that could offend you or any other. In what followed, "Quid existis videre in desertum, hominem mollibus vestibus indutum," I declared that Christ showed the people that John was not clothed in or carrying about him soft garments, that is, was no flatterer or gloser as some are, *ut cautius comedant et bibant, et corporis commodum faciant*, on whom the prophet asks everlasting damnation, saying, "Væ vobis qui apponitis pulvillos sub utroque cubitu (*sic*) manus universæ "ætatis* ad capiendas animas." This I said was spoken of flatterers, liars and glosers who are subtle of wit, who can persuade and dissuade the falsehood to be truth and the truth to be falsehood, who can apply themselves to the affections of those on whom they wait, who are as cushion-bearers to their masters to cause them to rest softly in sin without reprehension, for they approve all their deeds, as they can wrench Scripture to lewd liberty. I asked a question where a man should find such, and I returned to the gospel, where it followeth, "Qui mollibus vestiuntur in domibus regum sunt." I made a further process but said nothing else of which anything might be gathered, saving at last, I asked (so led by process) where Peter denied Christ, and I said, "In domo principis," but then said, "Have not we served him well or be not we Christ's friends and taking his part against Peter, in that we consider that St. Peter denied Christ, therefore like loving people we deny Peter and take Christ's part?" I spake no more words but returned to some other thing.

I was desired to preach again on Quinquagesima Sunday.† I perceived that they were not inclined to the fashion of the world that goeth now, and specially the masters of the —— ‡ close, for I heard certain of them preach before me. I was but little acquainted, so I thought I must somewhat approve their sayings, unless I would be *asinus inter simias*. I should have been taken as a wondering stock among them all. The epistle that day was "Si linguis hominum loquar," &c. In this sermon I said nothing worthy

* "Væ quæ consuunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus, et faciunt cervicalia sub capite universæ ætatis." Ezech. xiii. 18.

† Feb. 8 in 1534.

‡ Blank in MS.

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260. ——— to "MASTER PROVINCIAL"—*cont.*

of reprehension, except that before the beads, I began with the end of the 12th Chap. of Corinthians, which speaks of the natural compagination of the parts of the natural body and how one member depends on the goodness of the other, and every part has his distinct act necessary for the perfection of the whole. As you know, "Non potest dicere oculus manui, opera tua non indigeo, nec caput pedibus, non estis mihi necessarii," and so declared the process. I compared the mystical parts of Christ's body to the natural parts of the natural body concerning unity and agreaunce, and said that what unity was in one it should be in the other. I said that the eyes of this mystical body are the spiritual men who have the key of knowledge and science. That the hands are the temporal princes, lords and gentlemen, to whom it belongs to defend their subjects. I likened the mystical feet to the common people, and at last I said thus: "Masters, I fear me that the mystical body of Christ is made a monster, for that is called a monster after the mind of the philosopher when there lacketh a part of the natural body, or else when there be too many parts, as two heads or four legs, of a man, or else when the parts standeth out of order. And so the mystical body of Christ is or may be called a monster, and why, for because there as the eyes should stand, there standeth the hands, and thus all the other parts standeth out of order." If I said any more words from which anything may be gathered contrary to the common commandment I would I were put to death. I spake these things with small advice and for lack of learning. I pray you take it so, and impute it to mine ignorance. If I make not amends according to the right way, let me speed thereafter, but for this once, I pray you, if you be a man, release me from such bondage and captivity which maketh me think I am no man.

I have the copies of both my matters, word for word as I spake them, by which you will know I do not fable.

Hol., pp. 3. *End.:* Letters to the Provinciall.

261. THE VICAR OF NEWARK.

R. O. Information by ——— against master Letheraud, vicar of Newarke, for reviling the deponent openly in the church and saying of him that he was no Christian man, whereupon some said "it were almes to burn me yf I would not do as the vicar will have me"; and some "yt were almes to put a daggre in me yf that I would spek anythyng agaynste the vicar and the freres, so that I am marvellously hated"; that the vicar had told the freres they might "speak against these books *cum privilegio*," and charged all his parishioners not to use them; also that a "Schottesh frere," preaching in Newarke church, had said that these books were heresies; and that if the King, his Council and my lord of Canterbury did that which is agreed by Parliament and contrary to the holy pope of Rome it was heresy; but that the King never knew of such books.

P. 1. *End.:* "The sayings of Mr. Letheraud, vicar of Newarke."

262. GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1534.

Feb.

GRANTS.

1. Roger Brereton, Ralph Gravener and Philip Egerton. Commission to inquire and examine witnesses on a petition annexed (not now attached). Westm., 4 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.—R.O.

2. Will. Tyllesworthe, of London, goldsmith. Authority to take as many "monyers and coyners" as shall be required for the mint of Canterbury, belonging to Thomas archbp. of Canterbury; also to take sufficient wood and coal, at a reasonable price, for use of the said mint. Westm., 3 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. —*Del.* 4 Feb. *Bill of Privy Signet signed by the bishop of Winchester. Add.:* To Thos. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, keeper of the Privy Seal.

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Feb.

GRANTS.

3. James Pergetour and Elizabeth his wife. Livery of lands, the said Elizabeth being daughter and heir of Thos. Lovell, jun., late of Enfield, and Eleanor his wife, one of the three daughters and heirs of Geoff. Ratclyff, deceased, s. and h. of Thos. Ratclyff, deceased, and Joan Arundell, late wife of the said Thos. Ratclyff. Also grant to the said James and Elizabeth of all the issues of the possessions from the time of the death of the said Thos. Ratclyff and Eleanor Lovell by the hands of Sir Will. Paston and Rob. Reignold of Estbarholt, and the other officers of the cos. in which the possessions are. Westm., 28 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 Feb. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

4. Hen. Blankston, a native of the bishopric of Colon. Denization. Westm., 2 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 Feb.—P.S.

5. Jacobo Manzi *alias* Manxi, of London *alias* of Luck, merchant. Fiat for a protection for one year ; going in the retinue of Sir Arth. Plantagenet viscount Lisle, K.G., deputy of Calais. *Signed by Lisle.* Teste Westm., 6 Feb. [*year uncertain*].—S.B. b.

6. Wm. Pope of Westminster, cooper. Pardon for having broken into the house of Edw. Stokwoode, parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Midd., and stolen wearing apparel, the property of John Johnson. *Endd.:* Westm., 6 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 8 Feb.—S.B.

7. Ric. Hoghe of Leghton, Cheshire, *alias* of the city of Chester. Pardon for the murder of Ranulph Daneporte, at Molyngton Banaster, Cheshire. Westm., 11 Feb. — *Pat. 25 Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 44.

8. Ric. Glover *alias* Parkare of Halawe, Worc. Pardon for the murder of Ric. Taylour of Halawe. Westm., 26 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 11 Feb.—P.S.

9. Monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, Linc. dioc. Assent to the election of John Bourcheher or Bourchcher, canon regular of the Augustinian priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, London dioc., as abbot, on the resignation of Ric. Pexall or Pexhall. Westm., 8 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 11 Feb.—P.S.

ii. Petition for the above by Ric. Bramley, prior of St. Mary de Pratis. Dated 31 Jan. 1533.

10. Ric. Tate. Licence to import 300 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. Westm., 3 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 12 Feb.—P.S.

11. James Rogers of Braynston *alias* of Brandforde *alias* of Berwike, Dorset. Pardon for all offences committed before 1 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. Westm., 10 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 13 Feb.—P.S.

12. Sir Thos. Audeley. Grant (apparently to the same effect as the Grant in April 25 Hen. VIII., No. 10). Westm., 14 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Badly mutilated.*

13. John Copynger, keeper of the mint in the Tower of London. To deliver to the archbishop's mint at Canterbury, coining irons, that is, pyles and trussells, necessary for the coining of twopence, pence, halfpence and farthings. Westm., 3 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 15 Feb.—P.S.

14. Tho. Walkeley of Berkeley, Glouc., yeoman. Pardon for abetting Rob. Wotherley, of Trellyk, marches of Wales, smith, and John Evans, late of the same place, tukker, in the murder of his (Thomas's) own wife, Eliz. Walkeley, whereof, 18 Oct. 23 Hen. VIII., he was indicted before Sir Edm. Tame. Westm., 13 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 16 Feb.—P.S.

15. John Cotton. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir Rob. Cotton, deceased, and brother and heir of Tho. Cotton, deceased ; with livery also to Alice Cotton, widow of the said Robert, and to William lord Sandes, Edmund lord Bray, Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Philip Calthorp and Wm. Higham, in respect of that portion whereof the said Alice and Margery Henley, widow of the said Thomas, are seized in survivorship. Westm., 4 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 17 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

16. Maurice ap David ap Heilin, clk., and Wm. ap Henry, clk. Grant, in survivorship, of the perpetual chantry or custody of the chapel in Denbigh castle, marches of Wales ; on surrender of patent 4 June 15 Hen. VIII. granting the same, on the death of Ric. de Hee, to the said Maurice only during good conduct. Westm., 3 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 18 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 35.

17. Nic. Fitton. Wardship and marriage of Tho. Dansey, son and heir of John Dansey. *Del.* Westm., 18 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Countersigned:* Wm. Poulet.

18. Richard bishop of Norwich. Protection, he having been convicted upon a bill exhibited by the Attorney General in the King's Bench, in Hilary term 25 Hen. VIII., of offences against the statute of provisors, 16 Ric. II., in consequence of which he was on Tuesday, 10 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII., placed out of the King's protection. *Del.* Westm., 19 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29. *Rym.* XIV. 484.

19. Sir Rob. Drury, Sir Giles Alyngton, John Hynde, serjeant-at-law, and Tho. Chichely. Mortmain licence to alienate to Robt. the prior and the convent of the cathedral church of St. Etheldred, Ely, lands, &c. to the annual value of 30*l.* Westm., 14 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 21 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

20. Wm. Pykkeryng, of Bath, tailor. Pardon, for having on the 2 May 25 Hen. VIII. broken the gaol of Yevilchestre, where he was confined, in custody of Sir Tho. More, sheriff of Somerset, upon an indictment of felony. Westm., 18 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 21 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 35.

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262. Grants in February 1534—*cont.*

Feb.

Grants.

21. Chr. Wellifed, clk. Presentation to the rectory of Litlebury, *vice* Rob. Bright, deceased; in the King's gift by the voidance of the see of Ely. *Add. to* John bp. of London. *Del.* Westm., 23 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

22. Hen. earl of Northumberland. To be sheriff of Northumberland, for life, paying 40*l.* a year to the King. *Del.* 24 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

23. Ellen Clanor or Claner, late of Normanton juxta Plumtre, Notts, spinster. Pardon for having, 5 June 22 Hen. VIII., stolen from the house of Margery Cole, widow, articles to the value of 5*s.*; for which offence she has been kept in Nottingham gaol ever since. *Del.* Westm., 24 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Signed by* Robt. Norwich and Ant. Fitzherbert.

24. Rob. Pole, jun., one of the sewers of the Chamber. Reversion of the office of collector of quit-rents in the town of Calais, with fees as enjoyed by Roger Basyng, John Andlaby, Adam Clerke or Tho. Inglisshe; after the said Roger, who holds the office by patent 11 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII. Westm., 22 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 24 Feb.—P.S.

25. *Yorkshire:* Commission to Anth. Hamond, John Berton, Tho. Wentworth and John Donyngton, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Anth. Menvile. Westm., 24 Feb.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

26. John Russell. Lease of the lordship of Werepedill, with all lands, rents, reversions, &c. called Abbey Welle Milles, parcel of Warwick's lands, in co. Worc.; with reservations; at the annual rent of 7*l.*, and 10*s.* of new increase. *Del.* Westm., 24 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. b. *Signed by* John Dance and John Hales.

27. Mark Meger. Grant of the order of knighthood with a pension of 250 crowns of the Sun. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

28. Monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, Lincoln dioc. Restitution of the temporalities, on the election of John Bourchier, a regular canon of the Augustinian monastery of St. Bartholomew the Greater, in Smithfield, London, as abbot, whose fealty is ordered to be taken by Sir Tho. Audeley, the Chancellor. *Del.* Westm., 28 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

ii. Confirmation of the election by John Rayne, LL.D., the bishop's official, 25 Feb. 1533.

29. Sir Tho. and Philip Denys. Grant, in survivorship, in consideration of their services in the King's wars, of authority to grant licences in the King's name to export tin, charging duty of 4*d.* on every 100 lbs. of tin. *Del.* Westm., 28 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

30. Rob. Cliff and Hen. Mynne, clks., Tho. Megges and Edw. Twyford. Pardon as executors of Nicholas West, late bishop of Ely. Westm., 16 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 28 Feb.—P.S.

263. Remembrances.

R. O.

First, to obtain Walter Luke's letter to be justice of the King's Bench to Sir Humfrey Conysby. To remember the executors of my lord Dacres of the south, and to show the King their offer. To remember Mr. Hacket's diets and to make suit to the King for the same. To remember the signature of my warrants for such money as I have disbursed of the King's. To remember the gentleman of Phriselande that sometime was Mr. Compton's servant. Touching my lord of Northumberland's end, what shall be the King's pleasure. To remember the order taken for the Nun, monks and friars. To remember my lady Pounder; Rukwode, the sergeant-at-arms; the prior of Blythe; my lord elect;* John Freman's warrant; John Alen's letters from Ireland; and the signing of Wm. Lylgrave's bill.

P. 1. *Endd.*

* Roland Lee, bishop elect of Coventry and Lichfield.

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264. IRELAND.

R. O. St. P. II. 182.

"Hereafter ensueth articles and instructions to our sovereign lord the King for his land of Ireland."

1. It is not expedient that any Irishman should be deputy. A new deputy should be sent as soon as possible after the present deputy arrives in England, for his son, who is governor in his absence, is young and wilful. 2. The King's subjects are attendant on the earls of Kildare, Desmond and Ossory, so that the Deputy must make petition to them for men when he wishes to attack Irish rebels. The King should have all his subjects at his own commandment. 3. The King should have all the castles and garrisons which are now in the hands of Kildare, Desmond and Ossory by acts of Parliament, grants and usurpation. Kildare and his brethren hold Portlestyr, Moylaghe, Poweryscourt, Fasagh Row and other manors. Ossory has Kilkenny, Callan and other places. Desmond has all the King's manors in Limerick, Cork, Kerry and Waterford; exacts coyn and livery over all persons there; and the King's laws are not used in these shires, which once were as obedient as Middlesex. The earl of Ossory has dominion over Kilkenny and Tipperary. The earl of Shrewsbury has dominion in Wexford, with liberty to hold pleas, but no justice is kept, and the King has no revenues except the poundage of the town of Wexford. The earl of Kildare has also the counties of Kildare and Carlaghe as far as the bridge of Leighlin. 4. Kildare has meat and drink for his footmen and spearmen from the King's subjects, but none of them are at the King's command except when it pleases the Earl. He has also service of carting from husbandmen, which amounts to 800*l.* Irish. 5. The said three earls spend much of their time at monasteries and other men's houses taking meat and drink at their pleasure. 6. Pleas of the Crown, &c. in Kildare are held before the Earl's seneschal, and he pardons felons under his seal. 7. Before the using of this liberty the lords and gentlemen appeared in answer to the King's general writ in their array, but now they only obey the Earl. 8. The earls of Kildare, during the 60 years they have been deputies, have built castles, but have never won the King one town, and have allowed his castles to fall into decay. 9. The common saying is that the wild Irish lords and captains have destroyed the land; but it is not they only, but the treason, rebellion and extortion of the said earls and other English lords. 10. The said earls and other English lords have married their daughters to Irish captains, contrary to the law. 11. All the captains of the wild Irish are in subjection to the earls, and when the latter are reformed must yield tribute and service to the King. 12. The King should resume feefarms and customs. 13. He should also resume grants made since 1 Edw. II. 14. No judges, nor the King's sergeant-at-law, nor attorney should be allowed to be retained by these earls. 15. Two or three judges should sit by commission in Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary, and the counties where Desmond has power. A sheriff, coroners, &c. should also be appointed. 16. No men of war should be "found upon" the King's subjects in Kildare, except when the Deputy and Council think expedient. 17. The King should hold the castles standing between the Pale and the Irish rebels. 18. When Kildare and Ossory are before the King they should be examined what tribute they have of the Irish rebels, and should find sureties that English laws be obeyed. 19. Kildare should have no meddling with English captains in Meath, as Tyrrellis, Daltons, Twtys, Dillons, Pettytys and Dallamars, for before they were wasted by the Earl's father they were always ready to serve the King. 20. When the earls of Kildare and Ossory and the county of Wexford are reformed, the King may at his pleasure reform Desmond and his kinsmen. 21. Kildare and Ossory should be asked why Desmond has been suffered to rebel so long. 22. Before the reformation of Desmond is attempted, peace should be made with all Irish rebels, and Limerick and other towns should be warned not to supply him with powder or victuals. 23. When the King has reformed the earls, English lords and

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264. IRELAND—*cont.*

other subjects, he can then proceed to the reformation of the Irish rebels, beginning with Makmoro, O'Moro and the Byrneys. 24. No Irish rebels are to be taken under the King's protection without an indenture and pledges for paying service and revenues; and none of the earls should be allowed to make covenant with Irish captains for the supply of men of war. 25. The King has no revenues but in Meath, Dublin and Louth, where his law is kept. When places are reformed the King's laws should be enforced. 26. Lords and gentlemen should be constrained to put their children to cities and towns to learn English speech and order. Judges and learned men should have a house where lords' and gentlemen's sons might be brought up in good manners and learning. 27. The Scots at Lekayle, where an English rebel named Savage is lord, should be expelled. 28. Judges, &c. ought to have their offices immediately from the King; and no Constables or other officers should reside in England receiving the fees of their offices. 29. Great men are pardoned of their offences, but if the escheat of their lands comes to the Deputy's hands, great men will have execution as well as poor wretches. 30. When Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Sir Rath Egerton and Dr. Denton, dean of Lichfield, were sent by the king's Commissioners to Ireland, Kildare and Ossory were bound to abide by the decree of certain of the Council, but have never observed the bond. This should be inquired into.

Pp. 11, *slightly mutilated.*

265. SIR THOS. MORE to CROMWELL.

English Works, 1,423.

Headed by the Editor: "Another letter written by Sir Thos. More to maister Thos. Cromwel in February or in March, in the yere of our Lord God 1533, after the computation of the Church of England, and in the 25th yere of the raigne of king Henry the Eight."

Is informed that there is a bill put in against him into the higher house before the lords concerning his communication with the nun of Canterbury and his writing to her. Marvels not a little, the truth being what he has plainly declared in former letters. Asks Cromwell to let him have a copy of the bill, so that if he finds any untrue surmise therein, as he probably will, he may make humble suit to the King and declare the truth. Is so sure of his truth towards the King that he cannot mistrust the King's favor upon the truth known, nor the judgment of any honest man, "nor never shal there loss in this mater greve me, being myself so innocent, as God and I know me, whatsoever should happe me therein." Chelsey, Saturday.

266. THEOLOGY.

R. O.

Sermon on the words (Rom. iii. 23), *Omnes peccaverunt et egent gloria Dei;* in the course of which arguments are given against marriage with a brother's widow, and reference made to the decisions of the universities and of Convocation and Parliament on the subject.

Inc.: "Although the holy apostle St. Paul may be thought sufficiently to have expressed."

Ends: "And in so doing God shall reward you with eternal glory."

Pp. 19, *the first page being a collection of authorities. Endd.:* The sermon preached at Paul's Cross.

267. HENRY VIII.'S DIVORCE.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 151. B. M.

Matters for deliberation [by the Emperor and Council.] 1. Concerning religion. 2. Resistance of the Turk. 3. The English affair.

Whether the decision of the principal matter of the divorce shall be solicited and the execution of the sentence *super attentatis* left in suspense,

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as matters in England are now going against the Pope and Holy See, and his Holiness, either from duty or indignation, ought to be moved to give sentence. (In the margin is written: "Ynstar en la principal.")

Whether it would be advisable to try to influence the king of England, or to leave him, as persuasions and admonitions have hitherto been useless and rather angered him. (*In the margin:* "No es menester.") Whether anything should be said to the English ambassador here about the cruel treatment of the Queen and Princess, so as to obtain better treatment for them. 4. Private matters.

Sp., pp. 16. *Modern copy from the archives of Simancas.*

268. CROMWELL to ———.

R. O. Since your departure I have received several of your letters, the last dated Rome, 20 Feb., and communicated their contents to the King, who commends your diligence. His Highness specially notes that the bishop of Rome in speaking with you showed a disposition to gratify him, and had sent to Etruria for two lawyers, whose opinions agree with the King's that the bishop of Rome ought to confirm this present matrimony, albeit it depended upon the validity of the dispensation of Julius. The King, therefore, although his cause has been sufficiently determined and his conscience discharged, understands your letters to imply that the said bishop of Rome begins to appreciate the justice of his cause, and if he do, or rather if he love the truth as every good man should, it is his duty to show it to the world of his own free will by public testimony, pronouncing the first marriage invalid and the second valid, according to the judgments of the said two learned men. He will thus gratify the King and benefit himself, and if you can prevail upon him by your good policy to follow such a course, it will give satisfaction. It will be the more acceptable to the King and the whole world that the said Bishop acts freely from a sense of duty without man's procurement.

Draft, pp. 4. *In Wriothesley's hand. Endd.*

269. MARGARET GROUT to CROMWELL.

R. O. For your charitable goodness towards my poor bedfellow and me we can never reward you except by our prayers. I beg you to be good master to my poor brother Roger Horewelle, who has been out of service since Michaelmas. "I have made my friends to my lord of Canterbury," who has made half a grant, and if you will let one of your clerks draw up a letter from you to my lord, and you would sign it, I have no doubt it will be favorably received. I beg you to remember my poor husband's matter, for unless you favor him, he "shall not go abroad to receive his Maker at Easter."

Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

270. JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE.

R. O 1 have received your letter, and will endeavor to fulfil your will when I see time and place convenient, but I fear that, touching the garners, it will take small effect. Since my coming both my wife and I have been sore sick, for which reason you will excuse my not having written. Within these 10 days two ambassadors from Scotland are expected to come and treat for peace, but people think it will have but small effect. The bishop of Norwich is condemned in 10,000*l.* because he fell in the *præmunire*, and was commanded to the custody of the Knight-marshal till yesterday, when he agreed to pay that sum. Some think the bishop of London will bear him company. I pray God there be no worse news. The King is your good

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270. JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

lord, and says you are the best man for that room he knows. I beg you therefore not to show to anyone any matter or news except it be to the Council, for there are some who, whenever they hear a thing, make the worst of it, as I will show you at my return. From master Treasurer's house in Canon-row. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

March. **271.** ROBERT FRELOVE to CROMWELL.

R. O. It has been moved to me by one Ric. Best that a gentleman of the Temple called Rob. Ewe would gladly sell some of his plate, but because his arms are engraved upon it he durst not for fear of slander sell it openly, but would first have it molten, because his father-in-law would lay in wait for it. Unless I speak with you, or be brought from them by some policy, they would be my death. "Written this day of March, 1534."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

1 March. **272.** JOHN, Abbot of Croyland, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his letters in favor of Ric. Clerke of Elmyngton, Northt., (whose real name is Thomas,) the Abbot's farmer, for a grant of lands which he says he has in feefarm of the house at a yearly payment of 107*l.* 10*s.* Would be glad to gratify Cromwell for his kindness, especially in allowing him to remain at home at the Queen's coronation, but the lands were never granted in feefarm by him or his predecessors. Desires, therefore, to be excused answering till next term, when he or one of his council will explain matters to Cromwell personally. Croyland, 1 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Sealed.*

1 March. **273.** LORD DARCY.

R. O. Lease by Thos. lord Darcy and Sir Geo. his son and heir apparent, to John Haggarston of Berwick-on-Tweed, merchant, and Custance Bekk, widow, of half the waters and fishing in the Tweed near Berwick belonging to Baumburgh, which Lord Darcy and his son hold for life by the King's gift, for 10 years, at a rent of 10*l.* and two barrels of good salmon "of the best of Berwyk bynde, rede, swete and able merchauntes and noo gylses," and a fine or "garsomme" of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 1 March 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed by the lessees.*

Vellum. Endd. with a mem. that the indenture was sealed and delivered 16 April 25 Hen. VIII., before Matthew Thompson, Rauf Hogeson and Robt. Childe.

1 March. **274.** JOHN CHERYTON to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I am in Bordeaux, and have there and in Toulouse a great sum of money belonging to Florentines to bestow in woad for them. When I left Leghorn in the Portingale I freighted there, I put in her as much silk as cost me above 500 ducats besides the silks I had appointed for your lordship and my lady and for your daughters, with other merchandise also, viz., camlets, alum and galls, the total value being above 800 ducats, as Francis Sbarra can certify. I beg your lordship to write me a letter, by which I shall be in better credit, and I hope in the course of a year to be out of every man's danger. Please deliver it to the bearer, a poor kinsman of my lady's. 1 March 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

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275. JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 31 b. B. M.

"Jacobus, etc. Manet adhuc Romæ lis indecisa, pater reverendissime, de præcentoria Dunkeldensi, possessore Rob[erto] Creichton, familiari nostro. Cujus competitor est [D]a[vid]. . . .
* * * . . . nia venerant in controversiam re . . . . . ubi hactenus indecisa manet. Movit vero . . . . . tio non solum odia cædesque reipublicæ nostræ per . . . . . familiam a Borthuik ni vicerit alioqui . . . . . ne reduxit. Quo fit ut dum apud hostes . . . . . t nũeri facit autem singulas Willielmi . . . . . re æqua pro homine æquitatis studio . . . . . agitur fortunis S. V. imploremus . . . . . tam terminari curet. Idque habita ratione . . . . . ne totum exhaustum est Willielmi peculium . . . . . tia admissum pro lege inter nostrates . . . . . dinem perire. Rursum autem S. V. roga[mus] . . . . . hujus per nostram commendationem accessisse . . . . . x in ævum sospitet." Stirling . . . . . 1533.

Mutilated.

276. JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 32. B. M.

"[Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum] reverendissimo in Christo Patri Benedicto [Ravennæ cardinali, rerum suarum] promotori, salutem. Reverendissime pater, ... [patrem san]ctissimum tuamque paternitatem R. ut . . . . . diu causam quæ ascit tot annis . . . . . tum. [N]unc vero . . . . . conferam adverso . . . . . nostro dispendio . . . . . rores pietatis . . . . . tanto precio regn . . . . . novissimus dum . . . . . vulgariter nomen Hay . . . . . subituri annuo . . . . . tur inde quod . . . . . quod efficere vehementer . . . . . a sumptus quoque impensi quo . . . . . rationem habere ut lite . . . . . Vale, pater reverendissime."

Mutilated and faded.

1[March ?] **277.** JAMES V. to CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 32. B. M.

"[Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, revere]ndissimo Ravennæ cardinali, rerum [suarum promotori, salutem. Cum] superiore anno bellum gereremus . . . . . e quod cum fari consuevit ut . . . . . alteri quam maxime nocere . . . . . tus Johannes Symontoun sacerdos (?)
* * * * *
. . . . . sequutus dum acribus hostib[us] . . . . . nedum quoque aliarum quas in adversam gentem . . . . . cipem se fatetur et irregularitates cr . . . . . visum est nihil minus a nobis usque pass . . . . . in rebus nostra causa vitæ periculum s . . . . . mereri damus has ad suam P. R. . . . . Et quem ad . . . . . rĩe vocab . . . . . cris . . . . iatur . . . . . non decuit tam . . . . . voluntarie celerisque absolvi petentem . . . . . um redire cupientem adjutes suscipi . . . . . a quibus nunc commissa prohibent t . a . . . . . exorari sinis nobis gratissimum feceris . . . . . Ex regia nostra Falklandiæ, primo die . . . . . [anno supra] sesquimillesimum trigesimo tertio."

Mutilated and faded.

1534.

278. [JAMES V. to ———.]

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 32 b. B. M.

" Treshaulte, tresexcellente et tres[puissante] . . . . . et treseimee seur, salut, amour . . . . . avons receu vos bonnes amyca[bles et . . . lettres par vostre] ambassadeur. Par lesquelles e . . . . . par vous a nous dire entendon[s la tres grande et singu]liere affection que portez a nou[s] . . . . . nous sentons grandement a . . eine . . . . . qu'il m . . . ose . . . . . q . . . . ne nous . . . . . pone . . . . . autre . . . . . rechef re . . . . . noz ambassad[eurs] . . . . . apostolicque . . . . . chevallier, nostre secr[etaire ?] . . . . . comuniquer mon . . . . . donner credit tant . . . . . sur. Priant le Create[ur] . . . . . A nostre palais de Falkland . . . . . A treshaulte, tresexcellent[te] . . . . . re et tresamee seur cousine . . . . . "

Mutilated and faded.

279. [JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.]

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 33 b. B. M.

" Beatissime p[ater], ... tur hos novem annos inf . . . . . gumentum Andreas novissim . . . . . morem gereret consanguineo nostro wi . . . . . no vendetur (?) ecclesiastica prædia . . . . . stow. Est enim gentis nostræ recept . . . . . atteñ ante hæc tempora donata competens emolumentum a præla[to] . . . . . no paucæ alentur familiæ ha . . . . . reipublicæ commodissima prest . . . . . habere posset. Successit non it . . . . . [Sancti] Andreæ, Jacobus a Beton, sedis . . . . . pro arbitrio * * *"

Faded and mutilated.

2 March. R. O.

280. THOS. WYNTER to CROMWELL.

My friends say that you would do everything for me, but you are so much overwhelmed with business. They say further, the Pope is ejected,† and there are new laws and new officers. I replied that if he had been ejected a few months before I might have spared my 50 gold crowns. The fact is that Peter Vannes, when I left for Italy, promised me a papal diploma freeing me from taking priest's orders immediately. He did not keep his promise. Aleander being legate at Venice, I settle the matter with him for 50 crowns and get my diploma; so lose my money. I know not whether I have to go through the same transaction with the archbishop of Canterbury. I am devoted to letters, but desire to keep my preferments. It is admirable, I admit, to cast out of one's mind all worldly anxiety; but whether it is the part of a philosopher to lose what he has got for want of exertion I am not so sure. To use wealth aright is a better thing, I think, than to despise it. Here I shall excite the anger of all the theologians, because riches in the gospel are called thorns. Whoever feels them to be such and finds that they prick him I advise him to have nothing to do with riches. They are a great assistance to study and an ornament to life, let him reject them who will. But for my part, I hope you will befriend me in this matter as in others. I should have returned home to look after this business if I had trusted more to my friends' advice than to your fidelity. Ferrara, postridie cal. Martias.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* A consiliis.

† See Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21, which, though not even sent up to the Lords from the Commons till 12 March, must have been determined on long before.

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2 March. **281.** Wm. Lord Dacre to Lady Dacre.

R. O. Is glad to hear of her good expedition and deliverance. Her father sends his blessing. Has declared to the King her news and letters sent by Geo. Blenkansop, for which he had great thanks. They could never have come in better. Wishes Humfrey Farlham to keep in his hands the money Dacre ought to pay to Sir Thos. Clifford, for the fee is now in traverse betwixt them. Wishes her to inquire who they were that handled two kinsmen of Rice's upon the Borders. Upon hearing of it made a statement to my lord of Norfolk, and is now informed by Master Cromwell that they are attached. John Horsley is come hither. Understands Northumberland is much displeased with him. There cannot be a better time for you to show my uncle thereof, and let him cause Thos. Dacre and others to ride over and pull down all such "intakkes" as the said John Horsley hath made in Horsley forest, and enter John Lisle to his office of bailiwick of that forest. Yesterday morning died the earl of Lincoln, my lord of Suffolk's son and heir. He has no more sons. Sends home the parson of Mellmorby to raise money on Dacre's lands in Yorkshire and Durham. Thank my uncle Sir Christopher in my name for his good attendance about you and getting advertisements from Scotland.

Remembrances to his little ones. Carlisle rent without Temple Bar, 2 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

2 March. **282.** Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 146. B. M. Last Friday the auditor Simoneta propounded in the Consistory the whole process and *remissorias* very clearly and briefly. Cardinal Farnese has acted like a servant of God and your majesty. Though the justness of the Queen's case is well known, I fear that doubts will be proposed about the process and cause delay. I have therefore asked the Pope that the first point to be discussed may be the fact that this marriage was never forbidden by natural or divine law, because when this is decided, even though the first marriage was consummated, there will be no difficulty in the whole cause nor need of witnesses or *remissorias*. I hope the cause will not be prolonged until the Queen has finished her martyrdom. Previous delays have been the cause of the loss of England. Rome, 2 March 1534.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

3 March. **283.** William Waytte to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Recommendations from his wife and his cousin Leoner. Is glad to hear of her ladyship's speed in her matter of Claryngdon. Would be glad to hear of her return. Was so bold as to write to the prior of Schelbred for a little black brache in her name and Lord Lisle's. She was not delivered on his first bill, so he sent Rauffe Riggisby with another letter in lord Lisle's name to the prior, who had sent the brache to master Dawtre, who was very loath to part with her. Asks her to tell lord Lisle of these letters in his name. Wymeryng, 3 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

4 March. **284.** Robert Kokett to Cromwell.

R. O. My reason for writing to you of the house and hospital of St. Antony's, London, is because the King is the founder, and it is appropriated to the college of Windsor. If you would take for me the whole province of York, that I might have "in latyng" the devotion and brotherhood belonging to God and St. Antony there, and have authority from the King and you to receive the said devotion, I will be bound as you shall think proper to pay the

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284. Robert Kokett to Cromwell—*cont.*

house their rent yearly as custom hath been, which is 98*l. per annum.* And besides the yearly rent, I will give you 20*l.* yearly as long as the privilege is valid. He that receives the rent now is a grocer of London residing at the sign of the Harp at Bucklersbury, named Mylner. He was executor to Laurence Egyllesfeld, clerk of the check to the King's guard and farmer of the said privilege as long as he lived. You may take this at your pleasure. Bolton Percye, near York, 4 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

4 March. R. O. **285.** The Mayor and Eschevins of Gravelinghes to [Lord Lisle].

Complain that certain persons of Oye, and especially Clais Choquel, persist in pasturing their beasts on certain pastures and "hems" between the old and new rivers, which the corporation of Gravelinghes has rented from the town of St. Omer. Have determined to arrest the beasts of the said Clais, if the offence is repeated, and request lord Lisle to order his subjects not to trespass on this land.

In the year 1363, by the treaty between Edward III. and king John of France, who was then a prisoner, the territory of Calais, Guisnes, Mark and Oye, as far as the river, was assigned to the king of England. Sixty or eighty years afterwards the old river was repaired and dug within the country of Flanders, so that the said pastures are entirely in the jurisdiction of the Emperor. Request him to prevent his subjects from interfering with their property. Gravelinghes, 4 March 1533.

Fr., copy, pp. 3.

4 March. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 148. B. M. **286.** Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

I hear from the cardinals Campegio and Cesarino that the Consistory decided last year that this marriage was not prohibited by divine law. Simoneta tells me that several persons informed the king of England of this decision of the Consistory and Rota, and that therefore the sentence must be given against him; which was the reason of his refusing the proposal made at Marseilles that the case should be remitted to Cambray or elsewhere.

The bishop of Paris and the French ambassador are working for the king of England, and the cardinals, who wish to please the king of France, create delays, as they cannot avoid giving sentence in the Queen's favor.

Today they proposed certain doubts in the Consistory, among which was that this marriage is not prohibited by divine law. Concerning these doubts they wish the information to be finished by the Sunday called Domingo de Laçaro (*que se haga y acabe la informacion de aqui al Domingo de Laçaro*).*

If the sentence is given this Lent I shall thank God and not complain of the delay. Rome, 4 March 1534.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

287. More to Cromwell.

Arundel MS. 152, f. 296. B. M. Burnet, v. 431. Thanks him for his goodness in accepting his rude long letter, and for telling [his son] Roper that he wished to hear from More about his communications with the lewd nun of Canterbury. It is about eight or nine years since he heard of the huswife first, "at which the bishop of Canterbury th[at] was, God assoyle his soul, sent" † to the King a roll with

* *Le Lazare* is the *Friday* of the fourth week in Lent, according to the *Art de Vérifier les Dates.*

† The MS. reads "I sent," but the "I" appears to be superfluous.

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certain words spoken in her trances. The King gave More the roll, asking him what he thought about it. Told him there was nothing in it that he could at all regard or esteem, for except that some was in rhyme, and that full rude, there was nothing that a right simple woman might not speak of her own wit; but that as it was reported that a miracle was showed upon her, he durst not be bold in judging the matter. Thought that the King esteemed the matter as light as it afterward proved lewd. From that time till Christmas twelvemonth, though there was much talk of her and of her holiness, never heard talk of any revelation or miracle, except that he heard that in the Cardinal's days she had been both with him and the King, but he never heard what she said to either.

"Now as I was about to tell you, about Christmas was twelvemonth [Father] Resbye, Friar Observant, then of Canterbury, lodged one [night at mine] house, where after supper, a little before he went to his [chamber, he fell] in communication with me of the Nun, giving her [high commendation of] holiness, and that it was wonderful to see and understand the works that God wrought in her." Answered that he was glad to hear it. Resby then told him that she had been with the Legate during his life, and with the King too, and that she had told the Legate a revelation about three swords, which God had put into his hand, and that if he did not order them well, God would lay it sore to his charge. The first sword was the ordering of the spiritualty under the Pope as legate, the second the rule over the temporalty as chancellor, and the third was the meddling he was put in trust with by the King concerning his marriage. Refused to hear any revelation of the King's matters, doubting not that God would direct him so that the affair should end for his honor and the surety of the realm. At these words he said that God had specially commanded her to pray for the King, and spoke of the Cardinal's soul being saved by her mediations, and without saying more, went to his chamber. Never talked more with him about such matters, nor saw him after his departing on the morrow, till he saw him at Paul's Cross. About Shrovetide, father Riche, Friar Observant of Richmond, came to More a little before supper, and during conversation, asked him if Resby had told him anything about the holy nun of Kent. Said he had, and that he was glad to hear of her virtue. Riche said he would not tell him again what he already knew, but God had wrought many great graces in her and in other folk by her, which he would gladly tell him of, and asked whether Reseby had told him of her visit to the Cardinal and the three swords. "Yea, verily, quoth I. Did he tell you, quoth he, of the [revela]cions that she had concerning the King's grace? Nay, for sooth, quoth I, n[or if he wou]ld have done, I would not have given him the hearing, no[r] verily no more I would in deed, for sith she hath been with the King's gra[ce her]self and told him, methought it a thing needless to tell the matter to me [or to] any man else. When he saw that More would not hear her revelations concerning the King, he talked a little of her ver[tue], and let her revelations alone. Asked him to stay to supper, but he would not, and went to London. After that saw him twice, once in [his] own house, and another time in his own garden at the Friars. Talked not of any revelations touching the King, but other mean folk, of which things some were [very strange], and some very childish. Though he said he had seen her [in] her trance in great pains, and that he had taken great spiritual comfort in her communications, he never said [she] had told him those tales herself. If he had, would have liked him and her the worse for the tale of Mary Magdalen and the tale of the host, with which she said she was houseled at the King's mass at Calais. Does not remember whether he heard it then or since s[he] was in hold, but thought it too marvellous to be true, and very likely that she had told some man her dream, who told it out for a revelation. Doubted little that some of these tales were un[true], but never having heard them reported

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287. More to Cromwell—*cont.*

as from her own mouth, many of them might be untrue,* and she a very virtuous [woman] too, as some lies are peradventure written of some that be saints in Heaven, and yet many miracles indeed done by them for all that. After this, being upon a day at [Sion], while talking with divers of the fathers at the grate, they told him she h[ad been] with them, and mentioned divers things which they misliked in her, wishing that More had spoken with her. Hearing that she was there again, "I came thi[ther to see] her and to speak with her myself; at which communication had in a little chap[el there] were none present but we two. In the beginning whereof I showed that my com[ing] to her was not of any curious mind anything to know of such things [as folk talked] that it pleased God to reveal and show unto her, but for the grea[t virtue that I had heard] so many years every day more and more spoken [and reported of her. I therefore] had a great mind to see her and be acquainted [with her, that she might have somewhat] the more occasion to remember me to God in her devotion and prayers." To this she gave a very good virtuous answer, that as God did far better by her than such a poor wretch was worthy, she feared that many people spoke more favorably of her than was the truth, and that she had heard such things about More, that already she prayed for him. Thanked her, and told her that one Ellyn, a maid dwelling at Totnam, of whose trances and revelations there had been much talking, had told him she had been with her, and she had said that her revelations were but illusions of the Devil, and advised her to cast them out of her mind; and that she had found these words true, for ever since she had been less visited by them. She disclaimed any praise for this, but said God had wrought meekness in the maid's soul, who had taken her warning so well, and not grudged to hear her spirit and her visions reproved. Liked her better for this answer than for many things he heard reported of her. She said afterwards that folk who are visited with such visions have great need to prove of what spirit they come, and that lately the Devil in the likeness of a bird was flickering about her chamber, and suffered himself to be caught, and then suddenly changed into such a strange ugly-fashioned bird that they were all afraid, and threw it out of the window.

Had no talk with her about the King or any other great person, and indeed only of herself and himself. On going away gave her a double ducat and asked her to pray for him and his. Never spoke to her again, but had a great good opinion of her. Afterwards because I heard that many right worshipful folks, both men and women, had much communication with her, "(and many folks are by nature inquisitive and curious whereby they fall sometimes into such talking as b[etter it were to] forbear, of which thing I nothing thought while I talked with her of [charity,) there]fore I wrote her a letter thereof," of which a copy follows, dated [Chelsea], Tuesday, dissuading her from talking about matters of princes or of the realm, instancing the duke of Buckingham and the monk with whom he talked.

For this letter she told More's servant she heartily thanked him.

Soon after the proctor of the Charterhouse at Shene, and one brother William, came to his house and talked of the Nun, and of the great joy they had in her virtue, but they said nothing about her revelations. Another time brother William told him a long tale about her being at the house of a knight in Kent, who was tempted to destroy himself. Another day at Sion some of the fathers asked him how he liked the Nun. Answered that he liked her very well in her talking, but she was never the nearer tried by that; he would think her good if she seemed so, till she was proved nought.

* "True," MS.

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This is indeed his manner unless he is set to examine the truth upon likelihood of some cloaked evil. In that case, though he did not suspect the person himself, would find out the truth as far as he could, as Cromwell has done very prudently in this matter. Thinks Cromwell has done a very meritorious deed in bringing to light such detestable hypocrisy, so that others may take warning and be afraid to set forth their own devilish dissembled falsehood under the color of the wonderful work of God. Verily this woman so handled herself with the help of the evil spirit that inspired her, that after her confession at Paul's Cross, when More sent his servant to tell the proctor of the Charterhouse that she was undoubtedly proved a false deceiving hypocrite, the good man had so good an opinion of her that he could scarcely believe it. Many other good men thought her good till she was proved nought. Advised father Riche that in the strange things concerning folk who had come to [her], to whom she had told the causes of their coming ere them[selves spake] thereof, and the good fruit that many said they had received from her prayers, he and others should cause the things to be examined by the ordinaries, that it might be known whether they were true, and that there were no lies * intermingled, or else the lies * might [take] awaye the credence of what was true.

When Rich repeated the tale of Mary Magdalen, said he thought the Nun to be a virtuous woman, and that God might perhaps work some good and great t[hing] by her, but these strange tales were no part of the creed, and he therefore advised him not to wed himself to the credence of them so as to report them as true, lest they were afterwards proved false and the estimation of his preaching diminished. For this advice Rich thanked him. Does not know how he used it.

This is all that he can remember doing or saying in this matter. If any one reports else of him, and no one can speak truly of his breach of truth or duty to the King, will answer as it becomes a poor true man to do. Has neither done, said nor thought evil in this matter, but has only been glad and rejoiced of those who were reputed for good.

Intends so to bear himself in every man's company that neither good nor bad, neither m[onk, friar nor] nun, nor other man or woman, shall make him digress from his faith to God and his prince. Begs Cromwell as he finds him true to continue his goodwill to him.

Apologises for not writing in his own hand. Is obliged to leave off writing for a while in consequence of his disease, which it is thought comes from stooping and leaning on his breast as he writes.

Later copy, mutilated, pp. 8.

5 March. **288.** Sir Thos. More to Henry VIII.

R. O. Ellis, 1 Ser. II. 47.

Reminds the King that, when he allowed him to resign the Chancellorship, he said that in any suit which concerned his honor or profit he would find the King his good and gracious lord. Has resigned both the possession and desire of worldly honor in resigning his office, and he was never very greedy of worldly profit. His suit now to the King is that he will somewhat tender his poor honesty, and not allow sinister information to move him to distrust his truth and devotion any more than he gives cause. In this matter of the wicked woman of Canterbury, has declared the truth to Cromwell by writing, and believes that he has shown it to the King. Does not know whether any other man may move any suspicion about his dealing, but to himself no part of his demeanor can seem evil; the clearness of his conscience knows that in all the matter his mind and intent is so good. It does not become him to argue with the King, but he beseeches him to weigh

* Misprinted " letters " in Burnet.

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288. Sir Thos. More to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

the matter, and if he considers that, notwithstanding the King's manifold goodness, he is a wretch of such monstrous ingratitude that he could with any person digress from his bounden duty of allegiance, then he desires no further favor than the loss of all that he may lose, goods, lands, liberty and life; whereof the keeping could never do him a pennyworth of pleasure, but his only comfort would be that after his short life and the King's long, he would meet his Grace and be merry again with him in heaven, where, among other pleasures, this would be one, that the King would surely see there that, however he takes him, he is and ever has been his true bedesman, however it may be the King's pleasure to do by him. If, on the other hand, the King perceives that he has only acted as may stand with his bounden duty of faithfulness, then he begs the King, by the knowledge of his persuasion in that behalf, to relieve the torment of his present heaviness by reason of his dread and fear, hearing of the grievous bill put by the King's counsel into parliament against him. Begs him also not to suffer any man hereafter to take occasion to slander him by means of such a bill. Chelchith, 5 March.

Hol., pp. 6.

Cleop. E. vi. 182. B. M.

2. Another copy also in More's hand, with a few verbal differences. *Pp.* 3.

5 March. **289.** More to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. vi. 149. B. M. Eng. Works, 1,424. Strype's Eccl. Mem. 1. Pt. ii. No. 48.

Thanks him for his charitable labor in his behalf with the King, of which he has heard from his son Roper. Would gladly endure the loss of goods, lands, liberty, or even life, for the pleasure of God or of his prince, but, as he told Cromwell by word of mouth, it thoroughly pierces his heart that the King should think that in his communication with the Nun or the friars, or in his letter to the Nun, he had any mind that could not stand with the duty of a loving subject, or that he had acted from obstinacy in anything he said or did concerning the King's marriage or the primacy of the Pope. Wishes the King knew his dealing and saw his mind as perfectly as he does himself. As to his dealings with the Nun, which he has plainly declared in his former letter, thought no harm, and even purposed good, and most in that thing of which the King has most suspicion, that is, in his letter to her. As he has declared in writing the truth of his deed, and is ready to declare on oath the truth of his intention, can devise nothing further to be done but to beseech God to put in the King's mind to take it as God knows it. Touching the second point, the King's marriage, will plainly declare his demeanor so that Cromwell may have the better conscience to make suit for him. On coming home from beyond sea, where he had been on the King's business, went to the King at Hampton Court. While walking in the gallery, the King suddenly spoke of his great matter, saying that it was now perceived that his marriage was not only against the positive laws of the Church and the written law of God, but so contrary to the law of nature that it could not be dispensed with. Before going abroad had heard things said against the bull of dispensation, concerning the words of Leviticus and Deuteronomy proving the prohibition to be *de jure Divino*, but thought the point was that the bull was not sufficient, and that the counsel on the other side had produced a brief to supply the defect, but that the truth of the brief was suspected by the King's counsel. Either never knew or does not remember what was finally found on that point. Tells this that Cromwell may know that the first time he ever heard it moved that the marriage was against the law of nature, was when the King showed it him himself, laid the Bible open before him, and read him the words that moved him and other

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erudite persons so to think, and asked him what he thought about it. Not presuming to suppose that the King took the point for the more proved or unproved, told him what he thought. The King accepting benignly his unadvised answer, commanded him to speak with Mr. Foxe, now almoner, and read with him a book that was making. After reading it and declaring his opinion, the King assembled at Hampton Court a number of learned men, among whom there were divers opinions, but he never heard but that they agreed upon a certain form in which the book should be made. It was afterwards read at York Place in the Cardinal's chamber in the presence of divers bishops and learned men. They all thought it contained good and reasonable causes which might well move the King to conceive a scruple against his marriage, and that he did well to have his doubt decided by judgment of the Church.

Never meddled with the suit while the Legates sat, being little skilled in spiritual law. While they were sitting, was sent by the King with the bishop of London, now of Durham, to Cambray to conclude the peace with the Emperor and French king. On his return was made Chancellor. The King soon after again desired him to consider his great matter, and if it happened that he were persuaded, he would gladly use him among his other counsellers in the matter. Nevertheless, he declared he did not wish More to do or say anything but as his conscience served him, and that he should first look to God, and after God to him. These words were also the first lesson the King gave him on coming to his service. Wished, in addition to what he could find for himself, to have some conference with such of his counsel as had labored most in the matter, and the King assigned the archbishops of Canterbury and York, Dr. Foxe and Dr. Nycolas, the Italian friar. Not only sought and read as far as his learning would serve him, and considered what other men had written about it, but also had diligent conference with the said councillors. Has no doubt that they will report that they never found him obstinate, but as toward and conformable as reason could require in a disputable matter. When the King was informed by them and by More himself of his poor opinion in the matter, in which he would have been more glad than of any worldly commodities to have served him, his Highness took in gree his good mind, and only used in prosecuting the matter those whose consciences were persuaded, while those who thought otherwise he used in other business, being never the less gracious lord to every man, and never willing to put any man in ruffle or trouble for his conscience.

Never did anything more therein, nor wrote anything to the impairing of the King's part, nor any man else by his procurement. Settled his mind in quiet to serve the King in other things, and would not look at nor let lie by him any book on the other side, though afterward he gladly read divers books on the King's part. Never read Mr. Abell's book nor the other books which he heard were written in Latin beyond the sea, and never gave ear to the Pope's proceedings.

Moreover, found in his study a book that he had borrowed from the bishop of Bath which he wrote when the Legates sat, and which had been negligently cast aside. Told the Bishop of it. He said he had discharged his mind of the matter, and had burned his own copy and asked More to burn his, which he did. If he were to rehearse the way in which he used himself, it would appear that he never had any demeanor against the King's marriage to give the King any occasion of displeasure. It would not become him to take upon himself the decision of such a weighty matter, nor boldly to affirm anything about it, as divers points passed his learning. "So am I he that among other his Grace's faithful subjects, his Highness being in

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289. More to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

possession of his marriage* and this noble woman really anointed queen, neither murmur at it nor dispute upon it, nor never did nor will, but without any other manner meddling of the matter among his other faithful subjects, faithfully pray to God for his Grace and hers both long to live and well, and their noble issue too, in such wise as may be to the pleasure of God, honor and surety to themselves, rest, peace, wealth and profit unto this noble realm."*

Touching the third point, the primacy of the Pope, meddled nothing in the matter. It is true that when Cromwell asked him what he thought of the matter, he was for some time not of the mind that the primacy of that See was begun by the institution of God until he read what the King had written in his book against Luther. On first reading this, moved the King either to leave out that point or touch it more slenderly, for doubt of what might after happen between his Highness and some Pope. The King answered that he would in no wise minish anything of that matter, of which thing he showed More a secret cause, of which he had never heard before. After reading the King's book and other things for these ten† years or more, found all the holy doctors from St. Ignatius to the present time, both Latins and Greeks, so agreeing in that point, and the general councils so confirming it, that he never read or heard anything on the other side of so much effect as to make him doubt that his conscience would be in great peril if he took the other side and denied the primacy to be provided by God. Cannot perceive any good that would come from the denial, for the primacy is at least instituted by the "corpes" of Christendom for an urgent cause, avoiding schisms, and corroborate by continual successions for more than 1,000 years, for there are almost 1,000 years passed since the time of S. Gregory.

As all Christendom is one "corpes," cannot perceive how any member thereof may, without the common assent of the body, depart from the common head. If this is so, does not see the advantage of debating in a general council whether the primacy is instituted immediately by God or ordained by the Church. Never could perceive but that general councils are to be believed in the declaration of the truth, and that their authority ought to be taken as undoubted; otherwise there would be no certainty in anything, and by every man's "affectionate" reason everything would be brought from day to day into perpetual ruffle and confusion, from which the spirit of God, by general councils, keeps and will keep the "corpes" of his Catholic Church.

As the King, as appears by the book of his honourable Council, has appealed from the Pope to a general council, in which he prays God to send the King comfortable speed, thinks it would be no furtherance to his Grace's cause if by making laws or putting forth books he seemed to derogate from or deny not only the primacy of the See Apostolic, but also the authority of the general councils, which, he verily trusts, the King does not intend. It may well happen that in the next general council this Pope may be deposed and another substituted, with whom the King may be very well content. Has never considered the Pope above the general council, nor greatly advanced his authority in any of his books put forth among the King's subjects in the vulgar tongue. A man may peradventure find that he speaks of him as primate after the common manner of all Christian realms, but he does not reason about it or prove it. In his book against

* In the printed copy the passage between the asterisks runs thus, "will most heartily pray for the prosperous estate of his Grace long to continue to the pleasure of God."

† vij. in More's Works.

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the Maskar, wrote not five lines,† and that only of St. Peter himself, from whom many take not the primacy even of those who do not grant it to his successors. That book was published before any of the books of the Council were printed or spoken of. Had written thereof at length in his Confutation before, and collected all that he could find, at a time when he little expected any breach between the King and the Pope. Afterwards, seeing that there was likely to be some displeasure between them, suppressed it utterly, and put nothing of the kind in his book, but published the remnant. This shows that he never intended to meddle in the matter against the King's gracious pleasure, whatever his own opinion was.

Has thus troubled Cromwell with a long process of these matters, with which he could not have encumbered the King. Begs him to inform the King of his true faithful mind, and that in the matter of that wicked woman, or in anything else, there was not, on his part, any other mind than good. There never was nor ever shall be any further fault found in him, than that he cannot in everything think the same way that other men of more wisdom and deeper learning do, nor can find in his heart otherwise to say than as his own conscience gives him. This condition, in anything that might touch the King's pleasure, has never grown of any obstinate mind or misaffectioned appetite, but of a timorous conscience, rising perhaps for lack of better perceiving, and yet not without tender respect to his duty to the King, whose favor he so much esteems that he would forego anything in the world, except his soul, rather than abide from him one heavy displeasant look. Chelchithe, 5 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 19. *Endd.*

Harl. MS. 283, f. 120 b. B. M. 2. A later copy, *pp.* 7.

290. Sir Thomas More.

R. O. Depositions.

" . . . And another time to bring her certain . . . . . was twice, once at Chelsey and another [time at the Black]friers, to have spoken with the said Mo[re, but he would] not speak with her at nother of both [tymes, but sent] at the one time by Mrs. Roper, and the other [by Herne?] himself, who charged this examinate that s[he] . . . . . to speak with her, saying that nother s[he] . . . . . [nor] none of his household should speak with [her].

Also about Allhaloutyde last, as she re[members], as this examinate brought the said Herne‡ to his bed at . . . . . [the] said Herne said to this examinate that he had . . . . . [t]rust to p . . . . . [h]ys mind unto . . . . . [I]tem what is . . . . . mind that ye . . . . . othe * * * * * * * should find him there at Chelsey, at the Blackfriars [or] at Westminster. And he promised he would rid him or it [w]ere long after, and asked this examinate whether she had any [m]oney to give him in hand. And she said, Nay; but as [s]one as he had done the deed he should have all the sum [a]foresaid together. And this communication this examinate reported [th]at night to her master Guyles Herne, which said if the [sa]id person would do that deed, that he would give him the [sai]d sum of money. And within three or four days after this examinate came to the said priest and again to know of [him] what he had [done] in the said matter. And he said [th]at his mind [was] altered, and wol[d] not meddle no [more in] that matter * * * * *

† "times," in printed copy.

‡ Corrected from "him."

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290. Sir Thomas More—*cont.*

I have heard him say as much as you. And being asked what words she heard More [speak of the] King, she saith that afore Midsummer last s[he heard the] said More in the parlour a[t S]hackellwell mumble [cert]en [words] touching the King, and that his Grace kept . . . . . might here speak of hoores, and saith h . . . . . in his hand that he look upon; and she . . . . . balett. And as this examinate came by [she bad him be]ware what he said. And he said t[ruly thou] art a good wench, if women's word . . . . . had been long ago.

"And this is all . . . . . lle heard . . . . . ." *Signed:* . . de . . . .

Pp. 3, *mutilated.*

5 March. **291.** Sir Anthony Wyndesore to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has received her letter dated Calais, 7 Feb. Was not in London this term soliciting lord Lisle's business, as she supposed, but if need had been Mr. Marven and his cousin Edmund Wyndesore would have sent for him. Would be sorry to put lord Lisle to more charge than needeth.

As for Mr. Seymour, Mr. Marven sent word before that he offered to pay lord Lisle 80*l.* yearly, taking 60*l.* as his own; but now he offers 120*l.* She may perceive that this ruffling has done no hurt. My lord's counsel heard not about Kingston Lisle this term. Plain answer was given in Michaelmas term that lord Lisle would not part with possession unless he might be in as good state again with all casualties as before. Supposes they stay upon this. They were very hot upon it in Michaelmas term. Advises lord Lisle to keep them at this point, and then he will lose nothing by their possession.

Will pay the 10*l.* to my lord of Chichester at Lady Day if there is enough from the revenues after the charges have been deducted. Shorttysden, 5 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

6 March. **292.** Bishopric of Ely.

See Grants in March, No. 8.

6 March. **293.** [Lisle] to Cromwell.

R. O. Enclosed is a copy of the King's letter, which is needful to be written for certain causes, and a copy of a letter from the mayor and skepins of Graveling claiming certain pastures and hemps, which have been English since Edward III.'s days, without any interruption. I think Sir John Daunce could find some ancient precedent, in the Tower or elsewhere, which would be good evidence for it. They write daily for an answer, which I cannot give till I know the King's pleasure. I sent the King instructions about it by Mr. Rokewood.

I pray you to continue your good mind to this poor town, and especially for victualling it. Remember that commission must be given to Mr. Vice-treasurer to "leve" money for building and repairing according to the King's book, as will appear by the bill of parcels sent by Mr. Surveyor. Calais, 6 March.

Corrected draft, p. 1. *Add.:* Privy Council and master of the Jewel-house.

6 March. **294.** Robert Cokett to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs to know whether he shall gather the farm of the prebend of Whitwange. Wishes to farm it himself. Will give him 40*l.* for his labor;

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and if he cannot obtain the whole, would like one parcel of it, called Kyrkeby, which he had before it was annexed to the college. Let it to a tenant, who wishes now to get it for himself. Boltonpircy, 6 March 25 Hen. VIII.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

295. ROBERT COKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has sent by his servant the farm of Wheytwange, amounting to 63*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, besides the bills of allowance. Desires him to remember to get the old farm, and he shall have either 40*l.* at the writer's first entry, or 20 nobles a year. Has delivered his letter to the abbot of St. Mary's abbey; but he has handled the Prior so ill "as no man would do unto such a man if ye knew him." He had discharged him of the priorship of St. Bee's before your letter was delivered, and as he had no grounds for making him a cloister monk, gave him the priory of St. Martin's,* "to stop him withall;" but as soon as he saw Cromwell's letter "he was discharged thereof, and maketh him a cloister monk with the worst, which grieveth me sore, seeing I have no mo kinsmen alive, being priest, but him." Begs him to get the King's special letter that he be restored to the priory of St. Bees. I will give you 20 marks and the King 40*l.* as soon as he is made sure thereof. If the Abbot accuse him of extortion or anything, he reports him to the gentlemen of the country. The Abbot has suborned one of the brethren, a false harlot, to cause divers froward fellows to say I made them pay more than they should, which I can disprove before the Council. It is not true, as the Abbot alleges, that his brethren were dissatisfied with "him"; but the Abbot sent thither the prior of the monastery and Bachyller Aldmar (?) "of visitation," who could lay nothing to his charge.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

7 March. **296.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. When the King's "amye" went lately to visit her daughter, she urgently solicited the Princess to visit her and honor her as queen, saying that it would be a means of reconciliation with the King, and she herself (*ladite amitie*) would intercede with him for her, and she should be as well or better treated than ever. The Princess replied that she knew no queen in England except her mother, and if the said "amye" (whom she called madame Anne de Bolans) would do her that favor with her father she would be much obliged. The Lady repeated her remonstrances and offers, and in the end threatened her, but could not move the Princess. The other was very indignant, and intended to bring down the pride of this unbridled Spanish blood, as she said. She will do the worst she can.

Before I spoke to the King about the Queen's affair, one chamber of Parliament had declared that as the divorce had been pronounced by the archbp. of Canterbury, and the Queen therefore deprived of her title, she could neither enjoy the name of queen nor the goods given her on her marriage. The subject had already been proposed two or three times in the other chamber, and since I spoke to the King was pressed more eagerly, and has now passed without much opposition. One cannot be surprised at this, for to oppose it would be directly to oppose the second marriage, a greater crime now than heresy. The proctors of certain cities, such as London and others, represented that as they were pledges for the observance of the promises contained in the marriage treaty, their citizens might be badly treated in your majesty's countries, and they were told that the obligation had been abolished, with your majesty's consent, by an alteration of the treaties.

* St. Martin's priory, by Richmond.

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296. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

In order to incline the Parliament to his will, the King exhibited a roll of lands which he wished to give the Queen in exchange for the others, and which were worth 3,000 cr. a year more. I wonder he was not much more liberal, for he may be sure that the Queen would rather beg than accept anything as dowager, even if they gave her three kingdoms of England.

Some who have not dared expressly to oppose the Queen's affair oppose as much as they can the proposals against the Pope, considering that the said affair depends upon his authority; but I believe the King will obtain his wishes in the end. There are also many of the party against the Queen who are displeased that the King wishes to renounce his obedience to the Roman Church, as the duke of Norfolk, who said to the French ambassador that neither he nor his friends would consent to it. This came to the King's ears, who has been making inquiry about it. The Duke has been in trouble, and I suppose this is the reason of his dislike to be at Court.

The secretary of Lubeck did not stop long here. The King gave him 100 ducats, or angelots, and a guide to return in all possible haste, perhaps to prevent the conclusion of the diet at Hamburg for a settlement between Holland and Lubeck. The Secretary came by Holland and Flanders, and thinks to return the same way. He has kept his departure as secret as possible, but I have sent word of it to Flanders. He is a native of Westphalia (*Vuesfalle*), and a nobleman. Formerly he had benefices, and I am told the cause of his retreat to Lubeck was Lutheranism (*Lutererie*). I have tried to find out the cause of his coming through the men of the Steelyard (*Scilliart*), but no one knows anything. The Steelyard complain of the people of Lubeck writing to the King without telling them, which has never been done by any of the allied towns.

Cromwell sent yesterday to tell me of the arrangement he had made about certain Spanish sailors, who, without his favor, would certainly have been badly treated; and told me also that the people of Lubeck made a difficulty about restoring goods which their ships had taken from Spaniards last summer, as the Secretary reported; but the King said and wrote that he did not intend the wrongs of his own subjects to be redressed before those of the Spaniards. I think the King would rather do the contrary, so as to make the enmity of the Lubeckers more irreconcileable.

I have not been able to find the purpose of the Venetian ambassador's frequenting the Court, unless it was to inform the King of the news from Constantinople of the preparation of the Turkish fleet and the journey of Hybrain Bassa into Asia, and to present to Norfolk, Wiltshire and his son, Cromwell, and the treasurer Fitzwilliam, certain rich brigandines made of scales, which the Signory sent them at the instance of the said ambassador, who was probably asked by some of these persons. The French ambassador is sueing for licence to go to the King, his master, or else the king of England wishes to send him, as he finds that he succeeds better by so doing than when he sends his own ambassadors. Every day new books come out against the Pope, the most execrable and foolish possible. They contain nothing but insult and blasphemy against the authority of the Pope and the Holy See. I send some of them to Grandvelle. Threats are uttered of driving the Pope out of Rome; and Cromwell lately advised a friend of his to remove any property he had in Rome soon, for they would destroy the city.

The King, seeing that the bishop of Norwich's nest of crowns could not be found, and that he was wrongly condemned, has caused him to be set free on giving the King 30,000 cr. as a free gift. The holy bishop of Rochester has been sent for. He is in great danger, as he has spoken several times to the Nun of whom I wrote. More, the late Chancellor, has been examined by the Chancellor and Cromwell, for a letter which he wrote to the Nun, which

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could not have been more prudent, as he exhorted her to attend to devotion and not meddle in the affairs of princes. As the King did not find, as it seems he hoped, an occasion for doing him more harm, he has taken away his salary. The persecution of these men is only because of their having taken the Queen's part.

The delay of the Scotch ambassador troubles the King much. He had prepared for him the house lately occupied by the grand master of France, and supplied it with wine and other provisions, which is not usually done for any other ambassadors. Morette is expected from France in a few days. London, 7 March 153[4].

Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

7 March. R. O. **297.** R. SACHEVERELL to CROMWELL.

"Right worshipful cousin." Whereas the abbot of Croxton* died yesterday, and the house is of lord Berkeley's foundation, obtain from him a free election, and write a good letter for my friend. Hatfeld, 7 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

7 March. R. O. **298.** CHESTER HERALD (formerly MONT ORGUEIL) to CROMWELL.

On Saturday, 7 March 25 Hen. VIII., I was with Dr. Claybroke at Thorgurton abbey, Notts, where Sir Will. Draglay, prebendary of Southwell, took hold of a gold scutcheon on my breast, and asked me what it was. I said, "It is the King's arms."—"Marry," said he, "I love it the worse."—"Sir," said I, "Wot ye what you say?"—"By God's Passion," said he, "I love him not, for he taketh our goods from us, and maketh us to go to the plough. I have been at the plough this day myself."—"Sir," said I, "Ye need not for no necessity, for ye have enough if ye can be content; but I fear that ye will rather payr (*impair*) than mend, so much have you said now. The King's grace covets no man's goods wrongfully."—"God's Passion," said he, "I think no harm. God save the King."—"Marry, amen," said I, "But whatsoever you think, your saying is naught."—"I pray you, master Chester," said he, "Be content, for if ye report me I will say that I never said it."—"Sir," said I, "that will not serve you, for I am one of the King's heralds; wherefore I must needs report all such things as is contrary to his honor." Whether he were overcome with drink or no, I cannot tell; but the bearer, Dr. Claybroke, will inform you of his quality. I have been servant to king Henry VII. and the present King 30 years and more, and never till now heard any of their subjects rail upon them, except one in the late King's days. I took one that railed against his Grace in Cheapside, London, and delivered him to Digby, lieutenant of the Tower, the day that Perkin Warbeck was "raynyd" upon a scaffold in Cheapside, but for all that he was let go in a fortnight, and when he met me he was like to have slain me. And so it will be now if the King is not good to me. I have paid large money for writing, as I cannot see little things without spectacles, nor with them, "but this my own hand binds me to be always ready."

Hol., p. 1, *long sheet. Add.*

7 March. Add. MS. 28,586, f.152. B. M. **299.** STEPHEN GABRIEL MERINUS, Cardinal of Jahen, to CHARLES V.

Has received the Emperor's letter of Jan. 18, with an account of his entry into Castile.

The English case is going on well, and it is thought the end will soon be seen, especially after the relation of the auditor Simonetta. Advises the Emperor to thank him.

* Elias Attercliff.

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299. Stephen Gabriel Merinus, Cardinal of Jahen, to Charles V.—*cont.*

The Pope has removed the Datary* from his office and given it to Juan Vincle, the Emperor's servant.

Writes to the comendador of Leon about the death of Naupulion Orsini and other things. Rome, 7 March 1534.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

[March.] **300.** [Cardinal of Jahen to Charles V.]

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 150. B. M.

Has received no letter from the Emperor but one of 18 Jan.

In the English cause fears that the Pope will find means to delay the publication of the sentence, as he wishes to know the Emperor's intention as to executing it. Told him the Emperor could not publish his intention until the sentence had been given, for if the dispensation for the Queen's marriage was not valid, he could not justly support her quarrel against the kings of England and France; if, however, it was valid, he would be obliged, both as Emperor and as private Catholic, to favor the Apostolic commands; the Pope could not expect to know more, for the Emperor was never slothful in anything that touched his honor or that of the Holy See. Advises the Emperor not to send an answer that will be taken as an excuse for not deciding the cause, and suggests that he should ask the Pope to give the sentence with all speed, assuring him that he will do what seems good to his Holiness and is suitable to carry it into effect.

As to the embassy of the bishop of Paris, thinks that the French are trying to make use of the English cause to draw the Emperor into a new treaty, rather than wishing to help the king of England, because the Bishop and his colleague have abstained from saying that there was perfect intelligence between the French king and the Emperor. They are also trying to gain the Venetians, who retain their good-will to the Emperor. Advises him, however, to entertain them with letters and envoys.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

8 March. **301.** John [Bourchier], Abbot of Leicester, to Cromwell.

R. O.

I am ready, as I always have been, to do you service. Until I am better able to reward you I will accomplish my promises concerning the 100*l.* and the farm of Ynguersby which you required of me for your nephew, Mr. Richard, with as much speed as a stranger in a strange country may. I send you by the bearer, Thos. Palley, the obligation for the King's money, to be paid at such times as you have appointed. It was drawn by your clerk, Mr. Body. 8 March.

I trust to find the convent tractable.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Privy Councillor. *Sealed.*

8 March. **302.** Ric. Lyst to Cromwell.

R. O.

When last in London I made some great suit to obtain some of my old debts, but I am not likely to obtain them, except through your help. Will. Durdant, grocer of London, owes me 7[*l.*] sterling, and as he was not able to pay me, referred me to John Browghyng of Worcester, in part payment of 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* owed him by the said John; but he would not pay me, saying that by reason he had been a burgess of the Parliament so long, he was worse by that occasion 40*l.*; but I think he is better off by that employment, and has his costs in time of Parliament as well as others. I left my bill for the 7*l.* with master Ric. Cromwell, who promised to do the best for

* The Datary who preceded John Winkel in office is said to have been Ascanio Parisani di Tolentino, bishop of Rimini. *See* Morone.

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me, for which I promised him 40*s*. If you will speak to Browghynge you will obtain my 7*l*. The letter you wrote to master Creyford for a poor fellowship of Clare Hall was delivered; but as yet I have had no answer. Two rooms are vacant, and I would gladly have one. Creyford, our master, is now in London, and a suitor to you; I beseech you put him in remembrance of me. Cambridge, 8 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

8 March. R. O. **303.** JOHN RUDD to the ELECT OF CHESTER.

Appeals to his benignity to get him liberated from prison. The fault of which he is accused is that in a sermon at Paul's Cross, alluding to those impostors who have been condemned, he said their wickedness had merited even greater punishment; nevertheless, that what was imputed to them upon published confessions, in violation of the sacrament of penance and confessions, was altogether a calumny; and that he was assured by persons worthy of credit that they were not convicted of that matter before the King's Council; further that this was evident, because no mention was made of it in the Abbot's* sermon in which their misdeeds were denounced. From this he took occasion to inveigh against slanderous tongues, without feeling any personal grudge against anyone. These things being witnessed against him, he confessed them before Cromwell. Another thing was also objected to him of no great weight. His friends are forbidden to visit him, and he is kept in a narrow cell cut off from all communication with the other prisoners. Sends a map (*descriptio*) of the Holy Land drawn (*exarata*) by him in prison, of which he requests the Bishop's acceptance; for he has long been a student and professor of that art. In drawing the map he has followed Ptolemy, Pliny, Strabo and especially St. Jerome. It contains all places mentioned in the New Testament and many of those in the Old. Believes it is more accurate than any hitherto published. London, "ex carcere qui vocatur Cuncter" (Counter), the morrow of St. Thomas.†

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* R. &c. D. Electo Chestrensi.

8 March. R. O. **304.** JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE.

I will accomplish the purport of your letter to the best of my power. I beg you to be good lord to Mr. Cornwallys, to whom the King has given Mr. Hiffylde's room, if he dies. We hear that he is very sore sick. Cromwell's letters will inform you of the King's pleasure. I think it will be hard for Blunt to get the said room, for the King favors Cornwallys much, and the gentlemen of the privy Chamber also. The Scotch ambassadors have not yet arrived, but are at Ware, a bishop and an abbot, with others to the number of 70 horse. The lady Dowager's jointure is taken away by act of Parliament, and she is restored to other lands as prince Arthur's dowager. It is said the Queen will have her jointure. An act is passed also that the Pope shall have no more out of the land, either Peter pence or other things. His authority is annulled, and daily doctors and clerks make new books against his pomp and inordinate living. On Thursday last the whole Parliament were with the King at York Place for three hours, and afterwards all the lords went into the Council house at Westminster, and sat there till ten at night. By my next I hope to inform you what the business was. As for preaching in these quarters "the preachers accordeth meetly well, for here preacheth none but such as be appointed." I trust all may be well, for many desire to

* John Capon or Salcote, abbot of Hyde and bishop elect of Bangor. See Vol. VI., No. 1460.

† This must mean of St. Thomas Aquinas, whose feast was kept on the 7 March. No other St. Thomas's day will agree with the time of Roland Lee being bishop elect of Chester.

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304. JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

hear them preach, and the most famous doctors of Oxford and Cambridge, the vicar of Croydon and many others frequent their sermons and mark the opinions of Latimer and others. It is feared that trouble will come out of it, when the parties are suffered to dispute.

I have not failed to speak about Mr. Wynkefyld's marsh to Mr. Cromwell in the presence of Sir Thos. Palmer. He has promised a special commission for that purpose. Mr. Palmer also spoke of it to the King, and will report his answer. When he showed me what answer the King gave him, I took an opportunity of informing his Grace of your excuse. He accepted it very well, for his Grace had told Mr. Palmer he thought you had plucked it down. There is no talk of war here. The King and all his nobles are determined to have peace, and though the Emperor should stir, I doubt not the King will see Calais well fortified. Sixteen or eighteen thieves have been taken this week. Among whom are Calverley and Calff, Mr. Bryan's servant, two of my lord of Winchester's servants, and two of my lord Warden's, who have robbed a gentleman's house in Dorsetshire. It is thought that Calverley and others who have enticed these young gentlemen will suffer death for it. The earl of Lincoln is dead. Commend me to lord Edmund Howard, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Wynkefyld, Mr. Porter and Mr. Undermarshal. Let my lady know the news. Mr. Treasurer and my lady his wife, and my poor wife, send commendations. From the Court. 8 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

8 March. Corp. Ref. II. 708.

305. MELANCHTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

The Prince * has openly promised a remedy. He must be warned on his return to Court about the restoration of the duke of Wirtemberg. Hears that the matter is taken up by Camerarius' neighbours and by the French, as some say. Is called by other letters to England. Postrid. non Mart.

Lat.

9 March. R. O.

306. EDMUND BONER, Priest, to LORD LISLE.

Thanks his lordship and my lady for their goodness shown to him and his servants. Had written before this and thanked him, but has been ill of an ague ever since his return, and is not yet recovered. Begs his leave that the bearer may take with him a small nag which he has provided. At the death of Dr. Benet at Susa, his steward, a substantial priest called Sir Edw. Mowll, despairing of recovering the charges of the keep of certain horses, sent some of them to Lyons to Boner to be sold. Found it impossible to sell the horses, and so brought them over to England, and now keeps them at his benefice 60 miles from London. The steward, not knowing whether Bonner has yet passed Calais, now writes him to return the horses if they are not sold, or if he has gone to England to provide three horses for him and send them over sea. Is in some doubt what to do, as the messenger is a Frenchman. Has therefore sent the steward money and an easy-going nag. Has a licence for the transport of four horses, and therefore thinks it might include the nag. London, 9 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

9 March. R. O.

307. WILLIAM BREMELCUM to LADY LISLE.

My master,† who is in good health, thanks you for a piece of gold of 2*s.* 6*d.* and a purse of crimson velvet, a shirt collar sent by Wm. Seller, and to me 4*d.* Desires her to send to his master cloth for a green coat

* The Elector of Saxony.

† John Basset, lady Lisle's son.

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against summer, a petticoat and cloth for hose. Thanks her for the shirt cloth[s]; "howbeit y cannot telle were (*whether?*) y shall have hem not it (*sic*), for Goodale deleverde me the letter that your ladyshep sent me." My master is very sorry he had no space to write; but she shall have a letter by the next messenger that goes to Calais. Tystyd, 9 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

9 March. R. O. **308.** MICHAEL DROME to WILLIAM MARSHALL.

I understood by Mr. Benbowe* that you were very desirous to see the griefs with which we students at Oxford are encumbered, and the copy of such statutes as seem unreasonable. Of our griefs, which are too numerous to rehearse, the chief is that those men are made heads of study who themselves study late and know not what learning means. Thinks it would be better for them to be sent to their cures to instruct their sheep, and make room for those to whom God has given the gifts of learning necessary for the commonwealth. Thinks a commission should be directed to certain colleges that could send able men of their house to read daily a lecture in Greek and Latin, or that some professors should be sent from beyond the sea, as was Mr. Vives, for certain colleges to find his stipend. But most of all learned heads are wanted, who will maintain their youth in learning. Now they dissuade them, as if it led to heresy. The bearer, Mr. Elyott, was asked by my lord of Rewley to teach his monks, but by reason of another "pekyshe pyed monk that is provisor of Barnard College," he is not only warned from his living, but accused of teaching heresy. There are many underminers of the truth in Oxford. Though they dare say nothing against the King's ordinances, they will work all the mischief they can against those who have furthered them. They alienate men's minds by sermons, and one preached last Sunday that it were good his sermon were sent for, and he made to explain it. As long as the Commissary permits these things, nothing will go forward. Thinks the Commissary should have a sharp letter against admitting those to preach who rail against the new gospellers and English books that come abroad. Would be glad if there were some learned man to advise them better, and take the little book that came forth, of a sheet of paper, entitled "Faith and Works," insisting on our inability to fulfil the law; and further, to entreat of such things as is there spoken of, which were no pain to such a one as the Black Friar of Bristowe† is, that was here with us the last Lent. Protests against the naughtiness preached in the University, "that Christ did satisfy only *pro culpa commissa et non pro pœna.*" Your son Thomas is in good health. 9 March.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* To his assured friend Mr. William Marshal, dwelling in Wood Street. *Endd.*

10 March. R. O. **309.** [LISLE to CROMWELL.]

I have received your letter in answer to mine concerning commission of sewers. I and the Council will answer them hereafter at large. I trust shortly to have an answer to my last letter touching "the hemps" which they of Graveling claim, as appears by their letter sent in my last. I wish to know the King's pleasure, for they of Gravelines look for an answer. I am bound to you for taking an end between Sir Edw. Semeur, Sir John Dudley and me. I sustain great wrong, but I submit it wholly to your hand, and will abide your award. I fear me but you say that I have sus-

* The name of Wm. Benbow, citizen of Oxford, occurs in the year 1531 in Turner's Records of the City of Oxford.

† Dr. John Hilsey.

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309. [Lisle to Cromwell]—*cont.*

tained great wrong, and that it would be against reason for me to give up possession during my life. Sir John Dudley may see that I have rather used him like a father than a father-in-law, as the King and the Council know. Calais, 10 March.

Corrected draft, p. 1.

10 March. R. O. **310.** John Roukewood to Lord Lisle and the Council of Calais.

I received your letters on Sunday, 8th inst., and immediately moved the King's highness therein. In the afternoon I was before the Council. I would you and all the Council had been present, for you were all spoken of, and in defence of your lordship and all the Council in things concerning Calais that were spoken there. I thought I should not have seen you as soon as I trust I shall do. The corn brought in at Michaelmas from Marke and Oye was sore laid to my charge, but I did not declare your mandate, saying only that you did nothing that was not thought requisite by the Council, that it was a thing usual every year, and calling attention to the provision made by the Burgundians upon the frontier. Howbeit no reasonable excuse would be accepted. It is not my fault that I cannot give a direct answer to your letters. The Court, 10 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

10 March. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 156. B. M. **311.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

* * * * *

When the bishop of Paris, on his return from England to France, gave out that he had not been able to do anything and was coming hither, Philipo Stroci asked the King why he was sending him to Rome, as he had been able to conclude nothing in England. To this the King replied that he was sending him for a purpose known to the Pope.

* * * * *

In consequence of the goodwill of most of the Cardinals, especially of "Frenesis" (Farnese), the Pope last Monday ordered all the Cardinals to come prepared to give the sentence [in the case of the king of England], on "el lunes de Lazaro," and he gave certain doubts on which the Queen's lawyers were to satisfy the Cardinals. The case is now in such a condition that he cannot refuse to give a sentence, but I fear he will not do justice, for the usual reasons. The bishop of Paris pressed him not to give sentence, having said that he wished to go away, and it is not likely that he will give it in his presence, for fear of injuring the king of France by giving the king of England occasion to believe that he sent the Bishop to solicit it.

The Pope does not send Micer Sixto nor a courier, but he told me he wished to send to know if your majesty would execute the sentence. (*Su Santidad no embia a Micer Sixto ni menos a un correo que me dixo que querria embiar, &c.*) Told him it was not reasonable to ask for any further promise from your majesty than what he already had in writing. * * * Rome, 10 March 1534.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 11.

Ibid., f. 163. 2. "Relacion de lo que escrive el Conde de Cifuentes por la de x. de Março 1534. Respondidas de Toledo, a ultimo de Abril 1534."

Abstract of the above letter, with marginal notes.

The following sentence is inserted before the second extract in § 1.

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Simoneta referred the whole of the Queen's case to the Consistory, so that they could give sentence at the same Consistory if they wished. After his relation he spoke of the justice of her case, for which the Emperor should reward him.

Sp., pp. 14, *modern copy.*

11 March. **312.** Sir Will. Parre to Cromwell.

R. O. Notwithstanding that Mallorie of the forest of Whittilwod has been ordered to desist from making a sale to the King, Mr. Clerc and he have uttered already the same. And forasmuch as you had a warrant for payment of 100 oaks, which the King had of my nephew, which could not be obtained, be so good as let him have 100 trees out of the sale made by Clerc and Mallorie, with a warrant to them for the same. Horton, 11 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

11 March. **313.** William Popley to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you four lamprey pies to help out Lent. They are baken after Cotswold fashion. Other dainties are not to be had in this country. When I was late at Bristol the mayor asked me whether I knew if you had given the recordership to Mr. Broke, hoping you would not give it without consent of the mayor and his brethren. Ciscetour, 11 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

11 March. **314.** John Basset to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has received her letters of the 3rd Feb., and with them the following tokens:—half a gold crown, a purse of red ribbon, a linen collar, a dark ribbon purse for master Norton, and beads for his wife. I am glad to hear you and the whole family are well. As to your monition that I should write more frequently to you, this letter may stand for a specimen of my studies.* Tistonia,† 11 March.

Lat., p. 1. *Add:* My lady mother.

12 March. **315.** Will. Bremelcum to Lady Lisle.

R. O. This is the English of my master's‡ epistle only for your ladyship. [Here follows a translation of the preceding letter.] Tystyd, 12 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add:* My Lady Lisle.

11 March. **316.** Piracy.

R. O. "The confession of Michael Jamys made to me, John Cooke, commissary of the Admiralty in the county of Southampton," 11 March 25 Hen. VIII.

That Hugh Holland of Warblington and divers others (named), one of them dwelling with master Geoffrey Poole, went to sea on Tuesday se'nnight before Shrovetide twelvemonth, and pilfered a ship of St. John de Luce lying at anchor at Calshot, and put the crew under hatches; who afterwards surprised them and took them into Brest. Gives a further account of similar proceedings.

Pp. 2.

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* John Basset was born on the 26th October 1518.
† Tisted in Hampshire.
‡ John Basset.

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12 March. **317.** HACKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 545.

Wrote last on 24 Feb. Five days ago Mons. de Likkerk, the Emperor's ambassador in France, came here on private business. The duchess of Milan, with Mons. de Prate, departed yesterday for Milan with 130 horse. Likkerke dined on Tuesday with Hacket, who supped with him last night. Having heard a day or two before that he had written to the Queen that the Pope, "whom I name the Unclement Bishop," endeavors to draw the French king's amity from the king of England, and is likely to succeed, asked him what they said in France, how the Pope was pleased with the king of England. He replied that the Pope was said to be eager to revenge himself on the English, and said further that he thought two things most necessary, unanimity between Christian princes and a general council for reformation of the Church, and said that the duty of himself and Hacket was to try to keep peace and friendship, while doing their Master's will. Letters from Ostriche of 14 Feb. say that Capt. Gritti is gone to Don Fernando as the Turk's ambassador, and that Schiperius was going as Ferdinando's ambassador to the Turk. The Turk is said to be marching against the Sophy. Hears nothing of the diet at Hamburg. The queen Regent came on Monday from my lord of Brederode's house to the Court, and will return today. The people of Maestricht are undecided with the Emperor, acknowledging him for their temporal lord and the cardinal of Liege for their spiritual lord. He has more good willers there than the Emperor.

Never saw the Low Countries with less obedience of justice. Divers places are infected with "this nyew seghttes of rebaptissement," and principally the east parts of Holland and Owyrstycht. Certain outlaws in Brabant have been burning farms unless money is sent to them, and the Queen has ordered her officers to be diligent in taking such malefactors.

One of the Court here said he had seen a letter from England mentioning that the common people murmured against many things which they see now-a-days, and if a commotion were begun the Scots would take one part or the other, which might set the whole realm in great danger. Said that the King's justice and amiable and good entreating towards his subjects would preserve his realm against all adversity, and he marvelled that those whose eyesight was so sharp as to see over the seas could not see the fire that burns before their own doors, and the commotion of this new sect of rebaptisement, which numbers 6,000 now, and is daily increasing. Brussels, 12 March.

The Emperor's ambassador will shortly return to France.

Hol., pp. 8. *Add.:* Master of the Jewelhouse.

12 March. **318.** MELANCHTHON to FR. MYCONIUS.

Corpus Reform. II. 709.

Does not doubt that there will be a movement to restore the duke of Wirtemberg. The king of England has published articles against the Pope derogating from his authority, and summons him to a Council (*synodum*). Everything everywhere looks like a great change. 12 March.

Lat.

13 March. **319.** THE BORDERS.

Calig. B. VII. 204. B. M.

A complaint of injuries done by the English.

Ryche the Grahame son of Lang Will the Grahame, with Fergus and Thomas his brothers, John Foster, Dandy's son, &c., took Herbert Irvine, James' son, out of Trailtrow on Friday 13 March. Ninian Tailzeor, John Tailzeor, Willemont Rowtlishe, riding on Jack Musgrave's horse, took Thomas Snaip of Quhitcastell in Carthwath barony and Wille Cockburn out of Wintermur on Tuesday 10 March. John Foster of Lyneholmis, Adam Foster, James son of Dowhill, Will Mylburne, Robin Foster callit Robbis

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Robin of Dobsonclois (?), Will the Grahame callit Auld Will, and Henry Scott, took Adam Porteus and James Porteus, brothers, out of Tallowater on Saturday, 7 March. Huchon the Grahame and Perceval the Grahame his son took from Adam Wessatt 20*l.* Scots as ransom. Will. the Grahame of Baly, John the Grahame his brother, &c., took Charles Gadare (?), Walter Hunter laird of Polmude, Adam Porteus young laird of Halleschaw, Thom Welsche, Mich. Schankelands, at Glen Darg on Wednesday before Michaelmas.
P. 1.

13 March. **320.** Sir Thomas Arundell to Cromwell.†
R. O. Begs him to continue his goodness to Tho. Phylyppes, "who is now in the King's mercy," for he is cast for the same matter which Cromwell examined, on the evidence of that one man who was before him. The means used should make the man abhorred. Symondisbrough, 13 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Mr. Cromwell, of the King's most hon. Council. *Sealed.*

14 March. **321.** Melanchthon to Joach. Camerarius.
Corpus Reform. II. 708. * * * Asks him to write about political matters. Doubts not preparation is being made for the return (*agi περὶ τῆς καθόδου.*) An Englishman has brought out the heads of certain things which Camerarius will find with Speugler. Considers that these things will bring back the Emperor (*τὸν αὐτοκράτορα*). Some exult, thinking he will defend the old errors of the vices of the Church. If he do, perhaps victory will be on this side. The marquis of Brandenburg promises fine things. Luther (*noster Arcesilas*) renews his dispute with Erasmus, at which Melanchthon is grieved. V. id. Mart.
Lat.

[14 Mar.] **322.** John Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell.
R. O. I am content to give your clerk the chantry of Chalgrave, provided he resign to my clerk his small vicarage. The chantry is better than 20*l.* a year, and but for your sake I would have given it to a good M.A., a preacher. It is much asked for. Please write to Mr. Farmer of Oxfordshire that I be not indicted for the breach of my prisons, as the King has given me a pardon on such payment as I must make to his Grace. If I have your letters today I will send them forth tomorrow, for the Sessions at Oxford are on Tuesday. Holborn, Saturday.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

14 March. **323.** Robert, Prior of Montague, to Cromwell.
R. O. I have received your letters by your servant Griffith UpJohn, in which you say the King has written to me for the promotion of his chaplain, Sir Emeric Tucfyld, to the parsonage of Tyncknell. No letter ever came to me from the King for that matter since I was prior. In the time of my last predecessor the benefice was approved to my poor house by the King's licence and all other things requisite except the confirmation of the chapter of Wells; yet without that licence my lord of Bath's counsel says the appropriation is so sufficient that I cannot break it; so I beg you will excuse me to the King. Montague, 14 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

† This letter was inserted erroneously in the year 1533. See Vol. VI. No. 232.

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14 March. **324.** JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. On receiving your letters showing that the King was determined to give from your lordship the castle of Porchester and the forest of Bere, I went to your friends master Treasurer, master Norris and master Bryan, by whom I find that the King is as good lord to you as ever, and means to take nothing from you. This morning "My lord of Norfolk, Mr. Treasurer of the King's house, is ridden towards prince Arthur's dowager." In my next letter I hope to tell you the effect of their going. The ambassadors of Scotland have not yet come to the Court. They make great difficulty for their coming, and it is said they have returned homewards again several times since they entered the realm, and are still in doubt whether they will come or not. The bishop of Paris and Morette are expected. Thank my lady your wife for her remembrance of my children. I hope to have good news to write in four or five days. From the Court, 14 March.

P.S.—If I had not been sick I would have seen you ere this, but both my wife and I have been very ill since we came. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Sealed. Endd.*

14 March. **325.** PRICE OF MEAT.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 119. B. M. Soc. Ant. 68. Proclamation regulating the price of meat in consequence of expected scarcity and dearness now at this holy time of Easter. Till 24 June prices are to be as follows:—Beef, ½*d.* ½q. a lb.; mutton, ¾*d.*; veal, ½*d.* ½q. Till Jan. next butchers may kill calves at their pleasure, notwithstanding the act of [24 Hen. viii. c. 7].

With writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London dated Westm., 14 March 25 Hen. viii.

Later copy, pp. 3.

14 March. **326.** SIR CLEMENT WEST to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Hears that Cromwell has furthered his righteous cause to the King, but his Grace's letters and those of the duke of Norfolk have little prevailed in consequence of the message of the lord of St. John's sent hither by Sir John Sutton, although he wrote a letter according to the duke of Norfolk's pleasure. Would have been restored if it had not been for the letter, but now the Master has ordained commissioners with two notaries and a proctor to proceed against him. The intention is to cause West and those who "testefyed" with him to deny that the Master made any question against [him] for the honour of the nation or the mace. He has proceeded against him while he is sick in prison, and no notary or proctor appearing for him. Asks that he and others of the nation may be sent for, and so the truth shall be known which here will not be, "for hope of the Master's commandry of Grace, which is causer that young men here forgetteth the honour of their sovereign liege lord and of his nation here." Refers Cromwell for further information to the bearer John Story, who rested awhile at Myssena and sent on the King's letters. When he came, the Master would give him no answer nor let him have passage with Sutton, "who is the bearer of a[ll this busi]ness, who will do as the Master will have him, for Sir Thomas Che . . . . uncle made him Master, and he hath the commandry of Grace [which] of right ought to be mine, being ancient and benmerent acco[rding to the] statutes of the religion, and out of time of mind every tu[rcopolier] had the Grace but I, which is much against reason for as . . . . . alway hath used to give dignity to a man . . . . . maintain his honor and specially . . . . . nation, which is here much . . . . . came in, for here is nothing but we must have it from other lands."

It is said that the Sophi has won a battle against the Turk, and that the Turk prepares many vessels at Constantinople. Malta, 14 March 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

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14 March. **327.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

Granvelle Papers, II. 95.

Has received by the sieur de la Chaulx his letters of 20 Feb., and thanks him for his information about the assembly at Bar and what the French king has said to him touching that and touching England, where things are going from bad to worse. * * * * * Toledo, 14 March 1533.

Fr.

15 March. **328.** JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 31. B. M.

Beatissime pater, devotam ad pedes beatos obedientiam . . . . . antehac Sanctitati tuæ, beatissime pater, in g . . . . . de Pettinweme atque insula Man ut in . . . . . possessionibus deinceps non esset necesse . . . . . Andree tametsi antehac ob . . . . . em possessionem par . . . . . divi Andree po . . . . . Propterea quod in quem locum predecesso . . . . . annis id juris habuissent ut nisi habito eorum . . . . . possessionibus hactenus locatum sit nihil . . . . . et sui juris a Sanctitate tua petiissemus. N . . . . . de nobis queri possit, Pater beatis[sime,] . . . . . fecisse videamur causam omnem apud . . . . . adhuc integra est, ut infecta maneat . . . . . per priores nostros est impetratum . . . . . quantum ipsa equitas suadebit. Neque enim . . . . . alterius partis gratiam aliter id accipi volumus . . . . . diroget. Neque pñ satis videri potest post . . . . . quod consuetudo ob levam (*sic*) causam immutetur v . . . . . fiat conditio prioris et monasterii divi Andr[ee] . . . . . cenobio, et primum est celeberrimum quod ut . . . . . rogamus." Bene vale pater beatissime . . . . . decimo quinto Martii anno supra millesimum [et quingentesimum trigesimo] tertio."

Faded and mutilated.

15 March. **329.** JAMES V. to CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 31 b. B. M.

"[illegible] humanitas et erga res nostras non . . . . . dissime ut quicquid nobis istic agendum de . . . . . um itaque Romam venerit contraversia super . . . . . st . . . . . competitores Georgium Dury possessorem virum . . . . . mendat satis et Johannem Leich atque . . . . . quamquam Georgius et patronatus nostri jure . . . . . parte . . . . . latis ad jura juribus per obitum Joannis du . . . . . possessoris ultimi [ad ea]ndem rectoriam canonice sit institutus . . . . . natus tamen hoc . . . . . posterior regni privilegium jusque nostrum m . . . . . titi oppugnet correctione. Petimus igitur abs te per . . . . . quam hactenus declarasti in rebus nostris obedientiam animi tui . . . . . ut non desis negotio. Sed quanto magis præterita tua in nos officia probare cupis, tanto acriorem te in hac causa patronatus nostri defensorem præbeas, Georgiumque virum maiori longe sacerdotio dignum, si æquum est, ita juves ut valuisse sentiat commendationem nostram." Falkland, 15 March 1533.

Mutilated and faded.

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15 March. **330.** ROBERT DIRDO to JOHN ROGGERS.

R. O. Master Cowedrey came to me by your commandment about certain riotous words lately spoken by your father's servant, Will. Grymston. I find Cowederey's report confirmed by others (named), that Grymston said at Will. Knappelock's house, 19 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII., that he was master Cromwell's servant, and made great cracks that if he might take master John Roggers, squire, in London, he by his friends would make him safe enough. Grymston has also threatened divers of the King's subjects in London and Gillingham with a *præmunire*, and took a fine of Will. Darking in Ludgate, draper, to release him of the *præmunire*. John Holbegge also said in likewise that he was master Cromwell's servant, before Sir Thos. Cartour, John Gethons, butcher, and others. This matter was confessed before Rob. Dirdo and others, 15th March the year aforesaid. *Signed* by Dirdo, and also by Morgan Cowederey.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.* Memorandum on the back:—"The withinnamed William Grimston is now sworn the Queen's servant, and John Holbegge laboureth by the help of the said Grimston to serve my lord of Canterbury."

16 March. **331.** CRANMER to LORD LISLE.*

R. O. In behalf of Eliz. Beston of Calais, injured by Will. Berdiseley.
Cranmer, II. 320. He should move his commissary there to do his duty. Lambeth, 16 March. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

16 March. **332.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your kind letter of the 11th March by Rob. Stannesby, son of Ric. Stannesby, late my bailiff of Byldeston. "And for his manifold misdemeanours and waste done upon my copyhold lands, and constraining my tenants to pay tolls,"† contrary to the liberties which my ancestors have enjoyed from the days of Henry I. He also claims my stream as his freehold, and if I gave up anything to him it would be my ancestral freehold, which I think my lord Chancellor did not well remember. No man had less excuse for it than he, for he made the covenant between my lady Parre and me, and is himself one of the feoffees; and I am bound to leave the manor of Bildeston to my daughter and Anne and Wm. Parre in as ample manner as it was left me. Staunsted, 16 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

16 March. **333.** WILLIAM PAGET to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has deferred writing either to the King or to Cromwell for lack of assured carriage of letters, for the passage through Pomerland is so dangerous that men only travel in great companies well appointed. Had himself to hire men-at-arms for an escort; and by sea men cannot sail till the peace treated between the Hollanders and the Lubecks be concluded. Writes of his proceedings to the King. Gryffenberg, 16 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Treasurer of the King's jewels. *Endd.*

16 March. **334.** CALAIS.

R. O. Mem. That it may please your mastership to write a letter to lord Lisle in favor of G. Griffith, who costs the King 50*l.* a year till he is admitted into a spear's room. To write a letter dated 16 March to Robt. Fowler,

* This letter is attributed to the year 1536 in Cranmer's works; but by the formal signature and by the endorsement I take it to be of the year 1534.

† The sentence is incomplete in the original.

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vice-treasurer, to know the King's yearly charge by the wages of men extraordinary, how long he has been charged therewith, and how much it amounts to since he first gave them.

P. 1.

16 March. **335.** Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I thank you for the piece of very good French wine you sent me. I desire your favor for the bearer, Mr. Baker, who was gentleman usher to my lady Mary the King's daughter, till he can obtain a room there. I have written of him before, and have promised 8*d.* a day out of my own purse till he obtains it. His wife was my lady of Salisbury's woman, and has taken great pains with my poor daughters for a year or two. London, the morrow of Midlent Sunday, 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

17 March. **336.** Lord Berners' Goods.

R. O. An inventory of Lord Berners' goods, 17 March 25 Hen. VIII., and praised by the sworn praisers :—

In the house of lord Lisle, lord deputy:—A field bed with green and yellow staves and iron rods, 15*s.* 2*d.* gr. = 9*s.* 4*d.* st. A tester with 5 curtains of yellow, red and green sarcenet, 60*s.* gr. = 36*s.* 11*d.* st. A trussing bed with iron rods. A tester of cloth of gold and crimson damask, with 5 curtains of yellow and red sarcenet. A red and yellow sarcenet quilt. A great bedstead "of a state," *nil.* A tester, a celler, a coverlet of silk embroidered with Lord Barners' arms. Another trussing bed. 7 pieces of coarse arras of the 7 deadly sins and the 7 "carnall vertues." A curtain of red and green say. A great glass in the great chamber, 4*s.* 8*d.* st. 4 "pictours" of baken earth, 7*s.* 8*d.* st. In the Chapel:—A table with 2 leaves of Our Lady painted, 9*s.* 4*d.* st. Another of St. George, 4*s.* 8*d.* st. 2 white sarcenet altar cloths guarded with red velvet, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and two of blue sarcenet embroidered with "Bowcer knottes," 9*s.* 10*d.* st. 2 white "bustian" altar cloths with red crosses for Lent, 16*d.* Vestments of blue velvet, white camlet guarded with red velvet, white fustian and dornex. 3 corporacis, 16*d.* An old mass book, broken, *nil.* A holy water stock, 16*d.* In the scullery:—Pans, mortars, a chaldron, frying pans, &c. 2 "cobbernes" or racks. In the pantry:—Table cloths, towels and napkins. 2 cases of carving knives, 3*s.* 1*d.* st. A quantity of ling, haberdine and white herring. 90 rasiers of oats, 73*s.* 10*d.* st. 2 tun Gascon wine, 6*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* st. A puncheon of French wine, 20*s.* st. 2 hogsheads of verjuice, 12*s.* 4*d.* 1 tierce 1½ hhd. of vinegar, 11*s.* 1*d.* st. Feather beds and other bedding. 7 chairs, one belonging to my lord of Richmond, 12*s.* 11 stools, 4*s.* 5¼*d.* An old coffer banded with iron, 4*s.* 11*d.* A plain chest nailed up with certain books, 18½*d.* st. An old cave or trussing coffer, *nil.* In the Armoury:—65 sallats and sculls, 20*s.* st. 4 head pieces, 2*s.* st. 94 pair of splints, 28*s.* 11*d.* st. 94 Alemain rivets, 38*s.* 7*d.* st. 3 pair of vambraces, 2*s.* 3 beavers and buffes, 2*s.* st. An old pair of brigandines, *nil.* 2 complete harness for men of arms, 23*s.* 4*d.* 3 chaffrons for a horse, *nil.* 3 pair of gauntlets, 2¾*d.* 5 broken halberds, 7⅕*d.* A garbarace and a pollron, 12¼*d.* 18 sheaf of arrows, 11*s.* 1*d.* 60 standards, 6*s.* 2*d.* A standard for a man of arms, 20*d.* 5 pair of gussets and a small pair to set upon a doublet, 12¼*d.* A coat of fence, with plate, covered with green velvet, 9*s.* 4*d.* Total, 94*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* st.

In the custody of Fras. Hall:—An old fur of gray gennetts, 6*l.* 7*s.* st. Parliament robes with fur and all, 60*s.* A taffeta gown guarded with old velvet, 23*s.* 4*d.* A black cloth gown guarded with velvet and lined with black satin, 55*s.* 4½*d.* Jackets of black and tawny damask, and tynsaye, furred with black coney, doublets of tawny and black satin, 6 pair of black hose, 28*s.*, all in an old chest of Sipers. 18*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.* st.

Plate in the custody of Mr. Treasurer:—Gilt pots, goblets, standing cups with the portcullis, strawberry, rose and lord Berners' arms. A gilt salt with scutcheons hanging on it,

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336. Lord Berners' Goods—*cont.*

A chalice. Spoons. A chain of angel gold with a cross of like gold and 5 small pearls. A pair of silver flagons. 2 silver candlesticks. A basin and ewer, &c. 263*l.* 7*s.* 5¾*d.* Total, 376*l.* 9*s.* 8¾*d.*

Goods unpraised in the custody of Francis Hastings:—A tawny velvet gown furred with black budge. A black velvet riding coat. A black satin gown furred with martrons. 6 pair of Almain rivets with splints. The bed complete where Mr. John Slynge of St. Omer's lay. Sheets, &c. A new garnish of pewter vessel. 1 doz. "tynnen" trenchers. A carpet with Bourchier's knots and water bowges.

In the custody of Jas. Bourchier:—A gilt standing goblet with a cover. A gilt standing cup with a cover. A salt of antique work. 2 silver candlesticks with 4 snuffers and a pricket. A chafing dish. 2 silver pots and 6 plates. A black velvet gown furred with sables, with all the aglets and buttons of gold. A jacket of cloth of gold and damask work. 10 pair of Almain rivets with splints and sallets. A trussing bed and bedding. A tester and celler of cloth of gold and crimson velvet, embroidered with gold drops, with red and yellow sarcenet curtains and a counterpoint. Sheets, feather beds, &c. A great foot carpet. A garnish of new pewter vessel. 8 pieces of verdure with borders of my lord's arms sewed on them. A diaper table cloth, napkins and towel.

In the custody of Humfrey Bourchier:—A bason and ewer of silver, 10 spoons and 4 cr. of the sun to make up the value of 20*l.* A gown of tawny damask furred with jenetts. A black velvet coat. A bed with sheets, &c. 6 Almain rivets, with sallets, splints, &c.

Pp. 16. *Endd.*

17 March. **337.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

I have just received your letters of 27 ult., since which time you must have received many of mine confirming what the French king said to your Ambassador about affairs here, and the presumptive cause of the journey of the bishop of Paris to Rome. I have written from time to time to the count of Cifuentes urging him to insist on the decision of the principal point in the Queen's cause, and desiring him to send some one to the French king to speak of the enormities done here, and to ask him to assist in their remedy; and also to make known the practises in the university of Paris for obtaining its seal, which would ruin the foundation of these people. If your majesty approves of this you can order the Count to do it.

The Queen will not drink new wine on account of her health, and those who have charge of her expenses will not provide old wine. So she has been obliged to send here for some. It is probable that the person who came for it will be turned out of her house. The King does not wish her to eat or drink except what he provides. Yesterday she sent for some almonds, which had been refused one evening at her collation. These people are trying to give her an artificial dropsy. The Princess is similarly treated. Yesterday the duke of Norfolk went to her, and besides the ordinary threats took away her principal ornaments (*accoustremens*), saying that she was not princess and her pomp and pride must be abated. Besides this, one of the principal officers of the Bastard (Elizabeth) has been removed because he showed some affection to the Princess and did her some service.

The King, not content with having sent the bishop of Paris to Rome, has asked the French ambassador here to go also. He is only waiting for the arrival of Morette, which will be in a few days.

I have been told that the Scotch ambassador considers the death of the only son of the duke of Suffolk a piece of good fortune for his master; as, though son of the younger sister, his being a native would have made him a formidable competitor for the Scotch king. I am glad that he has such an idea, for it will incline him to what I have proposed to him for the preservation of the Princess.

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Certain Englishmen have taken two French ships laden with wine and other goods. I will not speak of the daily sermons here and before the King, as they are abominable. The Germans never abused the Pope as the preachers here do. None are allowed to preach except the new sect. London, 17 March 153[4].
Fr., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

17 March. R. O. **338.** HENRY VIII. to the ABBOT OF CROWLAND.
We desire you to grant a lease under your convent seal to Robert Smyth, one of the messengers of our Chamber, of the farm of Detforth, Linc., for the term of 60 years, at the rent you have hitherto received. Westm., 17 March. *Not signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

18 March. R. T. 137. **339.** ENGLISH PENSIONS to FRENCH STATESMEN.
Letters patent, given by Francis I. at the request of the king of England, authorising the cardinal of Sens, legate and chancellor of France, the sieur de Montmorency, grand-master and marshal, and the sieur de Bryon, admiral of France, to receive, under the form of gifts, certain pensions granted to them by the king of England when Francis was last at Boulogne. Paris, 18 March 1533, 20 Francis I. *Signed. Countersigned:* Breton.
Fr.

18 March. R. O. St. P. IV. 665. **340.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.
Since our last despatch by our Treasurer,* the Marches have been invaded by Englishmen. One part of these outrages our Treasurer can report; but the greatest of all attemptates in the whole war was committed on the 6th March in Teviotdale by certain of the surnames of Doddis, Charltonis and Mylburnis under the "cure" of Sir Ralph Fenwick. Desires redress, seeing that James has taken away all occasion of rupture in compliance with Henry's last letter by Rothesay herald. Falkland, 18 March. *Signed.*
Add.

[18 March?] R. O. **341.** JAMES BETTES to CROMWELL.
By the crafty means of the vicar of Southstoneham and his supposed kinsman Robert Thomas, neither I nor my neighbour Weldon can come to any perfect conclusion touching Dr. Capon's chantry here. The said Robert has complained to the King and obtained a letter to the Chief Baron to examine his title to the chantry, which is worth nothing. If I were chanter, as Mr. Capon is, I would make the crafty vicar know me as his patron. He subverts Scripture, *quia discipulus est super magistrum.* Sends the answer made to Dr. Incent, chancellor, and Mr. Coke, registrar, touching the premises. Hampton, St. Edward's day.†
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Crumwell.

18 March. Monumenta Vaticana, 152. **342.** VERGERIUS to CARNESECCA.
Danger of war being raised by France in Italy. The Pope and Francis hope to profit by the expected troubles in Germany, which Francis has been fomenting, that the Emperor may be fully occupied either with them or with giving execution to the sentence against England. Thinks

* The bishop of Aberdeen.
† Either 5 Jan. (St. Edward the Confessor's day), or 18 March (St. Edward King and Martyr).

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342. VERGERIUS to CARNESECCA—*cont.*

this very mistaken policy in his Holiness, for the war in Germany would not last seven months, and besides, at the least nod, the Germans would be down upon the Pope and overthrow the Church. The Emperor might even be provoked to give Francis Milan to get his aid in chastising the Church. Care will be taken, moreover, not to involve matters for execution against England. You yourself write that his Holiness wishes to be certified of the execution before proceeding to the sentence; and so long as this distrust lasts, they will not promise execution, having good ground to say it is demanded for other objects. Prague, 18 March 1534.

Ital.

19 March. **343.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 22.

19 March. **344.** ABBEY OF TEWKESBURY.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 23.

19 March. **345.** HENRY VIII. to FRANCIS MENDIZ BENEVISTE, GEORGE LUPO BYXORDE, JAMES RODERICHO PYNTO AND THEIR COMPANY.

R. O.

Offering them assistance in their calamities, and protection to themselves and their goods if they will come to England. Westm., 19 March 1533.

Draft., pp. 4.

19 March. **346.** THOMAS EVANCE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

It has pleased the King at my suit to give me the registrarship of the diocese of Worcester, which I occupy myself and in my absence by deputy. When I was last with you at Whitsuntide I besought you to be good unto me whenever vacations fell of abbeys and other religious houses in this diocese, in order that I might act as notary in their elections. The abbey of Tewkesbury is now vacant, and I would have come to town for that purpose had I not been ill of an ague from Michaelmas to Candlemas. Worcester, 19 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

19 March. **347.** AGNES DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

Vesp. F. XIII. 147. B. M.

Her acknowledgment of the receipt of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Henry Fyzewater by Gregorye Howes his servant, in discharge of a bond. 19 March 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed:* "A. Norfolk."

P. 1.

19 March. **348.** [LORD LISLE to HENRY VIII.]

R. O.

My friend Sir T. Palmer, lieutenant of Newnham Bridge, has shown me that your Grace being moved touching the Maigne broke, now called Mr. Wingfield's marsh, marvelled what I meant, because it was not already unditched and put down. I never had any such order, nor do I yet know what your commissioners determined in it at your Grace's last being [here]. [Since my coming hither I have written many letters concerning it, and have had no answer hitherto.]* When I know your pleasure, I will accomplish it accordingly. Calais, 17 March.

* This sentence is omitted in the fair copy.

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Draft, p. 1. *Endd.:* The copy of the King's letter touching the marsh, sent by Sir Thos. Palmer.

R. O. 2. Fair copy of the preceding, dated Calais, 19 March. *Signed.* *P.* 1. *Add. Endd.:* 18 March.

20 March. **349.** JOHN GRAYNFELD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has delivered his letter to Mr. Cromwell, who said he would do the best he could in the matter between you and Mr. Seymer. I urged him against delay or doing anything prejudicial to the leases granted by you to the tenants. Sir Edw. Seymer was present, and the two fell into communication. Cromwell was very glad that you were at an end with Boyes for the Lieutenant's livery. "As touching the matter I was in Calais for, the King would right gladly the party should have it, so that he might be at no charges for it; but I pray you strike out this with a pen as soon as you have read it, that no man see it." I have moved a friend of mine about the Queen in Haward's matter. After this day the bishop of Rome shall have no manner of authority within the realm of England, and he needs be at no charge for keeping his collector here. The princess Duchess' (princess Dowager's) jointure is resumed and given by Parliament to the Queen that now is. All leases and offices of the same are made void, except such as shall prove in the Chancery that they have paid money for them. London, 20 March.

I beg you to remember my master's wine and the "beches."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My lord Deputy. *Endd.*

21 March. **350.** JOHN WORTH to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I have delivered the King's letter to master Cromwell with your lordship's letters. When he had read yours he sent for me to his chamber and asked how you and my lady liked Calais. I said very well, which he was glad to hear. I see he is your high friend in all causes. I also spoke with master Richard and his wife, who showed me that the King had word of the proclamation made at Calais on Saturday by 10 o'clock on Monday, "and very ill reported and otherwise than it was in deed." The King as yet refuses Mr. Grenefyld's matter, and gave Mr. Cromwell a rebuke for speaking so much in it, declaring that there should be no rooms bought or sold hereafter in Calais. The bishops of Worcester and Salisbury are deprived by act of parliament. I delivered your letter to my lord of Canterbury and waited on him a whole day, but could get no answer. At last he wrote me a letter to Father Covert that he should preach as he did before, at your lordship's desire and the Council's, with many kind words, of which I think Father Covert will inform you. I delivered Smythe your letters for Mr. Norrys. I first spoke to Mr. Hastyngs to know whether the goods were in the King's hands or in his, but he denied having them. I also delivered your letter for Sir Anth. Wynsor to Mr. Wynsor of the Temple. Here is much saying that there will be war. On Monday next the Scotch ambassadors come to Court. London, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

21 March. **351.** QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

See GRANTS in MARCH, Nos. 26 and 27.

352. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

Cott. Appx. xxviii. 82. B. M. "Fees and annuities going out of divers honours, castles, lordships, manors, lands and tenements lying and being in diverse shires within this realm of England, which of late were granted by our most dread sovereign lord King Henry the viij[th] unto the most excellent lady Anne queen of England."

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352. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN—*cont.*

The lands are in the following counties:—Essex, Herts, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Hunts, Northants, Lincoln, Rutland, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Oxford, Berks, Bucks, Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Hereford, Worcester and Gloucester.

Lady Margaret marquesse Dorset, keeper of Lytley and Donmore parks and bailiff of Donmowe, 9*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Blount lord Mountjoy, keeper of Badewe park, steward of Havering at Boure, bailiff of Staunden and keeper of the park, steward of Huchen, Staunden and Ansty, and keeper of Foderingheye park, 25*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Sir Thos. and Wm. Tyrrell, constables of Hadlegh castle and keepers of the park, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Hugh Carre, keeper of Abchild park and lodge, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* John Grey, keeper of the out woods of Havering, 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* John Glynne, keeper of the south gate and pale of Haveryng park, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Wm. Crane, keeper of Haverynge park, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* John Wheler, keeper of the manor of Havering at Bower and of the parks of Langlemers and Stratfeld Mortymer, with allowance for the farm of the giestment of Langlemers park, 11*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* John Celye, paler of Havering park, 2*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.* John Poynes, esq., receiver and bailiff of Dedhame, Stratford and Langhame, constable of Clare castle and receiver of Ansty, 32*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Fras. Blake, annuity from the manor of Miche Walthame, 10*l.* Sir Robt. Dymmoke, steward of Dedhame, Stratford, Langhame and Clare, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Copynger, keeper of Langhame park, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Thos. Combe, auditor of the ministers' accounts for divers lands, 61*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Thomas, keeper of Estey park, 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Lathom, keeper of Hunden park, 60*s.* 10*d.* Thos. Mynors, keeper of Broxstey park, Kyngeswode and Kepernehale woods, and bailiff of Marwarden, 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Ric. Longe, esq., bailiff of the manor of Bardefeld and keeper of the parks, 9*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.* John Smyth, bailiff of Huchen, 5*l.* John Ryecrofte, bailiff of Anstye, 2*l.* Thos. Bolleyne, earl of Wiltshire, feodary of the honor of Clare in Norfolk and other counties, 10*l.* John Verney, esq., steward of Barkehamestede and Kingeslangle and keeper of the parks, with allowance for the farm of the giestment and pawnage, 33*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* John Elyn, porter of Barkehampestede castle, 60*s.* 10*d.* Roger Jakes, receiver of Barkempstede and Kingeslangleye, 5*l.* Griffith Richardes, esq., for farm of Amberleyns, as steward of Fodryngheye, porter of the castle and keeper of the park and wardrobe there, constable of Bridgewater Castle and receiver general, 82*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Sir Edw. Nevill, steward of Depforde Stronde, Drayton, Shire, Kingesdowne, Tonge and Erithe, and keeper of Southefrythe chace, 5*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* Sir Ric. Walden, bailiff and receiver of Depfordestronde and Drayton, 9*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* John Verney, esq., steward of Whaddon and Steple Cleydon, 4*l.* Thos. Grenewey, bailiff of Wyndon, 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Thos. Jakes, receiver of Whaddon and Steple Cleydon, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Ric. Justice, receiver of Langleyemers, Wyrrardesburye, Cokeham and Braye, bailiff, keeper and paler of Swalowefeld and bailiff of Shenfeld, 16*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Sir Andrew Wyndesor lord Wyndesor, steward of Langlemers and Wyrrardesburye, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir Ric. Weston, steward of Cokeham and Braye, 4*l.* John Cheneye, keeper of Hampstede park, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Robert Lytleye, keeper of the warrens of Cokehame and Braye, 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Wm. lord Sandes, keeper of the great park and manor of Stratfeld Mortymer, 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Tropnell, steward of Swallowfeld, 20*s.* Sir Wm. Essex, steward of Newberye, 20*s.* Thos. Hauard, receiver of Kyngeslane and Mawarden, 8*l.* Sir Nic. Carewe, master of the forest and park of Fekenhame and steward of the duchy of York in Worcestershire, 16*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, steward of the duchy of York in Herefordshire, 2*l.* 10*s.* Sir Edm. Tame, receiver of Lachelade, Birdeslough, Brymesfeld, Cokeshame, Devyse and Marelburght, 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir John Brigges, steward of Lachelade, Birdeslough and Brymesfeld, 4*l.* Sir Wm. Kingeston, keeper of Myserdere park, 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Thos. Poynes, esq., keeper of Brymmysfeld park and Buckeholt wood, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Chas. Bulkeley, esq., steward of Cosham, receiver of Pymperne manor and hundred, steward of lordships in Somerset and receiver of Cranborne, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Ric. Woode, keeper of Cosham parks, 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Sir Edw. Baynton, keeper of Melkeshame and Peveshame forest, steward of Devyse and Rowde, paler of Devyse Castle and keeper of Devyse park, 17*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* Chas. duke of Suffolk, steward of the

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lands of the duchy of York, 10*l.* John Twadell, keeper of Fasterne little park, 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Brian Annysley, paler of Fasterne great park and woodward of Braden, 3*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Sir Hen. Longe, keeper of Fastern great park and "foster" of Braden, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Edw. Bigg, keeper of the manor of Fasterne, 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Francis Philipp, steward of lands in Dorset, late belonging to the duke of York, bailiff of Roughburgh, Rosshmore and Hasyllore, bailiff, reeve and hayward of Cramborne, reeve of Cramborne Holwell, Cramborne Alderholt, Wylkeworth, and keeper of Baynardes Castle, 30*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Henry Courtney marquis of Exeter, keeper of Marsshewoode parks, steward of Cramborne, warden and ranger of Cramborne chace and keeper of Blagden park, 20*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* John Raaff and the Marquis, bailiff of Marsshewoode, 40*s.* John lord Husy, steward of lands in Lincoln and Rutland, 7*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Davyth Cecill, steward of Nayssington, Yarwell and Upton, Northants, 2*l.* Edm. Bussbye, esq., receiver of lands in Lincoln, Rutland and Northants, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Hugh Atkynson, bailiff of Graunthawe, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ———,† clerk of the courts there, 1*l.* Wm. Ratclyff, bailiff of Stawneford, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Holand, bailiff of Massington and Yarwell, 50*s.* ———, clerk of the courts at Stawneford, 1*l.* Wm. Webstar, bailiff of Upton, 13*s.* 4*d.* Antony Elderton, collector of rents at Havering at Bower, 5*l.* Hugh Danyell, bailiff of Ayeshyne, within Clare Hall, 20*s.* John Madeson, bailiff of Cokehame, 53*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Snell, bailiff of Hempstede Marshall, 1*l.* Thos. Moxhame, bailiff of Coshame, 13*s.* 4*d.* Hugh Westwoode, collector of Marelborowe, 2*l.* Wm. Gowre, bailiff of Mylverton, 13*s.* 4*d.* Peter Dodington, bailiff of Gillinghame, 53*s.* 4*d.* Robt. Derdowe, feodary of Crameborne, 26*s.* 8*d.* ———, clerk of the courts of Byslegh, 1*l.* Leonard Powle, bailiff of Bysle, 26*s.* 8*d.* Edm. Darell, esq., bailiff of Chilton Folyatt and keeper of the park there, 4*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Sir Robt. Dymmoke, chancellor, 54*l.* The general Attorney, 10*l.* The Solicitor, 53*s.* 4*d.* John Gregbye, clerk of the Council, 5*l.* Hugh Carre, keeper of the Council chamber, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Six learned men retained of counsel, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Robt. Joynor, attorney in the Common Pleas, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Two attorneys in the Exchequer, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Annuity of Mary Roos from the manor of Braye, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sir John Rogers, steward of Ellingham, 53*s.* 4*d.* John Savyll, bailiff of Bridgewater and Heygrove, 13*s.* 4*d.* Total (besides 199*l.* yearly going out of the Queen's lands in Wales), 778*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Pp. 17.

22 March. **353.** CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 170. B. M.

Subjects proposed in the Emperor's Council at Toledo, 22 March 1534, concerning the affairs of Italy and Christendom. (The despatch was sent from Toledo on 4 April 1534, by Tello de Guzman.)

* * * * *

Touching the king of England. He is renouncing his obedience to the Pope, so as to compel him to some expedient against the Queen. He has dismissed nearly all the Queen's servants of both sexes, and placed her in a lonely and unhealthy house; nor is she more secure with regard to her food. He has spread a report that her mind is weakened, and that she suffers from dropsy, as the French king told the Imperial ambassador. Her daughter has been deprived of her title of princess, and has been placed in the company and service of the Bastard, with one servant, who is resolved to support the second marriage and disregard the censures.

A declaration has been printed and other writings published against the Pope. Lutheran errors are permitted, and correspondence carried on with Germany. In order to do more mischief, the King is trying to make peace with Scotland. * * *

Notwithstanding the King's conduct, the Pope declines to pronounce sentence until he is assured how it will be executed, and thus is open to entertain some means of satisfying the King, as may be conjectured from his words and his behaviour to the French ambassador. * * *

Sp. Modern copy, pp. 15.

† Blank in MS.

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22 March. **354.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O. On behalf of don Petro de la Borda, vizino de San Sebastian and Pero Minez* de Mallea, whose caravel, after trading at Mirafurda (Milford?) and Erpol (Liverpool?), was taken by an English ship, and the crew put on shore on Londay (Lundy) Isle that they might perish of hunger. They were taken off by a Norman ship, and came to Buisuata (Bridgewater?), where they appealed to justice. They have asked the Emperor for a letter of marque. Desires Chapuis to represent their case to the King, and endeavor to obtain redress for them. Toledo, 22 March 1534. *Signed.*

Sp., p. 1. *Add.*

22 March. **355.** CRANMER to the INHABITANTS OF HADLEGHE.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 1. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 280. Is sorry to hear there is lack of charity and many grudges among them. Has desired the bearer, master Hugh Vaghan, to exhort them to put away such grudges, for whoever is out of charity is not acceptable in the sight of God. Sends back to them their curate, Sir Thos. Ros, who was accused of saying in the pulpit, "A man's goods spent for his soul after his death prevaileth him not." Understands that some of those present say that his words were, "A man's goods given out of charity, and so the child of damnation, spent after his death, shall not prevail his soul," and also that as soon as he heard that these things were surmised against him by those who were not his friends, he went into the pulpit and declared that he meant it only of those who died out of charity and were buried in hell, as the rich glutton was in the gospel, of which he treated when those words were spoken. Desires those who have not been his friends to leave their grudges, and all to accept him favorably; but does not intend that if any have a just cause against him, they shall not prosecute it according to justice. Lameth, 22† March.

Pp. 2. *From Cranmer's letter book.*

22 March. **356.** JANE BASFORD, widow, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Reminds him once more of her frequent petitions for a warrant for payment of the money owed by the King to "your late kinsman my husband," for his fee of the surveyorship. Cannot make money here of the wheat she has. Guisnes, 22 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council. *Endd.*

22 March. **357.** [LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. Touching all our affairs hitherto I have largely written to you, daily awaiting your answer. I write now to state that privy seals have been sent hither sued out by the merchants of the Staple of this town on account of certain cessments levied by 15 of their members. Some of these privy seals were delivered to three persons of the retinue here named: John Massingberd, Thos. Prowde and John Keall, who have been cessed at 5*l.* st. each, though they have never been contributors to the said fellowship, and being of the King's retinue, ought not, I think, to consent to pay. The bearer Thos. Prowse, who comes out of Gascony, will inform you of such news as he learned. He carries letters to my lord of Norfolk from Mr. Wallop. 22 March.

Draft, p. 1.

* Elsewhere he is called Martinez.

† Misprinted as 20 March in Cranmer's Works.

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358. [LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. I send you a packet received from Mr. Hacket the 22nd instant., which I fear will be delayed by the stormy weather which now prevails. As to the commission directed to me and others here about Lacy's matter against Prowde and other persons, the process is so prolix that it cannot be adjudicated within the days limited in the said commission. I beg therefore that the commission be renewed till the whole of next April, when we can examine it more deliberately. From Calais, the ——.

Draft, p. 1.

22 March. **359.** SIR THOMAS MORE* to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

R. O. It grieves me to hear the false information made unto one whom your lordship knoweth,† still more his light belief of me. For whereas the said man of worship reports that I promised him not to meddle in the matter of Thos. Phillyps, it is not so. You spoke with him in Westminster Hall about Midsummer of the examination had between Phillyps and the prisoners; and when I spoke to him a week after and desired him to be my special good master with the King, he swore with a great oath that he would do as much for me as any friend I had, but he could not think that Phillyps was guilty in breaking the gaol. I replied that I would it might please his mastership that Mr. Controller and he should take an order between us, but he answered that in the matter of Phillyps he would not meddle. What was afterwards done to Phillyps was much against my mind, for when I came to Yvilchester, the Judge, after dinner, immediately commanded the clerk of assize to arraign Thos. Phillyps, Guillam and Wynsham. I desired him for the time to forbear Phillyps and Guillam the Frenchman, his servant, but to arraign Wynsham. He answered he would arraign them all or none. Likewise the said Phillyps cried out that he might be arraigned, and that I had long done him an injury. On his arraignment I produced against him Wynsham's confession, which I need not have done, for Wynsham avouched every word of it before the Judge, and so continued till his death. He confessed to his ghostly father, and when he came out of the gaol for execution, Guyllam exclaimed, "Wynsham, what shalt thou gain to cast my master and me away by your words? I advise you to withdraw them;" which he refused, and on further dispute, losing patience, he desired to have the aid of some priest. On which Sir John Maister, vicar of Northover, and also the parson of Whitehall, were summoned, and he adhered to the same, saying, "For my telling truth to the King and his Council I shall die; but I cannot deny I have deserved it for putting in of the files to the windowman, and advising them how to break gaol, which I did by the procurement of Philypps and Guyllam." He also confessed that Phillyps advised him to burn Cuff's "wodffyne," which he could not have done without danger to Cuff's house and all the town, and he could not avoid his importunity except by saying that as the wind sat he must needs burn Gold's house, who was a friend of Phillyps. He further stated that he had never received a penny from me, and so made his end. I was never privy to the inquest that sat upon him or Phillyps, nor spake by the Sheriff, and sent none of them any meat. I pray that I may not lose my goods and my honesty, nor incur the rebuke of some that you know. I am so disquieted I am almost out of my wits. Melplashe, 22 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. *Add.*

* Of Dorsetshire. † Cromwell.

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22 March. **360.** [JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA].

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 34. B. M.

. . . . . rte fides spectataque probitas nostras per
. . . . . aticias tamen ipsa causæ equitas in discri . . .
. . . . . impulit ut ad paternitatem tuam has daremus. Ea
. . . . . [p]recentoria suo administratore in demortui locum
. . . . . [R]obertus ordinario tam jure quam munere. Pre . .
. . . . . mittit, qui suo nomine a Sanctissimo postu[let] . . . . . .
. . . . . essent, neque ad cujusquam fere aures per . . . . . .
. . . . . rem impetrat. Post hæc paulo Joannes . . . . . .
. . . . . Parisiis de vacante præcentoria eamque . . . . . .
. . . . . et quæquidem annos quatuor agitata . . . . . .
. . . . decerneretur tamen præcentoria Roberto . . . . . .
. . asset verum ne hoc quidem contentus Joannes . . . . . .
relicto omni juris titulo ad Galli cujusdam . . . . . .
[adu]lterina dolosaque instrumenta refugit, quibus . . . . . .
. . Joanni præcentoriam multo antequam apud . . . . . .
præcentoriam vacare, quod absurdum est, et . . . . . .
[Quam]obrem a te petimus, pater reverendissime, ut ad . . . . . .
. . em animadvertas et Roberto familiari nostro Betun . . . . . .
. . . endam fidem, ne dolosum hominum ingenia in . . . . . .
nata familiarium nostrorum detrimento evertere . . . . . p[lu]ra
quæ ad hanc rem attinent intelliget tua Paternitas [a Joa]nne Duncam, cui ut fidem habeas rogamus." Perth, 22 March 1533.

Mutilated. Copy.

361. JAMES V. to SILVESTER DARIUS.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 34. B. M.

Thanks him for his industry in promoting James' business at Rome, and especially concerning the priory of Whithern (*Candida Casa*), in favor of the King's kinsman, ... Flemyng. Desires credence for John Lawder. Stirling.

Lat. Copy. Mutilated and faded.

23 March. **362.** THE DIVORCE.

Theiner, 604. Pocock, II. 532.

Sentence of the Pope declaring the King's marriage with Katharine to be valid. Rome, 23 March 1534.

Lat.

*** This sentence has also been printed in Foxe, in Wilkins and in Le Grand (III. 636); and MS. copies exist in the B.M. in Vit. B. XIV. 3 (mutilated), in Add. 6,874, f. 114, and Add. 28,586, f. 178, the latter two being in modern handwriting. Variations, however, exist in the text even of the printed copies.

23 March. **363.** THE PAPAL SENTENCE.

Chigi Library, L. II. 23.

On Friday, 27 Feb., a secret consistory was held, at which the English marriage case was discussed on the reference of Jas. Simonetta, bishop of Pisauro. On Wednesday, 4 March, the same case was proceeded with. On Monday, 23 March, the sentence in favor of the Queen was given by the Pope in a secret consistory.

Lat. Modern copy, p. 1.

23 March. **364.** ROMAN DIARY.

Vat. MS. 7,167, f. 117.

On Monday, 21 (23) March, there was a secret consistory, in which sentence was pronounced in favor of the queen of England, &c.

Lat., p. 1. *From a modern copy.*

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23 March. **365.** Sir Piers Eggecombe to Cromwell.

R. O. Fraunces Palmer, one of my wife's women, lying on a pallet in her own chamber, is sick of the measles, so I will not presume to come into the King's presence nor to the Commons house. Monday, 23 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

23 March. **366.** The Bishops of Paris and Mascon to Francis I.

Le Grand, III. 631. After the other letter had been despatched there was some delay about the courier. Twenty-two cardinals were present at a consistory this morning. The English case was proposed and sentence pronounced that the marriage between the King and Katharine is valid and the issue thereof legitimate. The King is also enjoined to take back Katharine as his wife. Obtained an audience of the Pope, who said that some wished the sentence to be immediately signified, but they could not gain that from him, and it is determined that it shall not be sent till after Easter. Replied only that they intended to write to their master about it. The bishop of Paris said a word about his taking leave, as he has nothing more to do here. Did not think there was any use in reminding the Pope of his promises to the contrary, or in complaining. Doubt whether what has been done has proceeded from the King's secret intention unknown to them. The bishop of Paris does not mean that he will not say more to his Holiness about it before his departure, which he hopes will be in three or four days. Supposes the King does not wish him to stay longer, on account of the suspicion which the king of England might have. Fears Henry will be terribly discontented with him for the assurances contained in his last letters, on which perhaps he founded the rupture of his Parliament. Advises Francis to inform the king of England at once, before he hears of it from the Imperialists. Are grieved they cannot send better news, but the world will hereafter confess, as truth compels the Imperialists to do now, that Francis has endeavored to prevent one of the greatest troubles which has happened for a long time to the Church and perhaps to all Christendom. Have never omitted anything possible to be done. The Imperialists are about in great crowds, crying "Imperio et Espagne," with feux de joye and cannon shots. The French king has three cardinals here, Trivulce, Rodolphi and Pisan, who do not show such joy. Nicolas Raince expects the Pope to put right all that has been spoiled, contrary, as he says, to his wish, and wishes the writers to do what they can with his Holiness tomorrow. He can do it, as sentences in matrimonial cases "ne passent jamais en force de choses jugees." It is said the Pope was surprised, as at the first sentence. All tonight he is with doctors consulting about a remedy. Rome, Monday, 23 March.

The Cardinals' opinions contained in their last letter are not what the result has showed, but they took them from their words and not from their thoughts.

Fr. Headed: Lettre de Mons. l'evesque de Paris et de Mons. l'evesque de Mascon au Roy.

24 March. **367.** Cardinal of Jaen to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 180. B. M. The count of Cifuentes will write fully about the good resolution taken by the Pope in the matter of England. Will only mention therefore the more important points. The Queen is happy to have heard the sentence in her lifetime. If she suffer injury in her person or life, as many wise people fear, she will receive the crown of martyrdom in heaven.

This sentence will remove the distrust caused between princes by the long previous delays. Advises the Emperor to write and thank the Pope, offering to defend the See, as the sentence will be very advantageous to his majesty,

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367. Cardinal of Jaen to Charles V.—*cont.*

especially in Italy. The Cardinals, especially Farnese, Campeggio and Minerva, also deserve thanks. Mentions also the services of the auditor Simonetta, and of Ortiz and the other Imperial agents. Rome, 24 March 1534.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

24 March. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 183. B. M.

368. Cardinal of Jaen to the Comendador Mayor de Leon.

Yesterday, March 23, the English cause was discussed for six hours and more in a large Consistory, and the Pope pronounced a definitive sentence in the Queen's favor with all the clauses. Cifuentes writes more at length. Expresses his pleasure at the result, and his satisfaction with Cifuentes' conduct. The Pope will now be more inclined to join the Emperor. Advises the Emperor to write a letter to his Holiness, thanking him and offering to do what is necessary for the defence of the Apostolic See. He may do this with confidence, as the Pope will be more disinclined than he is to take up arms. Is grieved at the death of the archbishop of Toledo. Has been ill with gout, but this has been an advantage in the English business, as all the Cardinals called upon him, and carried away a hint (*un pellico*) as to what they ought to say and do. Commends to him cardinal Campeggio, Dr. Ortiz, Luys d'Aragonia the advocate, and Anguiano the proctor. Rome, 24 March 1534.

Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

24 March. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 197. B. M.

369. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Wrote on the 5th by the ordinary courier.

On Monday, 23 March, the Pope, with the whole Sacred College, gave a unanimous sentence in favor of the queen of England, of which a copy is enclosed. Does not think it will be of much profit, except for the Emperor's honor and the Queen's justification. Thinks it is well that the Emperor is not bound to execute it, though the Count has often been pressed to give his word for it on his majesty's behalf. The Emperor must thank and reward the following:—Cards. Farnese, Campeggio, La Minerva, La Valle, Sanctiquatro, Matera, Naples, Jahen and Sancta Cruz; Simoneta, Ortiz, Aragonia and Anguiano. Not that the Cardinals require a reward for doing justice, but for other reasons, and because it is the custom. Rome, 24 March 1534.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 187. B. M.

2. "Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes a xxiiij. de Marzo 1534."

Abstract of the preceding, with marginal notes.

The following paragraph is not in the letter to the Emperor:—

The Count has sent a copy of the sentence to queen Mary, to be forwarded to England, as the ambassador there wrote that a Parliament was being held, and it would be well if the sentence arrived before it ended at Easter.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

24 March. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 191. B. M.

370. Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

Considers the sentence given in the Queen's favor as the greatest of the Emperor's victories. Other victories have been gained over men, this over enemies let loose from hell. Other victories have been concerned with the goods of this world, but this has been in defence of the faith and its sacred canons. The third reason is the great difficulty there has been in coming to a decision. The admission of the excusator had to be discussed

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four times. Although both the Rota and the Consistory had determined last year that the marriage was not unlawful in itself by divine or natural law, it was necessary to examine the same point again this year, of which some cardinals complained, saying that it was an insult (*injuria*) to the previous decision of the Consistory, and therefore would not discuss it without referring to the previous deliberation. Campeggio said that if the case turned on the proofs of virginity contained in the *remissorias*, he would have great doubts of the justice of the Queen's case; but as he considered it settled that the marriage was only unlawful by positive law, he had always been certain that she was in the right. The difficulties have been so great that the count of Cifuentes has had no hope of success, though he, as well as the advocate and proctor, has been very diligent. Formerly the sentence was deferred on the pretext that the king of England might return to obedience, and latterly they said there was no need of a sentence, as it could do no good. Now that it is given the Pope says he fears he may have sinned, as the Queen may be murdered in consequence of the sentence.

The fourth reason is that the victory has been in behalf of such a holy martyr. The fifth, that the victory is not only over the king of England, but also over the king of France, who has used improper methods to influence universities to decide against the Queen. A cavalier named Langest (Wm. du Bellay, seigneur de Langei) said that a year ago he had been procuring votes from the university in the King's favor, as if by the will of man they could change Divine justice. The bishop of Paris, his brother, has also been here to try and stop the sentence, but his acts have only resulted in greater confusion to himself.

The sixth, that although the Cardinals were not as inclined to serve the Emperor as in past years, on account of alliances which had taken place and the gifts received by some of them from the French king, yet by the influence of the Holy Spirit they have decided in the Queen's favor, and they were so determined to do this immediately that they said clearly that if sentence were not given, it would be the Pope's fault, and not theirs. Even cardinal Trivultio, protector of the French king, decided openly in the Queen's favor. Thinks that the other French cardinals, who did not come to Rome, felt that they could not conscientiously favor the other side. The success is greatly owing to Simoneta, the judge of the cause, who has deserved a reward, the advocate Juan Luys, the proctor Anguiano, and among the cardinals, Cayetano, Campeggio, who came to the last Consistory in spite of his illness, Farnesio and Sanctiquatro. Card. St. Severino begs the Emperor to give him a pension out of his bishopric, and the card. of Naples also asks for a reward.

Two days before the sentence letters from the Queen came to the Pope, the count of Cifuentes, and Ortiz. Sends a copy of his letter to her.

The *executoriales* which have not yet been presented will be presented now, as the *executoriales* of the principal sentence will not be ready. A month ago the Pope, for 1,500 ducats, granted a dispensation to a Neapolitan to marry the sister of his wife, by whom he had four sons. This dispensation suffices for a sentence in this case. Rome, 24 March 1534.

Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

[24 Mar.] **371.** Dr. Ortiz to Katharine of Arragon.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 195. B. M.

Congratulates her that, without the dissent of any cardinal, sentence has been given in the principal cause in her favor, and the Consistory has decided that her marriage was not unlawful, as was determined in the Rota last year. Her letter to the Pope came opportunely two days ago. Cifuentes and the others have used much diligence, though without hope of obtaining sentence so speedily. Her trouble at the Emperor's not having shown much

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371. Dr. Ortiz to Katharine of Arragon—*cont.*

energy in the prosecution of the case shows that she was misinformed, for both his words to the Pope at Bologna and the letters and persons he has sent to his Holiness have had much effect. There is nothing his majesty desired more than this sentence, as was said to Ortiz at Bologna. Exhorts her and her daughter to be constant and not fear the storms which may arise. The executorials remain to be passed. Great diligence shall be used. Thanks her for writing to the count of Cifuentes, whose diligence he commends. The advocate Juan Luis and the procurator Anguiano have also worked well.

Spanish. Modern copy, pp. 4.

25 March. **372.** The Lady Elizabeth.

R. O. Computus of Wm. Cholmeley, esq., late cofferer of the household of the lady Elizabeth, from 10 Dec. to 25 March 25 Hen. VIII.

Receipts: Remainder of his account for the household of the lady Mary, 56*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.* Victuals remaining in the various offices on 15 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., 129*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* From Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, 750*l.* Total, 935*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*

Expenses: Her council, officers and servants, 791*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.* Foreign expenses, 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Rewards to John Mynne, auditor, for a year and a half, 100*s.* Total, 803*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*

Victuals remaining in the various offices, for which Sir John Shelton, steward of the Household, will be charged in the next account, including corn, wine, ale, wax, spices, codfish, stockfish, salmon, eels, herrings, sturgeon, sheep, &c., 98*l.* 7*s.* 0¼*d.*

Arrears of Robt. Brisley, late valet of the Poultry to lady Mary, 32*l.* 6*s.* 8¾*d.*; of John Lucas, late groom of the Poultry to lady Mary, 11*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*; and Wm. Bowdon of Chelmesfeld, Essex, tallow chandler, and Henry Claryvaunce, husbandman, 119*s.* 2½*d.*

Pp. 5. *Large paper.*

25 March. **373.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. The Secretary* of the count palatine Frederick, who left here in November last, arrived here on Wednesday last, having stayed for a fortnight in the French court. On his arrival he said he brought news which would be very agreeable to the King, and it seems to be so from the good reception he has had from the King and Cromwell. He only stayed five days, and communicated his charge to none but the King and Cromwell, so that no one knows the cause of his coming. He told one of my men that he would come and visit me, but was despatched sooner than he expected. When mounting his horse he told his host he should be back at Whitsuntide.

As the said Secretary had been at the French court, I expected he would address himself to the French ambassador, or at least visit him, but he has not done so. The Ambassador was desirous of knowing his charge, but thought the English might take his curiosity ill. If he brought the news which the English desire, it could not please his master, for it must have been something to the disadvantage of the Faith and the Pope, of whom his master is a friend. If he had any conversation with the Secretary, the Pope might think that his master favored such proceedings, but for all this I could see that he was displeased at not having spoken to the said Secretary, who, he thinks, can have no business with his master as he has not visited him, and he has had no advice about it from France. He tells me also that the English had not informed him of the Secretary's commission or of his

* Hubert Thomas. See Vol. VI. No. 1481 (11).

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coming. I do not think the King wishes the French king to know all the intelligence he has in Germany, on account of the alliance between Francis and the Pope, and the former has written a most cordial autograph letter to the King offering him help against any one except the Faith and the authority of the Holy See, with which clause the King has been very much vexed, especially as similar words have been used to him several times.

The Acts passed by the Commons against the Pope and the authority of the Holy See have today been ratified by the nobles and clergy, to the great regret of good men, who were in a minority in consequence of the threats and practises of the King. Nothing is wanting now but the King's formal confirmation, which he defers until the arrival of the bishop of Paris, in consequence of the intercession of the French king, who is trying every means to reconcile the Pope and the King.

The French ambassador blames the King for having printed a book, which I send to Mons. de Praell (Praet?), notwithstanding his promise not to do so till the return of the bishop of Paris, and says there is no chance of a reconciliation. At the King's persuasion the Ambassador has written to the Pope about the evils which will ensue unless his Holiness apply a remedy, but he has only done this to please the King.

The Ambassador exaggerated these evils very much, and said that, in addition to the motives of increase of authority and pecuniary advantage, the King was urged on against the Pope by others as well as the Germans, that is, by the Vayvode and Italian potentates, and that the Venetians were waiting to see the end of this tragedy, and others also, meaning the dukes of Ferrara and Urbino, so that the burden of sustaining the papal authority would fall on the shoulders of your majesty and the French king.

After many other words the Ambassador began to regret that there was not perfect confidence between your majesty and the French king, and to blame those who hindered it, as such a friendship would be the means of defeating the Turk and reforming all Christendom, and your majesty could revenge yourself on the Swiss, the German rebels and other enemies, meaning this king. I replied, as before, that this want of friendship was not your majesty's fault, and as to the vengeance of which he spoke, I was sure that you would not wish to pick any quarrel with the powers he mentioned, but would prefer that their forces should be employed in the service of God. From this conversation it is easy to see that the French king is not on good terms with the Swiss or the king of England. In answer to a question from me, the Ambassador suggested the marriage of your majesty's daughter with the Dauphin.

The King, after taking away the benefices held by card. Campeggio and the auditor of the Chamber, has caused them to be deprived by act of parliament without summoning anyone to appear on their behalf. The good bishop of Rochester, who is the paragon of Christian prelates both for learning and holiness, has been likewise condemned to confiscation of body and goods. He was convicted of treason for not revealing what the Nun said to him, that harm would happen to the King if he did not give up this new marriage. All this injustice is in consequence of his support of the Queen.

Today two doctors* will start for Rome. The King has sent them in post, but a report is spread that they are going on their own affairs and not for the King. There was no talk about sending them until the receipt of the first letter sent by the bishop of Paris after his arrival at Rome. Then these doctors were immediately commissioned, and have been for ten or twelve days discussing with other doctors. One of them is the late excusator (Karne). The French ambassador says they are going to do what good they

* Dr. Carne and William Revet.

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373. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

can, but carry no power, for the King, being blinded by anger, would not prolong (*prorougeroit*) the Pope's jurisdiction for a million of gold, for this would prejudice the Archbishop's sentence, which is the helm of his navigation.

When the duke of Norfolk was last with the Princess, he took away not only her principal jewels and ornaments, but all the others as well, in consequence of her refusal to pay her respects to the lady of the King, and to accompany the Bastard, who is about to remove. Although she has no objection to going to the same place either before or after her, she will not pay court to her on the road unless she is led by force.

The Bishop, who has come as ambassador from Scotland, entered London yesterday, with 50 horses of his own and 60 belonging to the earl of Northumberland, who went out to meet him the day before. London, 25 March 1534.

Fr., pp. 5. *From a modern copy.*

25 March. **374.** THOMAS SKREVEN to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I thank you for your letter of the 7 March and for your great goodness to me and my wife. I intend to see my lord and you at Calais the week after Easter. London, 25 March 1533.*

I beg you to desire my lord's favor to my kinsman Harry Lacy in his suits, for he has many enemies and has sustained much wrong.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

26 March. **375.** HENRY VIII. to the EARL OF ESSEX.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 37 b. B.M. Cranmer's Letters, 267 n. Order, by advice of the Council, to the earl of Essex to restore to Ric. Stansby certain lands which he and his ancestors had held from the earls of Essex, and of which he has been forcibly deprived. "Yeven under our signet," Westm., 26 March.

Copy from Cranmer's letter book.

26 March. **376.** The CONVENT OF CROXTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have received your letters of the 24 March requiring us not to proceed to the election of an abbot without the licence of our founder, lord Barkley, and that you would send us a director for that purpose. It has never been seen that any house of our religion should obtain licence of the founder for election of an abbot, not even on the King's foundation. But according to our rules and statutes and the King's patents we can proceed without any director. As, however, we desire your favor, we will prorogue, as you request, the election to Monday next after the feast of St. Mark, begging that we may proceed on that day freely to our election. Beg credence for their brethren, Sir John Kybworth and Sir John Conseyt. Croxton, 26 March.

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

26 March. **377.** THOMAS CROFTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. His father commands him to write to Cromwell advertising him that John Lawton, husband to the bearer, indicted for high treason "for carenadge," and reprieved by Sir John Porte, justice of assize for co. Hereford, of which my father is sheriff† this year, has broken prison with

* Should be 1534, as Lord and Lady Lisle were not at Calais in March 1533.

† Sir Edward Crofte was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1529–30, and again in 1533–34.

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others in consequence of the oppression of the gaoler. As the said Lawton will advantage the King 500*l.* for 7 years, begs Cromwell will consider it. He is a tall man and has many good qualities. Dated at the head: "Wygmore, septimo kalendas Aprilis."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

26 March. R. O. **378.** Sir John Russell to Lord Lisle.

I desire you to be good to the bearer, a countryman of mine, for certain money owed to him by Richard Long, a spear at Calais. I thank you for the goshawk you sent me, which has by chance broken out of the mew and escaped. Commend me to my lady. Thornhawe, 26 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd. Sealed.*

[27 Mar.] R. O. **379.** Christopher Plummer to Lord Lisle.

I beg you to inform my lady "that Waynam's wife when she knew my lady's greve (*grief?*) then she was not a little bashed therewith; and therefore she gat a horse and rode to Sir Anthony Windsor for to his wife (*sic*), as she said that little lady Bridget's bonnet was sent by a man that she knew not, but that he said he knew the said Sir Anthony and the lady his wife well, and so she sent the bonnet by him." She says she sent the said lady 10*l.* that she owed her, which she fears is lost. The bonnet had not arrived when she came to lady Windsor, and search was made where the man was lodged. It was found with a woman. My lord's servant, Rob. Anmer, was present and promised to bring it to Winchester from Southwyk, which would have been no great journey if she had intended to visit St. Swithin's.

At the making of this letter, Friday before Palm Sunday, I sent your servant Brian Insell to London with this and to see if your wine were come. No news but a proud embassy from Scotland.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy in Calais.

27 March. Calig. B. vii. 201. B. M. **380.** Elizabeth Lady Dacre to Lord Dacre.

Her uncle Sir Christopher Dacre met lord Maxwell at Loughtemabane Stone, on Monday, March 16th, as she had written, and appointed an assize from the two realms (sends a copy) for the trial of Cannaby Holme. Next meeting to be held at Battinge Bushe, Thursday after Low Sunday. At the coming of the ambassadors of Scotland various persons under Sir Will. Musgrave committed injuries on the Scottish borders. Thomas Dacre has taken Rynyane Taylear upon the sands. He is now prisoner at Naward. Jake Musgrave is much displeased at it. He has taken one Sprouxton dwelling under Jeffrey Storre, by the counsel of Ebbis Dane. Encloses a copy of a letter from Sir Christ. Dacre to Jake Musgrave, who has refused redress. He demands compensation for the slaying of John Routelege. Thinks it adviseable that if peace be concluded he should take means for securing the authority of the Warden. Nawerd, March 27. *Signed:* "Your loving bedf[ellow] Elyzabeth Dacre."

Pp. 2. *Add. at f.* 203*. *Endorsed by Wriothesley.*

ii. The names of the Assyssers for partie of England: Thomas Dacre, Thomas Blenhashet, William Threlkeld, Lenerd Ledall, John Thomson, Lange Will Graame; for partie of Scotland, William Maxwell laird of Tynhall, lard Rooss, John Kyrkepatrike, lard Greteno, Wat Irven, John Maxvell of Cowehillis."

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380. Elizabeth Lady Dacre to Lord Dacre—*cont.*

iii. [Sir Chr. Dacre to Jack Musgrave.]

Knows not the cause why Thomas Dacre took Rynnyan Tailior, except that it was by my lord's command, who ordered that he should be placed in solitary confinement till his pleasure were known. "Your said master" has neglected frequent writings for the delivery of persons under his rule who were accused. At the assize of England and Scotland appointed yesterday at Lochmaben Stane, to try whether the English or Scots provoked the business at Cannonby Holme, "your evidence and such under your rule" was so slender that it would have gone against England if the writer had not caused a new day to be taken. Desires to meet Musgrave at Lanercost tomorrow, with all the witnesses he can bring against Scotland. Carlisle, 17 March 25 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

27 March. **381.** John Cooke to Cromwell.

R. O. In consequence of information received from Mich. Jamys of Hampton, that was desired to go to sea with one Swift, and one George, late my lord Lisle's servant, and John Bucke, late my lord Edmund Howard's servant, I have taken the two latter with two of Swift's mariners that were five days at sea, intending to gather men and commit robberies. I enclose Jamys's deposition and Bucke's confession in my letters to the duke of Norfolk, which he will doubtless show you. The latter is "a very tall man, both of his person and of his hands." Your mastership will see what I have done since I left London. I have spared no pains to take those pirates, but they have gone westward in two balingers, Buckely in one and Adams in another, towards Ireland, where they victual themselves and sell their pillage. If I am to go to sea I should have 100 or fourscore men, whom I have got ready, but want money and victuals for, to keep the sea a month or six weeks. I know the haunts of the enemy. Buckley, the captain of these pirates, dwells in Dublin. I beg allowance may be made to me of money spent on the taking of these prisoners and their conveyance to Hampton, and the payment of the mariners for my passage into Wight and about Wight.

Some priests at my late being at Hampton spoke much for maintaining the Pope's power, which seduced many people; but I answered them before the mayor, which made them the more angry. Southampton, 27 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

R. O. 2. The Same to the Duke of Norfolk.

On the same subject, but more full. After taking Jamys's depositions at Southampton, went along the seacoast to Hammull, and so to Tichfield and Southwick, where he took the said John and George on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning the two mariners of Swift at Portsmouth, whom he brought to Southampton and lodged in the mayor's prison. Points out that the confessions of Buck and the mariners do not tally. Christopher, one of the mariners, first broke the matter to Jamys to induce him to come to sea with them. Swyft had gone westward to Exmouth before I came to prepare for Buck's coming, and the said Christopher to London, where, it is said, he will be found with one Sergeaunte, his uncle, at Blackwall. The said Swift, Bucke and George had been lingering suspiciously on the seaside from the first Sunday in Lent, and the said Buck, George and others were five days at sea together in Swift's boat, of which Swift pretended to be owner of a third part, going from Portsmouth to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight and Mede Hoole under Wight, probably looking for prey. While lying at anchor they were hailed by Adams and other pirates in a boat, and lent them the master John Peryn and a cockboat to go to Newport and sell a cloth

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called "polle davys." When they came to Newport the said master and Will. Webbe belonging to Buckley and Adams were taken by the bailiff of Newport, and Webbe being examined by the captain of the isle confessed part of his piracy. I came to Newport on Tuesday, but the captain had sent up Webbe and Peryn the day before to the King's Council. I then scoured the coast about Wight, and was at sea on our Lady Eve all night, seeking for the said pirates. Learned that they had remained in sight three days after the taking of Webb under Wight, and no one offered to take them. On Passion Sunday at night, Adams and 17 of the pirates landed at Ride at midnight, where they forced their way into one Benet's beerhouse, and drank there against his will. Each of the pirates had a sword and buckler, and three of them were in velvet doublets and guarded hoses cut and with sarcenet under; all very tall men. From thence they went westward towards Ireland. Six drowned men, some with stones tied about their necks, have been found about Wight and Hammull, who were thrown overboard by these pirates. Has laid watches on the coasts. These pirates discharge their pillage at Dublin, Cork and Kinsale. Sends a little gold chain Bucke had, which he says belongs to lord Edmund Howard. Has caused Swift's boat to be arrested at Portsmouth.

Pray remember the King's letter which I left with your Grace to be sent to the captain of the Isle of Wight for conservation of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. Southampton, 27 March.

Hol., pp. 3.

ii. The confession of John Bucke made before John Cooke, commissary of the Admiralty, 23 March 25 Hen. VIII., in the town of Southwick.

John Bucke, servant to my lord Edmund Howard at Calais, and of his retinue at 6*d.* a day, says that on Shrove Monday he and my lord Lisle's pursuivant came out of Calais in a ship of Tovys of Calais, landed at St. Katherine's in London, and lay that night in Hugh's house, serjeant of the Admiralty. Two nights after, he, Swift and George lay at Cross's in Southwark. On Saturday after he and George lay at the Lion in Guildford, and on Sunday night, the first Sunday in Lent, at John Phelipp's in Suthwikke; on Monday at Paris' house in Portsmouth, and on Tuesday at Colman's in Hampton, where they lay eight days. Four days after their arrival there Swift came thither to them, having come to Hampton to sell pease brought from Calais; and he asked them to go with him by his boat home to his wife to Exmouth to help fetch part of his stuff to Calais. After that he, Swift and George came from Hampton to Hammull, and all lay together at one Redford's house from Wednesday to Friday. As the weather was unfavorable for going by boat, Swift borrowed a horse of John Whyghte of Hammill to ride home by land, desiring them to come after him to his house, where he would make ready for them. He and George accordingly remained in Hammill till Sunday se'nnight, when they with Peryn master of the boat dwelling in Opsham, and others, took the boat to Yarmouth, where they waited Monday and Tuesday, and came back to Medehole and remained till Thursday morning, when, the wind turning to W.N.W., they came back to Portsmouth. While lying at anchor at Mede Hole they were hailed by a balinger of 50 tons, which asked for the loan of a boat, as theirs was lost in foul weather. They complied, and those in the balinger threw into the boat a piece of poll davys, saying they had no money to help them, and Peryn, the master of Swift's boat, went with their men to Newport to sell the said canvas and buy victuals.

Pp. 3.

iii. The confession of Will. Martyn and Harry Furnais, late mariners in Swyfte's boat, before John Cooke and the mayor at Portsmouth.

Will. Martyn, mariner, says he came from Calais in Swift's boat, laden with pease, on Shrove Sunday, John Peryn, master, and Chr. Serjeaunte, mariner, and John Webb, carpenter, being with him. They had in the boat two bows and arrows and a crossbow.

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381. JOHN COOKE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

Harry Furnays says that Buck, George and the mariners above left Hammull on Sunday se'nnight, and were at sea four days, meaning to go westward to Swift's house.

Mich. Jamys, son of Will. Jamys of Southampton, 26 years old, deposes to his meeting with Buck and the others, and the proposals made to him by Christopher Sergeant, that after visiting Swift at Exmouth, they should get a ship or two and keep the seas in two parties, visiting the Cape and the Isle of Surrey, where they hoped to obtain great booty, and then round England and Scotland to an island, where they should have a groat and 8*d.* a day a man, "saying that within few days there shall be no clean man be able to live within the realm of England, but that he shall be sought out and hanged up till there shall be a insurrection within the realm." Listened to him to learn his intentions, and those of the company. Christopher desired him not to speak to Buck, who was a close fellow. Spoke to Buck afterwards asking what he meant to do; who said if he knew any good booty to be got at sea he would be glad to take it. Said there were two or three Bretons in Hampton Water, who would bring 300*l.* or 400*l.* Buck desired to have word when they would leave that he might attack them at Yarmouth under Wight, and George, late my lord Lisle's servant, and Christopher agreed to the scheme. *Signed by* Michael James *and witnessed by Cooke.*

Pp. 4. *Add.:* To the duke of Norfolk.

[28 Mar.] **382.** [FITZWILLIAM] to CROMWELL.

Otho, C. x. 258. B. M.

"Thys shalbe to advertes yow I send yow thys berar Chamlay† and also a bage of lene[n] clothe tyd with a poynt and selled with my se[le], and lykewyse a pors (*a purse*) of porpull wellwete . . . . . of wryteng found by my Lord . . . . . me and varay feve (*few*) of thaym lo . . . . . in my Lady Mares cofers . . . . . my lord and I have selled up a . . . . . offer and the cofers of Chamlay ty . . . . . beres, and for that Mr. Sach . . . . . t welbe here to neght . . . . . [t]how‡ cofers tell is com[ing]§ . . . . . che hoder thenges as I . . . . . whylys, and he hous com, I shal . . . . . g of thow rest, and t . . . . . as we found my lade . . . . . [lo]rd of Norfolke . . . . . housed here with assore w . . . . . [d]evysed as I am seure h . . . . . r was not alonly t . . . . . e as myche as was . . . . . [in]strochyons, bot as myche . . . . . to be pla . . ." * * *

Hol., mutilated. Add.: To, &c. Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's Privy Council.

On the top margin is written in a modern hand before the fire: "Saturday, Hatfeld. About the lady Mary the King's daughter. Her servants searched."‖

28 March. **383.** [CROMWELL] to the SHERIFF OF [YORKSHIRE].

R. O.

Being informed of the death of Sir John Dunham,¶ who held lands of the King *in capite* in Yorkshire, to prevent the King's right being cloaked,

† Wm. Cholmeley, cofferer of the princess Mary's household.

‡ "thow" for "the."

§ *i.e.*, till his coming.

‖ This letter probably refers to a search made at Hatfield after the princess Mary's removal. See No. 393.

¶ According to inquisitions taken in 26 Hen. VIII. (Nos. 37, 44, 67 and 95), he died on the 9 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. (1533).

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it is considered by the Council that those persons should be impanelled to inquire for the King who dwell near the lands, the names of whom are enclosed. London, 28 March.

Draft, p. 1. *Endd.*

28 March. **384.** JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Sends him the acts of parliament passed to this day. It will not be prorogued till the 30 March, when the ambassadors of Scotland shall be present, and the lords shall wear their robes. Never saw a goodlier embassage from Scotland, the chief of whom is a bishop named Stuerd, high treasurer, accompanied by four knights, well trimmed, an abbot of the King's Council and 30 persons. On Thursday last they dined with the Council in the Star Chamber. Peace is likely to ensue. Gives an account of the escape of Wolf's wife from the Tower by counterfeit keys procured by one Bawde, the Lieutenant's servant, and of their recapture by the watch. Wolf and his wife will be hanged in chains upon Thames at low-water mark on Tuesday. Bawde is in Little Ease, and is to be racked and hanged. My old master, Sir Thomas More, is clearly discharged of his trouble. I trust my brother will prosper in his matters. 28 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd. Modern endorsement by Agarde:* "Lettres to the lord Lysle, deputy of Caleys. Scrut. 21 Sept. 1612. Nil valent."

[28 March.] **385.** SIR THOS. PALMER to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Came to the Court on Friday, and incontinent the King came forth to hear the sermon. Gave him your letter. He asked heartily after you and how my lady could agree with that country, with as hearty cheer as ever I saw him. I told him the effect of your letter, "of that [his Grace] had commanded me to say to you, which he denied not, but it was p . . . hy . . . that I should so say to you, and I showed him that you had never no commandment of his Grace so to do," but that he had written a letter to Mr. Wyngfeld while he was deputy commanding him to put it down. I told him that if he would write as much to you it would not be long a putting down. He answered that he knew he had given orders to put it down. Did not show him the letter at that time for fear he would have lost it, but will read it to him the first time he comes abroad, if I may have him at leisure. I shall then know his pleasure, and you shall be advertised with all diligence. Master Norres was ridden to my lady Princess, so that I could not speak with him, but I will do so at his return. Your servant Worth is ridden into the country. I hear that Hastings has taken upon himself as executor to Lord Barners, wherewith the King is not content, and says he shall not meddle with his goods. I will speak to my lord of Canterbury for a licence for your friar. I think you cannot change for a better. I will show him that he was the best man I heard this year. I have not delivered my lady's tokens to Mr. Kyngston, as he was not at Court. I hear that my lord Chamberlain is sore sick of an ague at his house at Polles, and that the reversion of Guisnes is given to lord Leonard. I beseech you to keep that secret. London, Palm Sunday even.

I will desire your friar to pray for me this holy time, for surely I will pray to my lord of Canterbury for him.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* Sir Thomas Pa[lmer, ca]pit[ain] of Newneham bridge.

386. [JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.]

R. O. Immediately on my arrival here I delivered your letters to Mr. Cromwell. He said he would act to you like a faithful friend, so that you

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386. [John Husee to Lord Lisle]—*cont.*

need have no doubt about the matter between Mr. Semour and your lordship, or that you will still continue possession. I asked him for the King's pleasure touching the Hemps, for they of Graveling are daily expecting your answer. He said you should know at leisure, and I will go to him again after the holy days. As to the plate and stuff, Leonard Smyth has Mr. Norres' letters to you declaring the King's pleasure, which is that you must pay 100*l.* in hand. But Mr. Rockewood hopes to find an easier way when Mr. Treasurer comes home from burying his mother in the country. If you have any patent or bill signed for the castle of Porchester, &c., it must be found, for Rockewood wrote that the King would take away nothing from you that had been given by patent or bill. Otherwise you are in danger to lose the rooms. Write to me about it, for the matter requires speed. I have received your letter by Bryan, but Rockwood and I had previously consulted about the last proclamation. Though the King and the Council took the matter earnestly, and the greatest fume was at first, it is now in a manner forgotten, and it will not be well to show or deliver the proclamation unless required, or when the matter is new moved, and then with the advice of master Treasurer. There are some there who wait to take your lordship in a snare, and are very diligent in writing. I trust they will be known as well as some others here who bear you a fair face and a double dissembling heart. I send a packet of letters from Mr. Graynefyld, who says he has prepared cramprings. It is to be doubted whether Sir Ric. Graynefild will enjoy the bargain, for the King says if rooms may be sold he will have the advantage himself. Offices are daily sold on his behalf. I will see the wine delivered to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Plummer, and the wild beast to Mr. Treasurer.

Sir Fras. Bryan has ridden to Buckinghamshire, and will not be back till Whitsuntide. Lord Borow and Mr. Baynton, the Queen's chamberlains, are dead. My lord Sandys is very sick, and men doubt of his recovery. Mr. Rockewood thinks your lordship might change your room for Guisnes if the lord Chamberlain die. Even if you gave the King 1,000 marks for the exchange it would be a good bargain. My lady Whettyll has made great suit for her son, and by the Queen's influence has obtained the King's bill for Highefill's room, so that Blunt and Cornwales are put beside the stool. Your lordship may see what stableness is in promise. Mr. Kingston is sick and keeps his chamber. I have told him your pleasure about the woods of Painswick, and he will promote your interests as his own. Today Mr. Smith, auditor, and I shall be with him. I fear Swift's matter is not clear, for Buck and Geo. Schaw, vintner, and two mariners of Swift's boat are in the Barre gate of Hampton, and one Coke, vice-admiral, is very cruel against them. Coke has reported your lordship to be a maintainer of thieves, with more ungoodly words than I will write. Mr. Thwaites has obtained his pardon for 1,000 marks, and loses none of his offices. It is said that the nun of Kent and her adherents will be put to execution today or tomorrow, also Wolff and his wife.

Mr. Palmer delivered your letter to the King's own hand, but had not leisure to inform his Grace of the letter sent to Mr. Wingfield, but before these holidays pass he will read it to the King himself. There is no fear but it will breed a scab. Mr. Graynefyld says the parson of St. Martin's is not dead, but if he die he will do what he can for your chaplain. I asked the abbot of St. Edmundsbury for an answer to the letter you sent him. He said he would send one by Mr. Winckefield of Sandwich, and that you should see what favor he would show your servant for your sake. Mr. Rockewood and his wife send commendations to your lordship and my lady. He has been sore sick and almost gone, but his heart is with your lordship. I beg you to keep this letter to yourself. The parliament is prorogued till Crastino Ani-

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marum. Since writing I have heard that Mr. Baynton is not yet dead, but is unlikely to recover.
Hol., pp. 4.

28 March. **387.** [JAMES V.] to the PRIMATE OF THE CISTERCIAN ORDER.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 37. B. M.

* * * "nullam gentem invenire posset qui vel religionis cultu vel pietate, aut candore illos anteiret. Quamobrem paternitatem vestram oratam facimus ut quod sine salutis dispendio et jactura veteres illi religiosi vestri ordinis antistites observarunt, isti quoque proinde illa majorum vestigia et instituta observare tollerentur, et quantum res feret novitates vitentur. Bene vale, pater reveren." Stirling, 28 March 1534.
Add. Copy. Imperfect.

30 March. **388.** LOPE DE SORIA to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 202. B. M.

* * * * *
Has received letters from the count of Cifuentes, with news of the Pope's sentence in favor of the Queen, with which the Signory are well pleased as far as it concerns the Emperor, justice and Christianity. Yesterday the English ambassador told him that the King was not well satisfied with the French king, and that he was sure that the interview would not take place, because Henry thought Francis had not done him good service with the Pope at Marseilles. * * * Venice, 30 March 1534.
Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

30 March. **389.** CARDINAL OF JAHEN to the COMENDADOR MAYOR.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 200. B. M.

Since the giving of the sentence a courier has come from France with offers and compliments. His letters say that the French king has done many good offices with the king of England, and hoped he would be reclaimed. Supposes this was done to try and delay the sentence. It was a good thing that it had already been given. Every day the Pope seems more contented with what he has done. There will always be time for the King to correct his error, if he wishes to do so.

Asks to be freed from a pension (*passion*) paid out of his church of Jahen to the cardinal of Santiago. Advises the Emperor to write and thank all the cardinals. 30 March 1534.

Has just been informed that a congregation will be held tomorrow morning to consider what has come from France. It was a mistake not to have had the sentence in writing at the time, but they make the excuse that they were short of money.

The congregation has now been held, but nothing of importance occurred, though attempts were made to upset what has been done.
Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

390. QUEEN ANNE and KATHARINE OF ARAGON.

Arch. xxv. 119. Pocock, II. 502.

Proclamation concerning the King's divorce from the lady Katharine, princess Dowager, late wife to prince Arthur, and his marriage with princess lady Anne, who has been crowned; which have taken place with the assent of Parliament and Convocation.† Any person doing anything to the hindrance or derogation of the proceedings, &c. in the said divorce and marriage will incur the penalties of the statute of provision and præmunire made 16 Ric. II. The said divorce being completed, it is evident that the said lady Katharine

† Statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22.

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390. Queen Anne and Katharine of Aragon—*cont.*

should not use the name and dignity of queen of England, and that she should not be called so, but the princess Dowager, as she was married to prince Arthur; and any of her officers, servants, &c. obeying her by any warrant to them by the name of queen will incur the above penalties; and the King wills that she shall be well used and obeyed, according to her honor and noble parentage, by the name, &c. of the princess Dowager.

"God save the Kynge.—Tho.* Berthelet, Regius impressor, excudebat. Cum privilegio."

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 91. B. M.

2. A Latin version of the preceding.

Pp. 5.

*** This proclamation was printed in the Archæologia from an original in the possession of the corporation of Norwich. There is another original in the British Museum, press mark $\frac{\text{C. 18. e. 2.}}{56.}$.

30 March. **391.** Parliament.

Add. MS. 4,622, f. 298. B. M.

List of lords present at Parliament, Monday, 30 March 25 Hen. VIII., the 75th day of Parliament.

Archbishop of Canterbury, bishops of London, †Winchester, Lincoln†, Bath and Wells.

Abbots of Westminster, St. Albans, St. Augustine's Canterbury, Bury St. Edmund's, Reading, Hyde, St. Bennet's Hulme, Battle, Winchcombe, Colchester, Shrewsbury,† Waltham.

Dukes of Richmond, Norfolk and Suffolk; marquis of Exeter; earls of Arundel, Oxford, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Shrewsbury, Derby, Worcester,† Rutland, Cumberland, Wiltshire,† Sussex, Huntingdon.

Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. Lords Bourgavenny, Zouch, Barkeley, Mountague, Rochford, Morley, Dacres de Gillesland, Cobham, Mautraverse, Talbot, Ferrers, Scrop, Latimer, Powes, Mountjoie, Gray de Wilton, Fitzwarren, Lumley, Daubeney, Coniers,† Vaulx, Windsour, Mordaunt.

On this day the Lords assembled at the appointed time, the King sitting on his throne. The Commons of the Lower House were present, and their speaker Sir Humfrey Wingfield made a speech. The House was then prorogued by Sir Thos. Audley, Chancellor, to Nov. 3. The Chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury and the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk were commissioned to take the oaths of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal to the Act of Succession.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

30 March. **392.** The Act of Succession.

Add. MS. 4,622, f. 297. B. M.

Commission to Thos. archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer, and Chas. duke of Suffolk, to receive the oaths of the King's subjects in accordance with the Act of Succession passed in the present Parliament. Westm., 30 March, 25 Hen. VIII.

A copy of the oath is appended.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

30 March. **393.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

Since the arrival of the new Scotch ambassador the King has had the succession in case of his death discussed in Parliament. It is decided to exclude the Princess, and the succession to go to the King's issue by Anne

* Not "W.," as printed in the Archæologia and by Pocock.

† To all the names except those marked "†" p' is appended.

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Boleyn, and in default to the nearest of kin, the naming of whom is suspended so as to give the Scotch ambassadors more heart to conclude peace, so that their king may be named, in accordance with what the king of England has previously said. Parliament has concluded that if the King dies before his lady, she shall be regent and absolute governor of her children and the kingdom, and that applying the title of queen or princess to anyone except the said Anne or her daughter shall be considered high treason. Confiscation of body and goods is also threatened to all who conceal this crime or murmur against the acts of this parliament, even those in favor of the second marriage and against the papal authority, which is strange and tyrannical. For greater security the King wishes to appoint commissioners to take oaths from the people.

Last Thursday the Princess, who refused to accompany the Bastard on her removal to another house, was put by force by certain gentlemen into a litter with the aunt of the King's mistress, and thus compelled to make court to the said Bastard. She made a public protest of the compulsion used, and that her act should not prejudice her right and title.

I should not have advised the Princess to have gone to this extreme, for fear of irritating her father, and consequently suffering worse treatment and some bad turn at the desire of his mistress, who is continually plotting the worst she can against the Princess. Filial obedience and the threats used were sufficient to make her conduct no prejudice to her, but the Queen and some others have lately thought it better to show the King their teeth a little. I am afraid this will do harm. I have written lately to the Queen that if she thinks good I will soften the past rigor for the honor and profit of the Princess.

On Wednesday, Ladyday, the new Scotch ambassador came to pay his respects to the King and the Lady, but nothing was said about business. On Thursday the said Ambassador, with the previous one, was feasted by the duke of Norfolk and others of the Council, not at Court, but at Westminster (*Unasmaystre*). After dinner they talked till four o'clock, but did not open the whole of their charge. On Friday the new Ambassador sent word by the man I sent to welcome him that he wished to talk with me and be friendly, as our masters were. The old Ambassador accompanied my man down stairs to know when we could meet, and to tell him that they had fresh news that the Scotch king had a sure hope of marrying the daughter of France, who had been promised to him. He declared no further, expecting to talk with me soon. I think he wished to imply that his master was on this account at liberty to ask for the Princess or any other match, which they had not dared to do for fear of displeasing the French.

I forgot to mention that the King has got parliament to pass an act that henceforth no bishop or other clergyman shall act as judge in a case of heresy, but only those who shall be deputed on his part,—a thing not only against the common law, but against even the constitutions of the kingdom. There was some opposition, but it was overruled.

Forbears to mention his necessity, trusting his majesty has already done something for him. London, 30 March 1534.

Fr., pp. 3, *from a modern copy.*

31 March. **394.** JOHN COKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. In Holland there is great mutiny among the people, who are of sundry sects, principally of the same sect as the inhabitants of Mynstre, who are besieged by their bishop and his friends. Many villages are now deserted, the inhabitants having left their cattle and goods and fled. Fourteen ships full of women and children, lately baptised again, have gone towards Mynstre. Two ships with similar cargoes have also left Amsterdam, and four more would

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394. JOHN COKE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

have departed but the borowmasters and skepyns prevented them with certain ships of war and detain them. On 24 March the borowmasters sent to them doctors and learned men to exhort them to return to their houses, which they consented to do if they might have their own preachers, "and that none other should preach unto them fables or idolatry." The doctors said they supposed the people to be innocents. The curate of Amsterdam prays in his sermons for them, and a Gray Friar persuades the Commons to kill them, saying he will do the execution himself. On March 26, about noon, men with naked swords in their hands ran through the town crying, "You people of Amsterdam, amend your lives; the ire of God cometh upon you." They were taken and sent to the Emperor's Council at the Hague. On the 28th a man in Dordrecht cried in like manner and was taken, &c. The gates of Amsterdam, Legh (Leyden ?), and Harlam are kept shut, to prevent many of the rich burgesses who are of the same sect from departing. These people number more than 20,000. They offer themselves to suffer death in their sect and for Christ's sake. It is said at Antwerp that the English ambassadors have taken so many angelots and the French so many crowns to Lubeck that they will not have peace with Holland. Watch is kept here that no munitions of war shall go to England. Mr. Kytson's servant, having certain copper, was obliged to swear before the tollener that he did not buy it to make ordnance. Mr. Lyse has bought a gun which they will not suffer to pass; and harness bought by other people has been stopped.

Has rudely and at adventure imagined a book for the supportation and continual maintenance of the haven and castles of Dover and Queenborough, which he sends.

Wishes to buy for a reasonable sum the office of the recognisances, which he now holds under Master Riche. When he had it from the merchants in remuneration of his long service, it was worth 100 marks a year. Has now only 8*d.* of every recognisance, which is not worth more than 14*l.* or 15*l.*, with the making of such defesantes as are brought to the office, and all other profits, and yet he keeps two clerks. Antwerp, 31 March 1534.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

31 March. **395.** NICHOLAS HEYTH to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. XXI. 93. B. M.

Wrote from Colen an account of his journey. Went thence to Munyken and Bavier to join Christover Mountaboryne, as the King desired. Heard, however, from De Langye, who resides at Munyken, that he had left two days before, with letters from the King to the lantzgrave of Hesse. Has therefore attempted to execute his commission alone with the dukes of Bavier and duke Frederick the Palzgrave, and in the cities of August and Norunberg. Did not think it right to spend the King's money in waiting for Christover, as he was not likely to return within a month. Has written to the King what answers he could get, which are not as good as he would have wished.

The *Fœdus Suevicum* was broken at a great diet held at August, and a new confederacy, including the French king but excluding the Emperor and Ferdinand, is agreed upon. Nothing is wanted but the subscription of the princes, for which time is granted until Whitsuntide. A diet of all the free cities was commenced on March 22 at Holmys. Germany is now "very trubylleus and full of roore," partly because everyone who has suffered from the Suabian league is now ready to be avenged thereon, and partly because of the projected restitution of the duke of Wyrtenberg. Nurenberg, 31 March.

Hol. Pp. 2. *Begins:* Right honorable Mr. Cromwell.

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31 March. **396.** JOHN DA CASALE to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 551.

Sends news which came to the Signory many days ago. The Turk has gone to Syria against the Sophy, though peace is hoped for and the Sophy's ambassadors have gone to Abraym Basa. If the peace is concluded, the Turk will invade Christendom, and will not desist from his equipment of a fleet to attack Coron and the Italian coast nearest to it. Julian Cesarini, nephew of card. Cesarini, has severely wounded the governor of Rome. Napoleon Orsini, commonly called the abbot of Farfa, has been assassinated by his brother, the son of "Domina Fœlix." Venice, 31 March 1534. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

31 March. **397.** HACKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 548.

Wrote last on the 12th. Has since received Cromwell's letter, dated the 8th, saying that the King has granted him the rest of his old arrearages. Can now say that he has served the King for eight years at his Grace's costs. The Emperor's ambassadors in Hamburg have written to the Queen regent that they would have agreed with the people of Lubeck if the English ambassadors had not comforted them to the contrary; that the duke of Holst said that the King had knighted a captain of the Lubeck ships, and given him a pension of 200 angels a year, and that the King's ambassadors had given the people of Lubeck 30 or 40,000 angels to make war on the Emperor, and that the King was allied with the Lutheran princes and the Lubeckers against the Emperor. The letters have been sent on to the Emperor in Spain. Does not know how he will like the tidings, but if he knew in what danger the Low Countries were from this new sect of rebaptising and free liberty to make all goods common, and not to obey prince or prelate, he would like that tidings much worse. More than 60,000 are assembled in Monster, Frisland and Westfalle. The princes know not whom to trust, for men will not take wages to fight against those who intend to set the world at liberty. My lord of Bure, the governor of Friesland and my lord of Hoghestrat are now gone to Holland, Friesland and Owyr Issyll to resist them. The Lansgrave van Essen, the duke of Julias and other princes send assistance to the bishop of Monster, who is besieging Monster, in which there are 1,200 fighting men of this new sect. The Queen regent has sent 10,000 gold guldyns of the Emperor's money to the Bishop. A gentleman of don Fernando has gone towards the Emperor, and also a secretary of the French queen. The cardinal of Luke has written to the Queen regent that the duke of Sassen has written to the duke of Julias warning him to take heed that the new sect increase not in his countries. The Cardinal says that the time that was wont to be occupied in church is now spent in the taverns disputing of the natural power of princes and prelates.

The states of Brabant have granted to the Queen regent 40,000 guldyns for six years. The Queen regent is keeping her court at my lord of Nasow's house in Brussels, and seems to amend in health. Encloses the copy of a supplication by divers Scots and burgesses of Antwerp and Camfer for letters of reprisal against the town of Harwich, which the Queen would not grant till the King was advertised.

My lord of Bewyrs required him to write to the King for restitution of the goods of his burgesses. Suggests that the answer may be sent to Hacket with instructions to be shown to the Queen regent by mouth. Brussels, 31 March 1533.

Hol., pp. 7. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council and master of the Jewel-house. *Endd.*

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398. The KING'S MARRIAGE and DIVORCE.

R. O. Speech addressed to the [French] ambassador by [ ], in the name of the lords (*istorum clarissimorum dominorum*), to explain why they desired his presence here (in Parliament ?) today. They acknowledge with what fidelity and prudence he has discharged his mission, and what anxiety he has shown to augment the friendship between our princes. Could have desired nothing more of him. They hope the ambassador will report what was done in the last Parliament about the King's marriage and divorce, and vindicate his conduct against his adversaries, seeing that in these wicked times men of the highest integrity have the worst interpretation put upon their conduct. The lords urged upon the King, seeing that his marriage with Katharine was dissolved with universal approval by the judgment of the Church, that he should apply himself to establishing the succession.

Corrected draft, pp. 2.

March. **399.** PARLIAMENT.

Harl. MS. 2,252, f. 34 b. B. M. List of the acts of parliament passed in February and March 25 Hen. VIII. 1534, in the following order:—Cap. VI.—An act for and against the Pope (Cap. XX. ?).—An act for graziers and butchers, for beef, veal and pork at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ $\frac{1}{2}$ q. a lb., and mutton at $\frac{3}{4}d.$—An act for fishers of the sea that no man shall buy no fish over the sea (Cap. IV.).—An act for butter and cheese, butter to be 1*d.* the lb. and cheese $\frac{1}{2}d.$ the lb. (Cap. II. ?)—Cap. XXVIII.—Cap. XXI.—Cap. VII.—On March 5, the Common House went before the King in his palace, and the Speaker in the name of all his subjects desired reformation of the acts made by the Spiritualty in Convocation against the King and his subjects in calling them to courts *ex officio* and not knowing their accusers, causing them to abjure, or else to burn them for pure malice, taking tithes and offerings contrary to justice, and being judges and parties in their own causes. It was ordained that eight of each house and 16 bishops with other of the clergy should discuss the matter, and the King to be umpire.—Cap. XXIII.—Cap. XV.—Cap. XXVII.—"An act of the repealing of the act made before this time in this present Parliament, and the Pope thereof advertised, hath made none answer, wherefore he is dismissed of the same." 8 March, Cap. XII.—Cap. XXIX.—Cap. III.—An act forbidding tanners to buy sheepskins, or "whyte tawyars" to buy ox, cow and steer hides.—An act for Rumney Marsh, that the curates who took the seventh of all tithable [things], and 4*d.* of every acre, shall take a tenth of tithable things and nothing else.—An act that the liberty given to the Church in the days of Ric. II., Hen. IV. and Hen. V. be repealed.—Cap. XVII.—Cap. XXXIII.—Cap. XXII.—An act that if any commissioner of sewers do not his duty and make true certificate, he shall never after be trusted nor put in commission, be fined at the King's pleasure and proclaimed in every city and town corporate.—Cap. XIX.—An act that no bishop's chancellor, archdeacon, official nor other, cite any man for heresy, but he must be lawfully accused by two laymen and then cited, and have a libel of his accusers. The ordinary must examine the accused openly, and if there be cause to convict, [send him] to the next gaol. The examination is to be sent to the sheriff and mayor, and the accused to find surety to appear at the next quarter sessions. If 12 men find him guilty, and he will not abjure in 12 days, he shall be burned. If he is acquitted, he may have an action of conspiracy against his accusers. There is no heresy but to deny any of the 12 articles of the faith, and to deny any of the seven sacraments or any points of the councils of Nysy or Constantyne.—Cap. XI.

Pp. 4.

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400. THE POPE'S SENTENCE.

R. O. An argument against the validity of the Pope's sentence against the King, suggesting that it was partly given to revenge himself for a law passed against his interest, and for the complaint published by Henry in accordance with general councils, partly in order by this disagreement of Christian princes to draw the Emperor from protecting Spain, and from making war on Greece.

Lat., pp. 2.

2. Draft of the preceding, with notes at the end of points favoring the King's cause, referring to the chapters or sections of some treatise.

In Croke's hand, pp. 3.

401. GERMANY, FRANCE, and ENGLAND.

Add. MS. 28,856, f. 144. B. M. Letters of January from Germany state that the French king is secretly engaging German captains.

It has been heard from a secret source in Rome that the bishop of Paris has only gone thither at the request of the king of England to support his cause. The French king is engaging German captains for the king of England. The latter has published to his people that the Pope has pronounced an unjust sentence against him, which he will not obey but defend himself, and he asked their aid if the Emperor tried to enforce it. They have agreed to help him.

Letters of Feb. 15 from Tyrol state that many lanceknights are passing towards Italy.

Ital., pp. 3. *Modern copy from the Archives of Simancas.*

402. [NEWS FROM ROME.]

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 221. B. M. "Relacion de una espia."

Last Saturday two couriers came, and on Palm Sunday† at the hour of high mass one courier with a budget of letters for the Pope. They said afterwards that he came from England and carried the King's powers, which the French ambassadors with him sent. * * *

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy from the Archives of Simancas.*

403. RO[WLAND], Elect of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas it has pleased the King to make Doctor Goodryche bishop of Ely, I beg you to help this bearer in his suit for the prebend of Beverley. I understand he is of the kindred of your sister's children.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Most entirely beloved friend. *Endd.*

404. GEORGE BROWNE, Prior of the Austin Friars, London, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Our father and Mr. Provincial have written to me by this bearer to bring "this mayster and frend on to yowr speche and to instand your good maystershepe to be good on to the universyte," as your goodness is known to every man. The whole university, out of love for your mastership, have, without solicitation, given me "my incorporation of doctor *simpliciter*" without costs or charges. I beg you to thank the bearer for his [trouble] for your sake.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful master Thomas Cromwell, this be delivered with reverence, from London. *Endd.*

† In 1534 March 29.

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405. JOHN GWYNNE, Vicar of St. Hilary in Cardigan, to CROMWELL.

R. O. When the petitioner was coming to London on certain business, the parishioners of St. John Baptist came to him with an old transumpt, and because it was dark "and nozth wryttyn," they desired him to take it with him and have it renewed. This he brought to one John Turnor of Paternoster Row, desiring him to write it word by word. And whereas by the last Parliament old pardons and privileges were saved, not presuming to sue out any new faculty, Turner advertised the petitioner to ask Cromwell's counsel whether it might be done, and so he retained the old transumpt and the copy until the question was determined. Desires Cromwell's favor.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. at the head:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

406. HENRY FASTED to CROMWELL.

R. O. On the 8 March last had certain books of the King's print now of late put forth among the King's subjects, which the holy fathers of the Spiritualty cannot abide to read, hear, nor see, nor yet suffer the King's subjects to read them. John Wayne, parson of St. James's parish, Colchester, and official to the bishop of London, openly preaches against these new books, and says he will prove them to be naught, charging his parishioners not to meddle with them. Brought certain of the said books to him before certain worshipful men of Colchester, and bade him look on them, as perhaps he had not read them. He replied, "Hence, hence, away with them; they be naught, I say. My masters, I pray you take these books and keep them, that they may be forthcoming." Fasted would not allow them to take the books, but they wrote down the names. On the first Sunday in Lent Dr. Thystell preached at the Greyfriars in Colchester, bidding men beware of these books, for they were naught, likening them to the fig tree which Christ cursed. He prayed God to send him good counsel, for when the head is bad all the body is the worse. Asks that the King's subjects may have some redress therein.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* Mr. Cromwell, councillor. *Endd.*

407. ELIZ. NEVILL to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg your favor for my cousin Cusack* for the office of which he and I spoke to you. You shall be sure of my promise in that behalf, and of such service as shall lie in Mr. Nevill and me to do. Two are making labor for it, one to be chief justice, the other to be second, and disappoint my cousin. I had rather spend 100 marks than that it should be so. We would have spoken to you yesternight, but only came to town at 6 and left at 7.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

408. RIC. SAMPSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Understands that he wishes Sandon and Sutton Court to be in the taxation of the deanery of St. Paul's. Begs him to be good master in that matter, so that future deans may have cause to pray for him. Has paid the King's money for Sandon for two years, but never received a penny. "At my poor house by the Stronde, this Friday in the morning."

Hol., p. 1. *Add. as* Councillor. *Endd.*

409. WALTER STAYNYNGES to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to take remorse upon my imprisonment. If I have the power I would rather give 100*l.* than continue one fortnight where I am. The King's attorney and Mr. Solicitor offered jointly to be bound to Mr.

* Thomas Cusack.

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Arundel to pay him his money next term. He answered he would not forbear one week longer. Unless you prevent him he will vex my poor tenants, as he did at his last being in the country. I have lost 10*l.* this last winter by what his servants did upon my lands. I have bound myself in a statute to you in 1,000*l.*, and delivered it to Bodie, beseeching you to be so good unto me as to let me have 86*l.* on that statute to discharge me out of prison. The sum for which I was attached is 84*l.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Rt. honorable.

410. WALTER STAYNYNGES to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for the pains you have taken in my matter, and desire you to be good to me and not to regard my adversary, master Arundel. His purpose is to have my lands. He will sell the best lands he has to buy mine, for he has none such, but he shall never buy them of me. They are not expressed in his indenture. He sent me word he would ride home on this day, and then he will go to my house in Somersetshire and take all my goods and evidences by force of "Walwen statute, of the which statute I never received money nor goods." If I were at home to make money of the profits of my land, &c., I could pay more than I owe him. If your mastership bind not Mr. Arundel by an injunction he will take away my goods. Mr. Brown has been with Mr. White, and they have agreed that the King may have assurance of my lands. Enters into further particulars.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

411. WALTER STAYNYNGES to CROMWELL.

B. M. As the King has considered my adversity, and the matter was left to you, I desire you not to seem to keep me in durance, without open air, in a place meeter to shorten life than to preserve it. The fare is hard for the money I pay, and ill meat is provided by the wife for the company. If you think the King cannot be sure for the money granted to me, I assure you I may have double the money if I could part with my lands. I beg to be removed to the King's Bench or the Marshalsea, if I am to continue any longer in prison, that I may go about my business myself. I had better have given 100*l.* than thus to have remained in durance. I might have been out at Christmas if your mastership had not certified me that I should have been discharged long before this. I have spent the 40*l.* I had in my custody.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable. *Endd.*

412. WALTER STAYNYNGES to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to remember my long imprisonment. If I be kept any longer in this close house I shall not live. As the King has granted me this money to help me out of durance, and my matter is left to you, I let you know that since 15 November it has cost me 40*l.* in expenses. I beg to be removed to the Marshalsea, for there I may go at "burrow bale" until I am discharged. I would rather have given 100*l.* than continued thus long in close imprisonment, as the goods of my house and grounds are embezzled. Of my children, the eldest is not six years old. If Mr. Arundell should enter my house, he may take away certain evidences which I cannot call to my remembrance hereafter. I beg you to send to my lord Chancellor to have an injunction against Mr. Arundel.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable master Cromwell.

413. WALTER STAYNYNGES to [CROMWELL].

R. O. I beg your favor, considering my adversity and long imprisonment. The King has remitted the case to your discretion. As to the lands that you

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413. Walter Staynynges to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

and I communed of at my last being before you, I will be bound by any bond to uphold and "habille" these same lands in Somersetshire to the yearly value of 83*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Hol., p. 1.

414. Walter Staynynges to [Cromwell].

R. O. Begs Cromwell, whom the King has commissioned to make an end in his matter, to consider how long he has lain in prison. Can make the King assurance for the goods that his Grace has granted him, "besides the londs bown to master Arundell." Before his imprisonment several gentlemen of Somersetshire would have given him 2,000*l.* for his lands. Begs Cromwell not to believe his adversary, master Arrundell of Terysse, more than himself about the value of his lands; for if he could contrive to procure his death he would, in order to obtain them. He would sell the best lands he has to buy such as mine. Be good master, therefore, to me and my wife, for if I continue in prison Mr. Arundel will value my lands at his pleasure and compel me to take but a quarter of their value. He says they are worth but 50*l.*, but I can prove them worth 93*l.* a year, and "as fynable londs" as any in Somersetshire or Devonshire. My mother-in-law has a jointure in them of 24*l.* for life, and if I break my days of payment with the King I am content to take 12 years' purchase for that in reversion, and 20 years' purchase for what I possess myself. Will bring witnesses that he never received money upon Walwen's statute, &c.

Hol., p. 1.

ii. On the back of the preceding are the following memoranda in Cromwell's hand:—

"Remembrances.

"Fyrst, for the congye de lyre for Tewxberye.

"For the signyng of the bylles for my lorde elect of Chester and his kynsman.

"Item, for Pexsalle's pardon to be assignyd.

"Item, for the escape of vij. prysoners from the shereffe of Hereforde.

"Item, to cause my lorde of Sussex is warraunttes to be wryttyn up for Wryttyll.

"Item, for the elleccyon of the pryour of Thurgarton.

"Item, to send my lord of Kyldare the copye of the artycles."

415. George Grene of Beverley to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs him to expedite his bill for exporting butter and cheese, as agreed with my lord the Queen's chamberlain, in pursuance of the recompence granted to him by her Grace.

P. 1. *Headed:* To the right hon. and singular good master Cromwell. *Endd.*

416. Ralph Sadler.

R. O. Draft grant by John Oliver, LL.D., dean of Henry VIII.'s College, Oxford, and the canons thereof, to Ralph Sadler, of an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This grant is corrected from a copy of a grant by Thos. Thornton of York, merchant, master or warden of the guild of St. Christopher and St. George the Martyr, York, dated 20 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII.

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R. O. 2. Grant by Rowland bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to Raffe Sadleyer, at the request of Thos. Cromwell, one of the King's counsellers, of the office of keeper of Brewode Park, Staff., and bailiff of the manor.
Large paper, p. 1.

417. [CRANMER'S SECRETARY to his CHANCELLOR.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 76. B. M. "Master Chancellor." Writes by my lord's express commandment, that if he has not admitted the resignation of Mr. Biggs of Salisbury concerning the benefice of Multon, he shall return the resignation to Mr. Biggs or cancel it, for he is minded that the suit made therein shall take none effect.
From Cranmer's letter book.

418. ALICE TANKERFELDE.

R. O. The confession of Alice Tankerfelde concerning the breach of the Tower.
1. Was in the prison of Colherberd, enclosed within two wards. The inner door was hasped by a bone put through the staple, which fell out when she shook the door. The outer door she opened with a key received from John Bawde. 2. Does not know whether any one procured Bawde to help her to break the prison. 3. Wore no irons after the act of parliament* was passed against her, through the intercession of the Lieutenant's daughter. 4. The Lieutenant told her that the lords of Parliament had passed the act against her, and bade her take it well, and thank God for it.
P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. "William Denys. The confession of John Bawde concerning the breach of the Tower by Alice Tankerfeld."
Wm. Denys, late servant to the Lieutenant, often resorted to the said Alice, and was discharged by the Lieutenant for doing so. Was told by her that Denys showed her a secret way out of the Tower, so when she heard there was no remedy with her but death, she desired Bawde for the honor and passion of Christ to help to convey her away, which Denys would have done if he had not been put away. Promised to do so, and on Wednesday last bought two hair ropes for 13*d.* at one Sampson's house at the Rode, and gave them to her at the prison grate at night. The next morning he came to her again, and appointed to come to her again at night, when he received from her the rope again, and gave her a key which he had caused to be filed to open the lock of the outer prison door. About 10 o'clock at night she came to him on the leads of St. Thomas' tower, and he cast the rope over an iron hook, and they slid down to the wharf, and went into a lighter, and afterwards into a boat at Vaughan's stair, which he conducted without the precinct of the Tower gates to the watering place there. Going up Tower Hill they met the watch, one of whom named Gore recognised the woman, and apprehended them. Was taken to the Counter. Does not know what was done with the woman. Had two geldings at St. Katheryne's to carry them away at the house of Jeffrey Haryson, a tenant of lord Edm. Howard, whose rent-gatherer the deponent is.

ii. Interrogatories ministered to John Bawde.
No one within the Tower or without but the said Alice knew of his being there on the Thursday night. When her husband Wolf was prisoner in the Tower a year ago she often came to see him, and Bawde then became acquainted with her. When her husband had his liberty, and went to

* 25 Hen. VIII. c. 34.

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418. ALICE TANKERFELDE—*cont.*

Ireland, he asked Bawde to be friendly to her. Was able to see her so often in the Tower as he was trusted and beloved by the Lieutenant. Was once blamed by the Lieutenant for speaking to her, and told him he had news from one Coo that she should be restored to sanctuary. Moved Coo to be suitor to the Scotch ambassador for her pardon. Does not know how she got out, but she said the door of the inner ward was only pinned and hasped, so that she could put her arm under the door, and with a stick put the pin out of the staple. Supposes that she unlocked the door of the outer ward with the key he had given her, but she told him she could not unlock the door with that key. She wore no irons. Was moved to do this only by the love and affection he bare to her.

Pp. 5. *Endd.:* The confessions of John Bawdy, Elizabeth Berton and Ales Wolf.

419. GRANTS in MARCH 1534.

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1. Sir Rob. Norwiche, chief justice of the Common Pleas, and Ric. Ryche, the King's solicitor. Next presentation to the parish church of Wetheryngset, Suff., Norwich dioc. *Del.* Westm., 2 March 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

2. Monastery of Thurgarton, York dioc. Congé d'élire to the sub-prior and convent, on the death of John Auger or Aunger, last prior. Westm., 24 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

ii. Petition of John Berwyke, sub-prior for the above, dated 17 Feb. 1533.

3. The men of the town of Acleye. Inspeximus and confirmation of charter 5 May 3 Edw. IV., inspecting and confirming patent 17 Nov. 6 Hen. VI., inspecting and confirming, with the assent of parliament, 1 Hen. VI., patent 20 May 3 Hen. IV., inspecting and confirming charter 20 July 11 Ric. II., inspecting and confirming charter 6 June 38 Edw. III., inspecting and confirming—

i. Charter 5 April 34 Edw. I., inspecting and confirming—

(1.) A charter of Hen. II., dated "apud Sanctum Gadium," being a grant of liberties to the men of the said town.

(2.) Another charter of Hen. II., dated at Norwich, granting earl Hugh's men of Acley exemption from toll.

ii. A charter of Roger Bygot earl of Norfolk, granting the men of Acleye turbary in his park of Acley. Westm., 4 March. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 39.

4. Anth. Gurney, present tenant of the undermentioned lands in the vills of Bernham, Bekerston and Corston. Inspeximus and confirmation of the following documents, viz.:

i. Charter 8 Jan. 34 Hen. III., being a grant to Berca de Wauncy and the heirs of the lands which she holds in dower of the gift of Walter de Wauncy, her late husband, of free warren in her demesne lands in the manor of Westbarsham, and a yearly fair there.

ii. Pat. 7 July 7 Hen. IV., inspecting and confirming to Constantine de Mortuo Mari charter 1 May 12 Edw. III., being a grant of free warren to the said Constantine in his demesne lands of Attelburgh, Besthorp, Sculton parva, Elyngham, Rokelound Toftes, Catteston, Gommeston, Cotyngton, Straneford parva, Bokenham, Barnham, Bekerston and Corston, Norf.; Kyngeston and Foxton, Camb.; and Berleston, Linc. Westm., 4 March.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 39.

5. Sir Geo. Lawson. Lease of the manor of Stamforbrig, in the lordship of Sherefhoton, parcel of the lands, in co. York, assigned for the payment of the garrison of Berwick; with reservations; for the term of 21 years, at the rent of 12*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* and 3*s.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 5 March 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. b. *Signed by* John Daunce and John Hales. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 38.

6. Wm. Brereton, a groom of the Privy Chamber. Grant, in tail, of the ground, land, site, &c. of the late abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Lyesnes, Kent, and the manor of Lyesnes, with reservations; and all lands, &c. in the fields called Higham Feldys, Fawists Gardyn, Ledyn Inwyne-yard, Erith Hookes, Walstowe, Saltlands, Reysseld, John Hill and Manfeld, in the lordship and parish of Eryth; with freedom of fishing and hawking on the waters and marshes; which premises lately belonged to Thos. card. of York; with the issues from Mich. 22 Hen. VIII. Westm., 19 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 38.

7. Simon Mountfort, next kinsman of Sir Simon Mountfort, deceased, viz., son of Thos. Mountfort, son of the said Sir Simon. Reversal, in favor of the said Simon, of the

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act of attainder passed against the said Sir Simon Mountfort of Collshill 11 Hen. VII., and also of the act of attainder 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. Also grant to the said Simon of the manor of Kyngshurst, Warw., and all possessions which should belong to the said Simon by descent, remainder or reversion, and pardon of all entries on the premises, &c. [*. . . .] vicesimo quinto. *Del.* Westm., 5 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

8. Monastery of Ely. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent, on the death of Nic. West, late bp. of Ely. *Del.* Westm., 6 Mar. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15. *Rym.* XIV. 485.

9. John Norton, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Edw. Cobbes, son and heir of Wm. Cobbes, sen., and Alice his wife. Livery of the lands of the said Edward, William and Alice; with licence of entry to John Hales, sen., John Culpeper, Nich. Tufton, James Hales, John Honywood, jun., Edw. Felypp, Rob. Sasteygh, Tho. Austen and Peter Heyman, as trustees. Westm., 22 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 8 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

10. John bp. of Lincoln. Pardon, as keeper of the gaol or castle of Banbury, Oxon., for the escape of Tho. Audeley, John Sexten, Wm. Emery, Francis Bene, John Hyet, Ralph Walker, Geo. Barnes, John Colson, Baldwin Sadler *or* Saidler, Ric. Litelpage, Tho. Knovter, John Dexson and John Thomas. Westm., 20 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 10 Mar. — P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

11. Will. Tyldesley *or* Tyldysley. Reversion of the office of keeper of the King's library in the manor of Richmond or elsewhere, whenever it shall happen to be vacant, with an annual rent of 10*l.* out of the customs of the port of Bristol; which office and annual rent were granted to Giles Duwes by patent 2 Feb. 7 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 March 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

12. Henry Huttoft. To be overseer of the customs and subsidies in the port of Southampton. *Del.* Westm., 11 Mar. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

13. Francis Tanfelde. Livery of lands, as son and heir of Wm. Tanfelde, deceased; with licence of entry to Wm. Atkynson, clk., John Burgoyn, Tho. Fitzhugh, Tho. Burgoyn, Walter Wolriche *or* Worlyche, John Tyndale, Rob. Gostewyke, clk., Tho. Gardiner, clk., Rob. Rede, chaplain, and Edw. Tetworth, as trustees. Westm., vicesimo .. Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 11 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 32.

14. Prioress and convent of the Benedictine monastery of Wilton. Congé d'élire, on the death of Isabella Jordayn, last abbess. Westm., 12 March.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

15. John Audeley *alias* Audeleigh. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir James Audeley and Joan his wife, daughter of Fulk Bouchier, late lord Fitzwaren. Westm., 21 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

16. Ric. Layton, clk., LL.D. Grant of the free chapel of St. Peter, in the Tower of London, *vice* Miles Wellen, clk., resigned. *Del.* Westm., 15 Mar. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6; *also enrolled on m.* 7, *without date.*

17. Miles Wellen, clk. Presentation to the vicarage of Stebenheth, London dioc., void by the resignation of Ric. Sampson, LL.D., and in the King's gift *hac vice* by the grant of Ric. Leyton, the patron. *Del.* Westm., 15 Mar. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

18. Alex. Rakes, of Bellesyse, E.R. York, husbandman. Pardon, for having, 25 Jan. 23 Hen. VIII., assaulted and mortally wounded Edw. Awkland of Yokeflete, husbandman. Westm., 11 March 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* . . . . . †— P.S. *Pat.* 16 *March, p.* 2, *m.* 4.

19. Edw. Capell. Licence to alienate one messuage and 10 shops in the parish of St. Sepulchre, without the bars of London, which are held of the King at the rent of 10*d.* a year, to Mary Evans, widow, who will grant the same to John Plomsted, Ant. Ponynges, Robt. Mellys and Simon Fitz, to hold to her use and that of her heirs. Westm., 16 March.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

20. Tho. Fowler, receiver of the lordships of Marke and Oye, marches of Calais, and Rob. Arneway, a sewer of the Chamber Lease of "le Hethe of Marke," now in tenure of the said Robert, abutting in the east upon the town of Marke, on the south on [a tenement ?]‡ of Sir Ric. Whetehill, on the north on the land of Wm. Mattres, and on the west on the land and common of St. Peter; for a term of 30 years, at the annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase, of money current in Calais, payable to the receiver of Marke and Oye. *Del.* Westm., 18 March 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

21. Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield. Assent to the election, by Tho. Weford the prior and the convent of Coventry, and Ric. Sampson dean and the chapter of Lich-

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* Illegible.
‡ Omission in the text.
† Date and place of delivery illegible.

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March.

GRANTS.

field cathedral, of master Roland Lee, LL.D., a canon and prebendary of Lichfield, as bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. *Del.* Westm., 19 March 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6. *Rym.* XIV. 485.

22. Edw. Bower or Bowyer, of Bradford, York, yeoman. Pardon for the death of John Warde. *Del.* . . . ., 19 March . . . . —S.B. (*badly mutilated.*) *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 4. (*Enrolled also on m.* 7, *without date.*)

23. Prior and convent of St. Mary, Tewkesbury, Worc. dioc. Congé d'élire on the death of Henry Beeley, last abbot. *Addressed to* Tho. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. Westm., 16 March 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 19 March.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

24. John Bruce, Bruse or Brewse. Livery of lands, as s. and h. of Thomas Bruse, s. and h. of Rob. Bruse, deceased. Westm., 17 March . . . .* *Del.* . . . .*—P.S. *Pat.* 21 *March* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 34.

25. For Anne the queen Consort. Grant of certain lands and rents, the same as enjoyed by the princess Katharine, late wife of Arthur prince of Wales, the King's brother. (*See* GRANT of 10 June 1509, Vol. I., No. 155.) *Del.* Westm., 21 March anno vicesimo [quinto]. — P.S. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 1.

26. For Anne queen of England. Grant of the goods and chattels of felons and fugitives in all the possessions granted to her by patent 21 March 25 Hen.VIII., and in a patent under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster, dated at London 21 March 25 Hen.VIII., with a number of other liberties. *Del.* Westm., 22 March 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B. (*mutilated.*) *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

27. John More. Licence to alienate the manor of Chalers, with appurtenances in Whadden, Camb., to Sir Tho. Audeley, the Chancellor, Sir Henry Parker, Sir Giles Strangwayes, Sir John Mordaunt, jun., son and heir apparent of Sir John lord Mordaunt, Sir Wm. Gascoygn, Sir Tho. Barnardiston, Edm. Fetyplace, Roger More, John Elmys, Wm. More, clk., John Gostwyke, Rob. More, second son of the said John More, Tho. Spilman, Rob. Latymer, Nich. Hardyng, Ric. Downhall, Tho. Nethercote, and Geo. Coldewell. Westm., 22 March. —*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 40.

28. Sir Tho. Audele, the Chancellor. Grant in fee of a messuage, a dovecote and garden in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, viz., between a street or lane called Hog Lane on the one side and divers messuages near the highway called Hownsdych on the other; also a great gate with buildings thereon adjoining, and a street or lane extending from Hownsdych to the messuage and dovecote aforesaid; which premises lately belonged to the prior and convent of the monastery of Holy Trinity, London, commonly called Christeschurch, and came to the King's hands by the authority of Parliament, and by the gift of Nich. Hancock, the late prior, and the convent. *Del.* Westm., 23 March 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 37. *Very much stained with galls and very illegible.*

29. Geo. Carewe, clk. Licence to absent himself from all his benefices and reside beyond the sea. *Del.* Westm., 24 March 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

30. John Dyx, "gromettus in officio lavatorum pro ore præcarissimæ consortis nostræ." Annuity of 5*l.* for life, lately held by Evans ap Rice, deceased, out of the issues of the lordship of Denbighland, N. Wales. Westm., 27 Feb. 25 Hen.VIII. [*Del.*† . . .] —P.S. *Pat.* 24 *March, p.* 2, *m.* 6.

31. Master John Cheswryght, S.T.B. Presentation to the parish church of Melborne, Camb., Ely dioc., void by death and at the King's disposal by a grant made 14 Oct. 1532 of the next presentation, by John Bowlys of Walyngton, Herts, who held the same by grant of Robert the prior and convent of Ely cathedral. Westm., 24 March 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 26 March. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

32. Walter Mone, serjeant-at-arms. To be keeper of the house and manor of Compton Wynnyattes, Warw., late of Sir Wm. Compton, deceased, and of the game in the parks; during the minority of Peter Compton, son and heir of the said William. Westm., 26 March 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 28 March. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

33. John Dowce, of Brymycham, Warw., yeoman or capper. Pardon for the murder of Thos. Dykkyns, of Penkryche, Staff., granted in consideration that in Oct. 24 Hen.VIII., when the king of France was at Calais, divers felons had their punishments remitted. Westm., 4 Feb. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 28 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

* Dates illegible.

† Date and place of delivery quite illegible.

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420. Cromwell's Remembrances.

Titus, B. I. 463. B. M.

Who shall be sent to the French king, and what instructions he shall have. To cause the statutes touching the Pope's authority and the King's succession to be abridged, that the effect of them may be declared to the French king. To appoint the most assured and substantial gentlemen in every shire to be sworn of the King's Council, with orders to apprehend all who speak or preach in favor of the Pope's authority. To have substantial persons in every good town to discover all who speak or preach thus. To have the act of the succession openly proclaimed, that the people may not make themselves ignorant thereof; whoever shall offend to be ordered according to the said statute. The beacons throughout the realm to be repaired. Letters to be written to persons having fortresses near the coast, to see them ordered and the artillery and munitions put in readiness and cleansed. The master of the Ordnance to be warned to see all the ordnance and munitions put in order. To call upon Wm. Gonston, Spert and others having charge of the King's ships to have them repaired. To send for my lord Chancellor tomorrow and for my lord of Wiltshire. To appoint preachers throughout the realm to preach the Gospel and true word of God. To send for my lord of Canterbury. To see the King's chequer roll of his chamber and household for the appointing of assured gentlemen and yeomen in every shire and good town as aforesaid. To send the copy of the act of the King's succession to the princess Dowager and the lady Mary, with special commandment that it may be read in their presence and their answer taken. A deputy to be sent into Ireland with all speed to set a stay there. Letters to be sent to the officers in Wales to have regard to those parts, and gentlemen and yeomen to be appointed to apprehend any Papists who preach, &c. to the advancement of the authority of the bishop of Rome. The Scotch ambassadors to be put off till Tuesday. General musters to be made through the realm, if it is the King's pleasure.

Pp. 4. *In Cromwell's hand.*

1 April. R. O.

421. The French Ambassadors at Rome to Francis I.

Write to inform him how the sentence against the king of England is passed. The Pope "hath been therein so and so sloth" that he has clearly shown his fantasy, but after all his subtleties and dissimulations "he hath begun to brag in deed and in word," as I of Paris will relate to you. Does not see how he could have excused himself from coming to that Consistory—the last till after the holidays; and there he was (it may be said) forced by the plurality of voices, notwithstanding all the protestations he could make, "to supersede or tarry (after six years of delay) yet six days, a word of apparence and almost an assured answer." It was impossible to bridle the fury of that company so as to allow sentence to be deferred till next Consistory, which might have been made extraordinary. In the other assemblies at 11 o'clock everyone will break and go to dinner. "But then the obstination leaded them so to be nor hungry nor thirsty, and to go not furth out till 5 of the clock." Insults and brags were not spared against those "that for the wealth of the Church wold had overcomen the others in sincerity of council." Now when pressed and at their wits' end they can answer nothing but that God hath willed it so, and they see the Church "hath to suffer many fortunes." The wiser were Trevoles, Cesis, Rodolphy, Pisan, Trani and St. Croix. Above all Trevolce triumphed, "as he doth in every reasonable thing, and as he seeth your intention to be." The others acknowledge that upon this answer of England they have made a great fault, and can only cover themselves with a wit sack or give answer to their confusion and shame. Would that your efforts had conduced to the good of the Church as much as their fault shows the purity of your intention!

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421. The French Ambassadors at Rome to Francis I.—*cont.*

Since the answer has been known in the Court no men were ever so shamed or decried as they who have thus precipitated matters. If by reproaching them the matter could be "redoubed," it could be soon done, for the Pope treats them as they deserve; but he never expected things to come to a total breach in one Consistory. You may judge what sorrow it has given him, knowing that the blame will be cast on the Holy See. "He made yesterday a general congregation because that everyone went *recherchant* (or seeking); and him and us and all them that they thought might somewhat do for to heal this wound, he heard them, and afterwards said to them all that might had been said." He gave them to understand that upon the remonstrances made to him he had stayed "me of Paris" for a while, and that I had agreed to it without any new commandment from you, notwithstanding the little respect shown to you, because I knew your affection to the Holy See and to the weal of Christendom, and would do my utmost to the end of my life to find a remedy; adding other remarks honorable to you and your good brother, and shameful to those who have been too busy, so that the latter have departed "as confuse fro that congregation as they were comen *gayllards* (or lusty or merry) to the last Consistory. And Grevaise must knowledge that, when he shall be pope, if he can no better *papyse* (or play the pope) than he hath done in this matter, he shall do his business as evil as possible is." The Emperor's men here make no more fires, and are as abashed as the others, for reasons that I shall declare to you on my return, with other "purposes" that our Holy Father hath holden to me. Rome, 1 April.

Pp. 3. *Evidently a translation from the French by a Frenchman.*

[1 April.] **422.** William Marshall to Cromwell.

R. O. I sent a letter to you by your servant master Covert, desiring to borrow 20*l.*, but had no answer. I have now to repeat my request, and I had rather sell my office than break promise with you at my day. I make this request because you once offered to lend me 20*l.*, and that I should be merry and take no thought and I should not lack money. I send you two books now finished of the Gift of Constantine. I think there was none ever better set forth for defacing of the pope of Rome. Erasmus lately wrote a work on our common creed and Ten Commandments dedicated to my lord of Wiltshire, which I will have from the printers as soon as God sends me money, and send a couple of them bound to you. I trust you will like the translation. It cost me labor and money. Pray send me the 20*l.* by your servant Mr. Williamson. This Tenebre Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

423. William Marshall to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you promised to lend me 20*l.* towards the printing of *Defensor Pacis*, which has been translated this twelvemonth, but kept from the press for lack of money, in trust of your offer I have begun to print it. I have made an end of the Gift of Constantine and of Erasmus upon the Creed. On the book of Constantine I have laid out all the money I can make, and for lack of it cannot fetch the books from the printers. I will pay you before All Saints next, and if I obtain the money, I shall be able to print the work *De veteri et novo Deo* immediately after Easter. Let me have your answer by Mr. Covert.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

1 April. **424.** John Rokewood to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Excuses himself for not writing oftener by his continual sickness. Was never so sick in his life as this day. It is a sickness that many have in

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the head and stomach. Mr. Baynton is in great danger from it, and many a one dies. There is no news to write but what every one knows. All the King's physicians and the Queen's were with me six days together, and now they have given me over, so I trust only in the High Physician, by whose help I still hope this summer to make good cheer with your lordship and my lady at the town of Marke. Canon Row, Westminster, 1 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

2 April. **425.** London Tithes.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 121. B. M. Soc. Ant. 69.

Writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London, ordering them to enforce the award of Thos. archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thos. Awdley, chancellor, the bishop of Winchester, Thos. Cromwell, master of the Jewels, and the two chief justices, in the variance between the clergy and parishioners of London concerning tithes. Westm., 2 April 25 Hen. VIII.

Later copy.

2 April. **426.** Goodrich Bishop of Ely.

See Grants in April 25 Hen. VIII., Nos. 1–3, and 28.

[2 April.] **427.** The Bishop of Ely.

R. O.

Oath taken by [Thos. Goodrich] on becoming bishop of Ely, acknowledging the King as supreme head of the Church of England.

P. 1. *Large paper. Headed:* "This is the oath that every person elected or presented to any archbishopric or bishopric within this realm, or within any other the King's dominions, shall swear to the King's majesty."

2 April. **428.** John Husee the younger to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Forwards the statutes from Rokewood, who cannot write because he is sick. As Bryan is not here, has spoken to Norres to move the King for Lisle's harness. Sends a satin cap and my lady's bonnet. If the cap do not suit will have it changed. London, 2 April 1534.

Cheriton is here with certain wines coming. Has not yet seen Swyfte.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

2 April. **429.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 213. B. M.

Wrote on the 25th ult. by Rodrigo Davalos, and sent a copy of the sentence. Five days after the sentence was given, met the bishop of Paris at the house of a cardinal. He told me he had not come to prevent justice being done to the Queen, nor to act as an advocate for the King; his charge was to tell the Pope what was passing in England, and his danger of losing that country if he did not find some remedy. Answered nothing, except what the Pope and Cardinals had said to him, that the French king was displeased by what the king of England had done, and it was to be hoped he would try and bring him back to the obedience of the Church, which no doubt the Bishop himself had tried to do during his stay in England and in Rome. The Bishop told me he thought it very inconvenient that the sentence had been given, as not four hours after a courier came from England with a letter from the King saying that he would renounce his sin (*atentado*) and submit to the Church, on condition that the cause should be tried at Cambray; and he exaggerated the King's services to the Pope, and what the latter had lost by

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429. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

giving sentence. Replied that I believed that they had written what he said, but it was all done to delay the sentence; if the King wished to return to his obedience, he could have done so much better when the Pope was at Marseilles; I marvelled that the Bishop could effect by a letter what he could not do by his presence when in England, in a case in which the Pope could not accept conditional submission. He replied that then the King did not understand the case, but now the Holy Spirit had enlightened him. Replied that if it was the Holy Spirit that moved him, He would do it better now since the sentence had been given, (*que si el Espiritu Sancto le movia que meior lo haria agora despues de dada la sentencia*).

This seems to be the French way of dealing. The same day that the sentence was given, the cardinal of Sancta Cruz said to two Cardinals that now the sentence was given the French had to announce that they had a mandate. If this is an invention to prevent the sentence being obtained, I wish to procure it in due form as soon as possible, and will therefore take up 2,500 ducats for the necessary rewards (*propinas*). A memorial from the lawyers is enclosed, concerning further proceedings. Executorials and the invocation of the secular arm should be speedily procured.

Rewards should be sent to cardinals Matera, Naples, Campeggio, La Valle, Gaetano, Sancta Cruz and Farnese. The last will be satisfied with a gracious letter. Ortiz, Juan Luis Aragonia and Anguiano have done well.

* * * * *

The diet of Augsburg was concluded at the end of last month. It is reported that the kings of France and England are sending money to raise troops in Germany.

Heard from the Pope that the French king is negotiating a marriage between his eldest daughter and the king of Scotland, and that the king of England, on hearing of it, offered him the English princess with much money and land taken from Scotland, on condition that they renounce all title to England. Replied that the king of England would not dare to do this, even if the title was renounced. Rome, 2 April 1534.

Sp. Modern copy, pp. 12.

Ib., f. 205. B. M. 2. "Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes a 2 de Abril de 1534."

Abstract of the Count's letter with marginal notes. The following paragraph is not in the copy of the letter:—

After the sentence in the English case had been given, he thought fit to say to the lawyers that the executorials of the other [sentence] had come, because they would not keep them secret, except for fear that the principal sentence would be delayed.

Sp. Modern copy, pp. 16.

2 April. **430.** William Body.

R. O. Money received by Thos. Cromwell, esq., to the King's use from 2 April 24 Hen. VIII. to 2 April next, as appears by the book of parcels made by his servant Wm. Bodie, 38,504*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* 1½*q.*

Paid by the King's commands and on his affairs, 37,232*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Remaining in Cromwell's hands 2 April 25 Hen. VIII., 1,271*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* 1½*q.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Mem. That Wm. Bodie has in his custody of his master's money, besides what is owing to the King, 2 April 25 Hen. VIII., 416*l.* 1*s.* 5¼*d.*

P. 1.

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3 April. R. O. **431.** HENRY LACY to CROMWELL.

For lack of Cromwell's help, is daily like to be condemned in the court of Marke. Begs him to remember his promise. Sir Thomas Proud of Marke, his natural enemy, is come to England with lord Edmond Haward, comptroller of Calais, to procure more mischief, if he can find any nobleman to bear him therein. Reminds Cromwell of the arrears and rents that Prowde owes him, and of which he has granted Cromwell half, amounting to 100*l.* It will appear before the King's general surveyors of his lands that he owes the King 1,400*l.* or 1,500*l.* Calais money, since he was receiver of the lordship of Marke and Oye. It were well the King were advertised of his demeanour in giving counsel to Mr. Wingfield. He was the first deviser of building on the marsh ground, which is now said to be so dry that 40,000 men might come in a night from Ardres to Calais. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Wingfield still has the occupation thereof as he had before. If any appointment was made therein by Cromwell, it is nothing regarded.

Thos. Prowd is lodged with his brother Wm., a draper in Canwayke Street. Calais, 3 April 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

3 April. R. O. **432.** JAMES LAYBURN to CROMWELL.

Touching the gold and silver found in Fornes near Owstone (Furness near Ulverstone), a commission was directed out of the duchy to Sir Thos. Longton, Sir Thos. Hawllsaa, Sir Harry Ferryngton, Andrew Barton and myself, to make inquiry; to which we made a return on the 15th day after Easter that we could hear nothing of the gold but only three pieces and about 40 oz. of silver. Two of the gold pieces were sold to a goldsmith at York, the third we have delivered with this inscription, "Augustus Cæsar Nero." We have bound the finders to appear at the duchy chamber, Westminster, to be examined. The baily of the abbot of Fornes and of my lord Derby made arrest of the ground the day after the treasure was found. The persons named in the enclosed list entered by night in harness the lands of my lord of Richmond, called New Hutton, in the barony of Kendal, and sowed corn and grain on John Bocke's tenement, taking an oath not to discover each other. I beg they may be brought to London, or a commission be appointed to inquire and punish. I am steward under master Parr, and therefore show you the truth.

This day I am informed that Rob. Tarne had his arm broken and his ear smitten off by Will. Redman, keeper to master Will. Parr in the park, in the said Redman's office, and has complained to the King. Evil will is surmised against me by the means of such men. I was in London when this deed was done, and I never saw Redman, as I was displeased with him, for he was formerly my servant, and I put him to service with my lord Parr that is dead four years ago, from whom he received 4*l.* a year. Asheton, 3 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Right hon. and singular good master, Mr. Thomas Cromwell. *Endd.*

ii. List referred to dated 15 March 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by Layburn.

3 April. R. O. **433.** THOMAS LEGH to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter at Lubeck, 24 March. Although I have written three times before to you, I send you by the bearer all that is done in the King's business, with news worth pondering. I send them unsealed, that you may seal and send them as you please. I have also sent you a sum of all the answers, desiring to hear from you. Lubeck, 3 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

1534.

4 April. **434.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

The King has prorogued Parliament to November, at which time they are again appointed to complete the ruin of the churches and churchmen, as I am informed on good authority; and for a conclusion to this last session the King has desired that those present at the said Parliament should individually sign the statutes and ordinances made against the Queen and Princess and the others passed in favor of his mistress and her posterity. This process of signing has been a thing unused hitherto, and has been resorted to to confirm the iniquity of the ordinances, the future observance of which the King has reason to doubt. What the King has got passed against the Pope and the authority of the Holy See he has not exactly required them to confirm, but only conditionally, in case between this and the feast of St. John it be in his power to annul it in whole or in part, which is a lure to induce his Holiness to consent to his desire, and the King has no little hope of doing so both by means of the French king and of the bravadoes he employs.

The day before yesterday, which was Good Friday,* Morette arrived here to reside as ambassador. He has not yet been to Court on account of the holy days. The sieur de la Pommeraye has not shown the same regard for them, who, coming yesterday from the Court of his master in the greatest possible haste, without speaking to Morette or any other ambassador, went immediately to Court, where he was for three or four hours. It is thought his coming is to give an account of the negotiations of the bishop of Paris at the court of Rome. I will endeavor to learn what I can about his charge. The Scotch ambassadors have done nothing since my last. London, 4 April 1533.

Fr., from a modern copy. Pp. 3.

4 April. **435.** [CRANMER to the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 23 b. B. M.

At the last day of the late Convocation at St. Paul's it was agreed that the reading of the general sentence commonly used at four terms of the year should be suspended until further direction be taken, which cannot be before the next meeting of Convocation. As it is convenient that there should be conformity in both provinces, requests him to cause general monitions to be made in his province to respite the reading thereof till further direction be taken.

From Cranmer's letter book, p. 1.

ii. This letter is followed by the last clause of a similar letter to the bishop of Salisbury, dated Croydon, 4 April.

Lansd. MS. 1,045, f. 60 b. B. M.

2. Modern copies of the above.

4 April. **436.** JOHN HUSEE the younger to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Wrote by Mr. Secretary's servant. My lord Chamberlain is gone in a horse litter to Hampshire. If he had deceased, my lord Rocheford would have been captain of Guisnes. The Queen's vice-chamberlain† has recovered. Hears nothing of Swyfte. Cheriton is here. He expects certain wine to the amount of 60 tuns. Thinks he might recover from him some compensation for Lisle's ordnance which he has sold. London, 4 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

* "Avant hier, jour du Bon Vendredi." Good Friday fell on the 3 April in 1534.
† Sir Edward Baynton.

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4 April. **437.** CHARLES V. to JAMES V.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 212. B. M.

Desires credence for his ambassador Godscalcus Erycus. Toledo, 24 April 1534.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

5 April. **438.** JOHN LORD LATYMER to CROMWELL.

R. O.

As I have been at every prorogation of Parliament nearly these four years, which has been painful and chargeable to me, as I have not yet paid the King all that is due for the livery of my lands, nor all the sums I am bound to pay by the wills of my father and my mother-in-law, I beg you will get me leave to tarry at home and be absent from the next prorogation. I shall be in better readiness to do the King service against the Scots when we in these parts are called upon. I send you a gelding by this bearer, the likeliest I could get. Synnyngton, 5 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

5 April. **439.** The KING'S SCHOLARS AT OXFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

About the feast of the Purification, when two of us were sent to you for payment of the exhibition granted by the King to his scholars in Oxford, as you were at that time more than usually busy you bade them return, saying you would send it to us shortly. We would not have interrupted you again were we not constrained by necessity. It is the custom of the university to pay quarterly all creditors, but at Midsummer term next we shall be behind for a whole year, and they cannot forbear us any longer season. We are afraid we shall be compelled to sell our books, &c. to satisfy them. Procure us, therefore, the stipends granted us, as we only lack the help you promised. Oxford, 5 April.

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

5 April. **440.** JOHN COKE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

At 9 o'clock on Easter eve, certain letters with a homely superscription, directed to the King, were given to Coke by a Dutchman, declaring that they came from Lubique, and he was ordered to give them to Coke to be forwarded. Sends them accordingly. Notwithstanding the mountains of gold found lately by the imagination of the Spaniards, the Emperor has not forsaken his old practice, for about eight days ago a finance or shift of 10,000*l.* was made for him here in Antwerp. Concerning the "muterie" in Holland, Hoghestrate and the provost marshal, with 40 of the guard, went thither on Thursday last to do execution on the principal transgressors and quiet the people.

Friar Nelsam (Elston), friar Peto's companion, divulges among his acquaintances that the Spaniards are preparing an invasion of England. The duke of Gueldres has offered to the lady Regent and Council to besiege Mynster, but they have refused, fearing that after winning it, he would keep it for himself. Antwerp, 5 April 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 April. **441.** JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

On Easter eve,* about 18 persons were brought out of Lincolnshire, who had committed robbery on the sea, and it is said that Swyft and Buck should pretend to be doing in those things. I hope it is not true. They have

* 4 April in 1534.

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441. JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

many foes here. No news of the ambassadors of Scotland, "howbeit it is supposed that their matters be of so great importynacy that they will rather take none effect than otherwise." My lord Chamberlain is very sore sick, and I desired your servant Hussey to write you my mind therein. If anything happened to him, I wish your lordship had the castle of Guisnes. I hope I shall be able to go to the Court in five or six days. On Sunday fortnight all these newly elected bishops are to be consecrated at Croydon by my lord of Canterbury. The King has licensed the vicar of Croydon to dispute with Latimer. My lord of Winchester is gone to his diocese, and is not to return till the King sends for him. Remember me to lord Edmund Howard and my masters of the Council. 6 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

7 April. **442.** CHATILLON and POMMERAYE, the FRENCH AMBASSADORS.

See GRANTS in APRIL, Nos. 7 and 8.

7 April. **443.** WM. WAYTTE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Desires to be recommended to lord Lisle. Thanks her for her continual loving remembrance of him to master Cromwell. Has put in adventure the staying of the payment. Does not know what will come of it, but had rather pay it than any inconvenience should ensue. Cannot perceive that Water Chaundeler is willing to pay any of the 10*l.* to John Waytte, but has not spoken to him since receiving her letter. Did not send her the saffron for the sake of having money for it. Asks lady Lisle to remember his cousin Waytte's sister to the abbot of Welbyke. Otherwise she may beg for any part of her money she is like to recover of Wm. Waytte. Master Coxe is dead. The park is given, but he has not heard to whom. Ambrose Hartly desires to be recommended. Mr. Basset was lately in good health. Trusts that Mrs. Frances and all her daughters are in like case. Wymeryng, 7 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

7 April. **444.** KARNE and REVETT to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. St.P. VII. 552. On our arrival here on the 6th, went to the bishop of Paris, who is on his journey homeward, and heard from him that the King's cause was finished and sentence given against him 15 days ago. On asking him the cause, as he had written that the bishop of Rome would be glad to do for the King not only in the cause principal, but also in the matters excusatory, he said that the Imperialists had strengthened themselves so that they "coacted" the said Bishop to give sentence. Think he could have found means to do otherwise if he had wished. He said also that the Imperialists were suing for the execution of the sentence, which he would warrant not to pass, but they fear it will be obtained in his absence, as they could obtain sentence while he was present.

He did not advise them to meddle in hindering the sentence, and said if the King wrote to him he would cause the bishop of Rome to stay it, whenever it was called upon. Ask whether they shall go on to Rome or come back. If the bishop of Rome is as well willing as the bishop of Paris reports, he may admit any of them to prove the nullity of the sentence. The bishop of Paris told them that the princess Dowager in March last sent letters to the bishop of Rome and to her proctor, by which the bishop of Rome was much moved. In her letters to her proctor she spoke of many letters she had received from him both from Rome and Marseilles. Bologna, 7 April 1534.

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The bishop of Paris showed them that the Imperialists promised in the Emperor's behalf that he would execute the sentence. *Signed.*
In Revett's hand. Mutilated.

7 April. R. O. **445.** Edw. Karne and Wm. Revett to the Duke of Norfolk.

On our arrival here on the 6th we spoke with the bishop of Paris. What news we had of him touching the King's cause you will see by the King's letters sent herewith, which will show why we tarry the King's further pleasure. The bishop of Paris is very honorably visited here in the palace. Bononye, 7 April 1534. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.*

7 April. Vesp. F. xiii. 97. B. M. **446.** Henry [Marquis of Exeter] to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his kindness in the election of the prioress of Wyntney. Hears that the election is compromitted to Cromwell, and asks him to give it to his wife's kinswoman. Mr. Tregonwell will show him that she is able to execute the office, and will fully content the King of all the duties pertaining to him. Desires credence for the bearer. Horsleye, 7 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

7 April. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 219. B. M. **447.** Ferdinand King of the Romans to Antonio Leyva, Captain General of the League.

"It has been long ago known that the enemies and competitors of the Emperor and of his person intended to restore the former duke of Wirtemberg in his dukedom by force of arms, and that done, to undertake other more dangerous enterprizes. Proofs, however, were wanting; but now not the least doubt is any longer possible. A great number of important personages and experienced captains are assembling an army, apparently in order to subject the Anabaptists in Munster, but in fact in order to carry out their plans respecting Wirtemberg. The king of France and the king of England are assisting them, the latter by sending them money. The king of England does all in his power to create disturbances in Germany. 7 April 1534."
English abstract from contemporary decipher at Simancas.

[8 April.] R. O. **448.** John Perchard, Mayor of Southampton, to Cromwell.

I received your letters Tuesday night in Easter week by a King's messenger, and went this morning to the Friars Observants, to have taken friar Pecok. He was forth preaching. This morning I have sent to make search in the country for him, and as soon as he can be taken he shall be sent to you as you desire. For the matter of Edw. Burlas I shall do as you command. Wednesday morning in Easter week.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

449. Friar Pecock.

R. O. The sayings of the Friar Observant that preached at Winchester.

On Passion Sunday last, the warden of the Friars Observants in Hampton preached in St. Swithun's church at Winchester, where Robt. Cooke of Rye, who had abjured certain heresies concerning the sacrament of the Altar, was doing his penance. The preacher took his presence as an occasion for speaking of the sacrament of the Altar, reciting the heresy abjured by Cooke and other "olde and dampned heresies," exhorting the people to live and die in their faith. He referred to the story of St. Maurice, who refused to

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449. Friar Pecock—*cont.*

execute his prince's commandment which was contrary to God's law, but preferred to suffer martyrdom rather than resist his prince. He exhorted the people to live and die thus, and not stubbornly to resist. He said also these words: "Here be many hearers, and they be not all of one capacity. Some there be that understand me, and some peradventure that understand me not, but otherwise do take me and shall report me than I do speak or mind." He exhorted the people to stand in their faith constantly and humbly, and obediently to use themselves towards their prince. Touching the Pope and his authority, he lamented the diversity of preachings nowadays and the contradictions of clerks and learned men, saying that he was credibly informed that some persons preach that St. Peter had never more power nor authority given unto him by God than any other of the Apostles, that the Pope should have no more authority, power or jurisdiction out of Rome than a bishop out of his diocese, nor a bishop no more than a simple priest, "and so consequently the Pope no more than a simple curate." These sayings he said were grievous errors, and yet he was informed that they brought their books into the pulpit with them for the proof of it, but he could show his book to the contrary. Then he took up his book which lay beside him on the pulpit, and read five or six places approving *primatum Petri*, and Englished them. He then proceeded to other matters, reprehending vice, as the common fashion of preachers is. I do not remember that he said more concerning the King, the Pope or their laws.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

[8 April.] **450.** Henry Huttoft to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter this day for the taking of friar Pecok. We have visited the convent this morning; of which Pecok being now warden is abroad preaching. Wednesday in Easter week.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

8 April. **451.** David Cecyll to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 159. B. M. One Merynge has him in suit on an obligation in the town of Nottingham, where the King's laws are but smally regarded, except where they of the town bear favor.

The obligation is fictitious. The sum is but 20 marks, and my defence has cost me 20*l.* I desire you somewhat to ponder my truth and poor honesty, for it was never distained in the King's father's days, when I was some time put in trust, nor yet in this King's time till now; and to remember me before my lord Chancellor, who has the matter before him. Stanforde, 8 April.

Hol., p.* 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.† *Endd.*

8 April. **452.** John Cooke‡ to Cromwell.

R. O. Since my last letters to the duke of Norfolk and yourself, I have been as far as Exmouth in search of Swift, but he lacking his boat, Bucke and other of his company came to Southampton on Good Friday last. I had informed the Chief Baron of their lewd purpose, and Swift, with Bucke and George, are now in prison. Since my return I have received your letter, but

* The handwriting is not the same as the letter of 28 June 1532, in which the surname is spelt "Cyssyll" in the signature.

† This word is written over "Cromwell," which is erased.

‡ The bishop of Winchester's registrar. See 30 June [1534].

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not directions what is to be done with the prisoners. Hearing that the pirates intended to steal a piece of brass ordnance, and iron gunstones taken from the Frenchmen by Porter, bailly of Newport, I have secured it, and it is now in the custody of Harry Whittoft (Huttoft). Southampton, 8 April.

P.S.—The bearer will bring your answer, and whether you wish to have up Michael James.

Hol. Pp. 2. *Add.:* One of the King's Council. *Endd.*

8 April. **453.** SUFFOLK to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Begs his favor for John Raynesford to have a place of 8*d.* a day. Southwark, 8 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Lieutenant of Calais.

8 April. **454.** SLANDER AGAINST THE KING.

R. O. "The confession of dompne Thomas Essex, upon a certain letter sent by him to my lord of Norfolk, accusing dompne John Fraunces of divers seditious and slanderous words against the King's highness and his most honorable Council, taken, examined and sworn by the reverend father in God Thos. abbot of the monastery of St. John Baptist beside Colchester, Sir John Sentclere, knt., Sir Wm. Pyrton, knt., John Cristmes, esq., and dompne John Milford, prior of the said monastery," 8 April 25 Hen.VIII.

Dan Thos. Essex "decane" of the monastery, 25 years old, says that on 21 Jan. dan John Fraunces spoke of a new book containing nine articles put forth by the King and his Council, saying that the putters forth of it are heretics, though before he said they were but schismatics, which he would prove on pain of losing his tongue. He said also in derision, when the King was beyond the sea last, that the Queen followed him like a dog its master.

Dan John Flingant says the occasion of the said words being spoken was that Thos. Clare wished he had a dispensation of his religion. Flyngant remarked that dispensations were hung up for sale in the apothecaries' shops in Rome, with a blank for the buyer's name. To this Fraunces answered that he had rather go to Walsingham on his bare feet than that Clare should go about any such business.

Dan Wm. Westmynster, dan John Pepper, dan Wm. Page, dan Thos. Clare and dan John Islipp give evidence as to the above words, and that on 4 Feb. 25 Hen.VIII. Fraunces said that he could prove those who consented to the King's last marriage to be heretics.

Each deposition is in the witness's hand and signed by him.

Signed by the Abbot, Pyrton, Sentclere, Crystmas and Melford.

ii. Answer of Fraunces, explaining the former part of the accusation, and denying the words about the Queen imputed to him.

Large paper, pp. 3. *Endd.*

10 April. **455.** JAMES V. to ALBANY.

R. O. Has ordered Canyvet to write to him in cipher what has occurred
St. P. IV. 668. since the departure of James's ambassador. Begs him to be diligent both where he is and at the court at Rome, as great evil is intended against both him and James. The matter has come but lately to his knowledge, but it has come in time. Stirling, 10 April 21 James V. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

456. JAMES V. to the ABBOT OF ARBROATH.

R. O. Begs him to be diligent to get hasty answer. The time requires it more than he knew at his departure; as Jas. Scrimgeour will show him.

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456. JAMES V. to the ABBOT OF ARBROATH—*cont.*

The bearer will explain what has happened "anent your eme" (uncle), of which we have caused Canyvet to write in cipher to Albany, to whom you will give your best counsel. Wishes him to solicit Lorge Mongowmery to come to Scotland and give counsel about the wars. Knows he has not the goodwill of his master, and would not like him to suffer from it; but if he can do it safely, would like him to come at once. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. the abbot of Arbroth, being our embassatour instantly in France.

10 April. **457.** GHERART STERCK to [CHAPUYS].

R. O. The enclosed packet was sent him by the Queen.* Asks for an acknowledgment of its receipt. Had given a letter to an English merchant, but taken it from him again as he was assured the courier would be in London before him. Another courier left yesterday, but Sterck has not entrusted letters to him in consequence of his previous faults. The bearer will bring back an answer.

Received his packet today at dinner by Martylyn the courier, and sent it on to Brussels. 5 April.

Will do as he writes, and appear in court for him not later than Monday. Asks what his correspondent's debt is. Antwerp, 10 April, 4 p.m. 1534.

ii. GHERART STERCK to [CHAPUYS].

Has given the enclosed letter to the merchant, the bearer, because an Antwerp courier named Frans atout la Barbe, who leaves tomorrow, played him a trick last month. Gave him a packet, which he promised to deliver, and paid him six cr., but he waited at Bruges and gave the packet to another courier. For this reason would not give the letter to Frans mittin Bard. Asks him to acknowledge the receipt by the merchant. Went to the court before Easter to solicit payment for him. Was told to come again after Easter, and means would be found to pay him. Hoghstrate has gone to Holland to chastise the heretics (*les malfaicteurs de la foy*). Great justice is daily done. The bishop of Bremen with a great force is before a town of his called ———.† It is hoped that "*les maluseurs de la foy*," will be punished here also. A courier has come from Spain. Has had letters from the master of the Chamber, dated March last. Antwerp, 10 April 1534.

There is news of a truce between the Lubeckers and the Emperor.

Fr. Copy, pp. 2. *Headed:* A lambassadeur, &c. *Endd.*

11 April. **458.** SALCOT BISHOP OF BANGOR.

See GRANTS in APRIL, 25 Hen. VIII., No. 14, and APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 11.

11 April. **459.** WM. TRESHAM, Commissary, to the ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER.

R. O. I have no cause to go up to London before Whitsuntide, except your Lordship's request to preach at your monastery. I cannot give a decided answer within eight days, but will come up rather than you should be without a preacher. King Henry VIII.'s College, 11 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* Mary of Hungary.

† Blank in MS.

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[11 April.] **460.** JOHN WYCHE, prior of Tewkesbury,* to SIR WILL. KINGSTON.

R. O. I thank you for your great diligence in my behalf at my last being in London for the election. On Tuesday, 7 April, Dr. Tregonwell and Dr. Bagard delivered to me and the convent the King's letters. When I had read the same before my brethren, we returned the King hearty thanks, and on the morrow, observing that we were referred to their credence, I was informed by them that we should take the form of a compromise in our election, referring the matter to the King's pleasure, which we did, four only excepted. Teoxbery, Saturday in Easter Week.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

11 April. **461.** JOHN HUSEE, the younger, to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has received his letter. Mr. Cromwell says you shall sustain no loss in your difference with Mr. Seymour. Sparre says that Mr. Seymour bought your statute for 80*l.* Graynefild says you need fear no further danger from the same, beyond the payment of 100*l.* Has delivered my lord Chancellor the two pieces of wine. Graynefild moved him for Guisnes, and he said that my lord Rocheford had a grant of it long ago. Mr. Norres has done what he could touching lord Berners' plate, but I perceive by Mr. Fowler, the vice-treasurer, unless you write to Mr. Cromwell requesting his favor, although the King give express warrant and commandment for it, some stop will be made by Mr. Cromwell, as the matter is before him. Fowler expects to be shortly at Calais, and tells me that Cromwell and Ralph Sadler both desired him to pay the 10*l.* annuity you gave the latter. Mr. Norres thanks you for the horse. The King will not remove further than Hampton Court before Whitsuntide, so he will not need anyone to receive it. Mr. Treasurer thanks you for the wild swine, "and he saith he will not give him for 40*l.*" He and my lord of Rochford will be at Dover on Tuesday next, then to Boulogne or Calais. He desires his commendations to you, my lady and Mr. Brown. Mr. Rokewood is mended and is at Court. He begs you will not mention to Mr. Treasurer what he wrote to you. Cheriton's wines are not yet come. He has got a licence for 200 tuns, and will let you have six of the best. Swifte is at home, and so is clear of all these brabblings. London, 11 April 1534.

There is a talk of the King's going to Calais. Mr. Plommer's servant Bryan has been here, and received the two tuns of wine.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

462. APPEAL to a GENERAL COUNCIL.

R. O. 1. To declare that a General Council is superior to all jurisdictions. 2. Princes have two ways when none other can prevail; in matters spiritual, appeal to the General Council, and in matters temporal, the sword. 3. Several Councils have determined that causes begun in one region shall be determined there, upon which ground a law has lately been made in England to prevent appeals to Rome in matrimonial causes,† so that the King's cause is now ended "with brief success of issue already had and other like to follow." 4. As the King has appealed from the Pope to a Council, his censures or other cursed inventions ought to be despised and withstood. 5. As Scripture gives no more jurisdiction to the bishop of Rome than to any other, but it has been sustained by the sufferance of people and the blindness of princes, it is necessary to open the same to the people that they may no longer honor him as an idol who is but a man, and what manner of man; a man neither

* He was elected abbot and had restitution of temporalities 10 June 1534.

† 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12.

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462. Appeal to a General Council—*cont.*

in life nor learning Christ's disciple, and a bastard. He obtained the dignity by simony. True Christian people ought to despise both him and his facts, and be no longer blinded by him.

Pp. 3, *mutilated. Endd. by Tunstall:* "Off the General Consel."

463. [Cranmer to ———].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 20. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 283.

Understands that divers persons, under the pretence of preaching the word of God, minister to their audience matter of contention and debate, as well concerning the true Catholic doctrine of Christ's Church as other public matters. Has therefore, together with the bishops of London, Winchester and Lincoln, agreed to send out an inhibition to forbid persons preaching by virtue of letters heretofore granted, but that they must obtain new letters. Curates who are authorised by the law to preach in their parishes shall first resort to Cranmer for licence, and shall be enjoined to respect in their preaching the Constitution Provincial in the title *De Hæreticis* in the first chapter; that is, that they shall temper their matter *secundum subjectum auditorum*, and not touch anything that might slander or bring in doubt the Catholic doctrine of Christ's Church, or speak of such matters as touch the Prince's laws or succession, considering that thereupon no edification can ensue in the people, but rather occasion of talking and rumor, to their great hurt and damage and the danger and peril of their bodies and souls. Requires him to follow the said order in sending forth speedy monition, and in instructing curates who intend to preach and others whom he will admit. Lameth.

Headed: The copy of an inhibition sent by my lord of Canterbury unto other for seditious preaching begun in Easter week concerning the King's grace's marriage in anno regni 25 Hen. VIII.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

464. Preachers.

Cleop. E. v. 286. B. M. Burnet, vi. 86. Cranmer's Letters, 460.

Order taken for preaching and bidding of beads: 1. For preachers in the presence of the King and Queen, who are to name them and the princess Elizabeth in the bidding of beads. 2. For preachers in other places, and that every preacher shall preach once in the presence of his greatest audience against the power of the bishop of Rome. No preacher for a year to preach either for or against purgatory, honoring the Saints, marriage of priests, justification by faith, pilgrimages, miracles, &c. The sentence hitherto declared four times a year not to be published or regarded in any point against the King's jurisdiction. Preachers to declare the justice of the King's later matrimony to the best of their ability, and to point out the injustice of the bishop of Rome from the beginning of the King's cause, especially in having issued a sentence of excommunication and interdict since the King's appeal and his dealings with the French king in connection with the interview at Marseilles.

Pp. 7. *Endd.*

465. Cranmer to the Prioress of Stanfeld.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 19. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 284.

Thanks her and the convent for the preferment of Mr. N. R[obertes] to the vicarage of Quadryng, of which he is informed by her letter of 1 April. Trusts that the said Mr. Robertes will be conformable to ordinances and customs observed by his predecessors for the quietness of their house. If otherwise, he will lose Cranmer's favor and be in danger of his displeasure. Lamehe.

Headed: To the prioress of Stanfeld.

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466. [CRANMER to N. ROBERTES.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 19. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 284.

The prioress and convent of Stanfeld have given him the presentation of Quadryng. Admonishes him to observe the laudable customs of the late incumbent.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

467. [CRANMER] to the PRIORESS [OF SHEPPEY].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 39b. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 284.

Hears from his servant Thos. Abberforde that the farm of the parsonage of Gillyngham is likely to be void, and that she has promised him the next avoidance. Desires her to let him have the preferment thereunto, finding sufficient surety for the payment. Asks for an answer by his secretary.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

468. CRANMER to the PRIORESS OF SHEPPEY.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 19b. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 285.

Asks her to accomplish the promise made by her to give a lease of her farm at Gillingham to T. Abberforde. Assures her, in answer to what she said to his servant, that he does not see how she can better save her honesty in this matter than to accomplish her promise.

Headed: To the prioress of Sheppey.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

12 April. Vienna Archives.

469. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

So far as I can see, one of the causes of La Pommeraye's coming is that which I conjectured in my last, and, moreover, as the Scotch ambassadors think, to discuss about an interview between the kings of France and England, for which purpose it is thought the King is sending to France the brother of his mistress and the treasurer Fitzwilliam, who will leave in two days. For the same purpose he has hastened the repair of his ships, and it is said the meeting will be at Whitsuntide. The Treasurer is reported to have said, since his mission was determined on, perhaps to show his own importance, that ere long great things would be seen, and from two quarters I have heard that the King is thinking of nothing else than how to bring about a bitter war with your majesty, even at the expense of all he has, well knowing that without that the game may be played on his own board.

On Easter Monday the French ambassadors, Morette, Catillon and La Pommeraye, were at Court, where they were very well received, at least in appearance, although out of their company the King did not show himself very glad, for he did not dine in public or with the Lady, as he used to do. On Tuesday Catillon and La Pommeraye went to visit the King's bastard, who was shown to them first in very rich apparel, in state and triumph as a princess, and afterwards they saw her quite naked. There was no thought of visiting the good Princess. Nevertheless, having some fear they might wish to speak with her and attempt to persuade her to something by giving her to understand that sentence had been given against the Queen, I sought means to let her know at once what had taken place at Rome according to the letters I had received on the preceding day from Cifuentes, and I told her that it was more than ever important that she should remain constant, which she sent me word she would do, being better pleased with the said news than if they had sent her a million of gold.

On Wednesday Catillon and La Pommeraye came to bid me good-bye, as they were to leave next day, and La Pommeraye said, among other things, that the King his master had lately held the most friendly language conceivable to the sieur de la Chaux, when he was returning to your majesty;

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469. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

on which the said Catillon remarked that it was a mere flourish and dissimulation to speak of amity between your majesty and the said King, although there was an alliance which could not be denied. I was astounded at those words, spoken so plainly, seeing that Catillon is a prudent and discreet personage, who has hitherto talked much more soberly, which has led me to think, together with what he has since said to me, that things are tending to a rupture, or else that they wish to make a show of it to come to some new treaty with your majesty. He has changed his language about Milan, no longer talking about your majesty doing well to put it in strong hands, but complaining of the injury done to his master in keeping it from him, and says that, with his master's aid, you might not only punish the rebels of Germany but recover your possessions usurped by the Swiss, the Venetians and the Pope, to whom he shows no very good-will, saying that your majesty scarcely did a good deed in restoring his Holiness in Florence to introduce such a tyranny. I answered that as to the possessions he spoke of, your majesty, thank God, had so much that you would sooner give some to the above-named parties than take any away, and as to the duchy of Milan, I thought he jested, as he could not be ignorant of the facts. And to find out on which foot his Holiness walked in this matter, and also the Venetians, I said that even if your majesty would consent to what he suggested, the above-named parties would not. To this he had no leisure to reply, as some one came to speak to him. Then La Pommeraye began to talk to me, and without knowing what Catillon and I had been saying, entered immediately upon the very same matter, adding that it was unnecessary to consider what had been treated at Madrid about the said duchy, nor since, when the so-called Holy League was concluded, in which the King his master abandoned the title, nor finally, what was done at Cambray, for the case was very different with a prince from what it was with an individual, who could dispose of his goods at his pleasure and could not contravene his oath, but a prince was more bound to regard the weal and tranquillity of his subjects than his own reputation as a firm and constant man, by which obstinacy he might destroy both himself and his subjects. Answered as to the greater impropriety of a prince violating his oath than an individual, giving instances. I forgot to mention that Catillon, among other persuasions, told me there never was a better time for your majesty to treat of peace, speaking as if war actually existed, than now, after having conquered all the world, when you could do it without suspicion of fear, and that the favorable moment might not last, for there were many men in the world who would be glad of some change,—especially, as he said, about the king of England. I said I did not believe this, because there was no cause or pretext for it. He said it was true they did not propose that the King should break off amity, at least so far as he heard, but they wanted to persuade the King that you had done him wrong (*que vostre majeste tenoit tort de lui*) and had used great rigor towards him. If it be so, I think it is his lady Anne. He told me that quite lately the King, in speaking of your majesty, had used very good language indeed, saying, among other things, that it was true he had lent you money, but that you had repaid him,—language quite unlike what the King had held formerly to the said ambassador, viz., that he had spent 2,000,000 of gold for your majesty. It is evident that he ought to reproach himself for the favor he has shown the French, since he speaks so modestly of what he has done for you. On my asking Catillon about the tone the King had used about the sentence given against him at Rome, he said that he took no account of it, but made as great cheer as ever. He does not care to do otherwise in public for several reasons, but inwardly, as I have above pointed out, his spirit is not at rest. The second day after the news of the said sentence came, he commanded the preachers for Easter to say the worst they

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possibly could against the Pope, in which they have acquitted themselves desperately, saying the most outrageous and abominable things in the world. He also commanded that the statutes made in Parliament, which he had suspended and reserved *in pectore* till St. John's Day, should be immediately published.

I cannot tell you the great pleasure and consolation the Queen has received from the news of the sentence which I sent her. I am waiting hourly to know her opinion what steps should be taken to give effect to it. Four days ago a Florentine secretary of the Vayvode arrived, but has not yet been at Court. It is the same whom Lasquy sent here two years ago when he was in France, and, as I then wrote to your Majesty, he received neither letter nor other answer, because the Vayvode's letters were credentials for Lasquy and not for the said secretary.

I will endeavor to ascertain his business and also that of the Scotch ambassadors, who have hitherto, as one of them yesterday sent to tell me, done nothing more than on the day of their arrival.

Since writing I have been told that it is this King alone who proposed the interview, and not the king of France or his ministers, and it is probable that the king of France will not promote it, to avoid giving suspicion to the Pope. The King, I am told, is very desirous of it, and in wonderful haste to go, and wishes his mistress to be present, notwithstanding that she is *enceinte*. He is impelled to it by his fear that the king of France "*ne luy soit bas devant*" (?) and his hope to convert him against the Pope.

Your majesty may imagine the severity used towards the Queen in other things, when on Holy Thursday she was not allowed to hold her maundy to the poor according to custom, and orders are given not to allow poor people to come near her, because the Lady says that the alms she has been accustomed to give have attracted the love of the people. [London, 12 April 1534.]*

Fr., pp. 7. *From a modern copy.*

470. INSTRUCTIONS to [LORD ROCHFORD and FITZWILLIAM.]

Nero, B. III. 118. B. M.

". . . . . that he wold give a definite sentence against [us] in our great cause, which promise he hath now performe[d], whereby our said good brother may well know how falsely he hath deceived him, and from henceforth by all likelihood will do if he do trust him." You shall also tell our said good brother (the French king) that we have heard from our agents in Lubeck, Hamburgh and other parts of Germany, and from our ambassadors in Flanders, of the Emperor's practices in Germany and the East countries, and with other potentates of Germany. The intent is easy to be perceived and necessary for us to meet with. He has not yet obtained his purpose, and will not if our good brother adheres to us. You shall also say that we hear from Flanders that certain persons† supposed to be his friends and to have intelligence with him have been executed at Milan, and that it is commonly said in derision at the court of Brussels "que lambusshe de Fraunçoys est decoverte au Mellayn." We hear also from Spain how displeasing the marriage between the duke of Orleans and the niece of the bishop of Rome is to the Emperor, which they interpret as intended to make business in Christendom, so that our brother may know their devotion to him and his proceedings. You shall also say that we have knowledge from our secret friends at Rome and others in Italy that the bishop of Rome has prepared eight galleys to serve the Imperials, which is a great argument of his secret confederation with the Emperor. It is necessary for us and our good brother to encounter this in time, and no

* The date is supplied in the original by the decipherer.
† Merveilles.

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470. INSTRUCTIONS to [LORD ROCHFORD and FITZWILLIAM]—*cont.*

longer to be abused with the false and subtle practices of one who has so often deceived him and others, "meaning them only to the advancement of his glory and the dishonor and hurt of others, for if that be suffered, what may ensue thereof is easy to perceive." All this being set forth by you, we doubt not that our good brother will henceforward think, as he may well perceive by the last letters of the bishop of Paris, that we shall never find any remedy or redress in our cause at the hands of the bishop of Rome. You shall therefore pray him not to be persuaded with any new abuses to be practised in that behalf, and we trust that he will withdraw himself from the Bishop and adhere unto us.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell. Imperfect at the beginning, pp. 6. *Endd.*

12 April. **471.** W. EDWARDES to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his goodness when he was with Cromwell, and for his late promotion and benefice in these parts. Was there last week. It is well worth 20*l.* a year with the glebeland and meadow, as his predecessor held it; but two of his parishioners craftily obtained a lease of these lands from his predecessor, who was paralysed for two years before his death, along with some lands of my lord Ferrers, patron of English Biknor, who, he believes, did not know the circumstances. There is a proper house adjoining to the church and houses of husbandry. Is informed he has broken the laws made in this late parliament, although on acceptance of this benefice he resigned one in Berkshire of 10 marks a year. Begs Cromwell to obtain his pardon from the King; of which he has desired Mr. Alford and Mr. Watkyns to put Cromwell in mind. Tewkesbury, 12 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's secret council. *Sealed. Endd.*

[12 April.] **472.** HARRY HUTTOFT to CROMWELL.

R. O. The bringer shall present you friar Pecok, who was abroad preaching when your letter came. He has been very diligent in following your commands. He came home on Saturday and departed next day, and will be with you by Thursday. I beg your favor unto [Pecock?], for since his being here he has been of very good behaviour, and keeps his convent in good order. Sunday after Easter Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

473. JOHN PERCHARD, Mayor of Southampton, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have sent to you friar Pecok as soon as he was found. I found no obstinacy in him. Concerning your order to make search in the galleys for certain tin belonging to Edw. Burlas that one John Walshe sold without commission, it is so; but I cannot learn that the tin is in the galleys. They have made great haste to lade, and if we should make them "unstyve" their wools it will be a great hindrance to them, and they will make great outcry and sue us before the Council. We have therefore forborne the search and attached John Walshe. At Hampton. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

12 April. **474.** JOHN HUSEE the younger to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Spoke this day with Cromwell at Greenwich, saying that Sir Edw. Seymour would not stand to his award; but that you would be content to abide by his decision. He was sure that Mr. Seymour had never said

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so, and as soon as he has finished the King's matters he would make an end of it. Wrote in my former letter by Philip Cray touching the late lord Berners' plate and stuff. It requires a hasty answer. Calais, 12 April 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

[12 April.]* **475.** The Turks.

Vit. B. xiv. 110. B. M.

News about the preparations of the Turk and Barbarossa, the death of the Turk's mother, on 19 March, the prospect of an attack on Italy, &c.

Ital. Mutilated, pp. 3.

12 April. **476.** The Pope's Sentence.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 223. B. M.

"Los puntos que se consultaron con su Md. en Toledo a xij. de Abril 1534 para responder a Roma sobre la sentencia de Inglaterra."

Now that the sentence in favor of the Queen has been given, it must be considered what is to be done, as the Pope will persist in being assured of his majesty's intentions, and even if delay be not made here, the Queen will be ready to impute it to us beforehand. If the prosecution of the sentence is delayed the King will only become more insolent, and his subjects from despair will make up their minds to what has been done (*se destinaran*) and his allies will become shameless. Those, also, who have abandoned the faith, with whom the King is treating for an alliance, will become hardened. Regard must be had to what the Emperor has always said, viz., that he will not fail in what is necessary for the execution of the sentence.

Touching all this, it must be considered whether writing ought to be delayed until there is more express news from Rome, England and France as to how the sentence will be taken, and if the matter is urgent; or whether it would be better to come to a determination now, as the Pope has already declared he had done what lay with him, and insists on knowing the intention of the Emperor; and nothing can be expected from France but dissimulation, or from England but still greater insolence; or whether the Emperor should write now to the Pope and Consistory to incline them to do what remains to be done, declaring to them either by letter or credence that he intends to do what is found to be suitable for the execution of the sentence.

Considering that this is just what the Emperor has always promised the Pope; that the course taken must be according to law and custom, commencing with excommunication and interdict, and not with deprivation of the Crown; that there must be delays, which will give further time for deliberation; and that the foresaid form of execution is not only necessary for the Queen's interest, but also for the Emperor's, as the excommunication and interdict will absolve him and his subjects from his treaties with England:—

Whether some one should be at once sent to England to inform the King of the sentence and persuade him in a friendly manner to carry it out. He will probably be found to be more insolent than before, from his love to Anne de Boulans and the instigation of her, her relations and supporters, and those who wish this difference to continue, as the king of France does. This will justify [the Emperor's conduct] to God and the world, and will place the Queen's case in a more favorable light before the English, satisfy her and gain time. On the other hand, whether it would be better to confer with the Pope, after having declared the Emperor's goodwill concerning the execution. This would put confidence in the minds of the Pope and

* Dated in a modern marginal note 12 April 1534.

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476. The Pope's Sentence—*cont.*

Cardinals, who might have occasion of suspicion if the Emperor were to act by himself, especially now that so much is said and written against the dignity of the Pope and Holy See.

Whether the French king shall be addressed by a new envoy or the present ambassador, and whether the sending to him shall be deferred till the Pope has been consulted. Whether Cifuentes shall find out if the Pope and Cardinals will send some one to England, and if the envoy shall make use of intimations, appellations, &c. for the execution of the sentence against the King and Anne. Whether the kings of Portugal and of the Romans shall be asked to write to the Pope thanking him for the sentence, and to send ambassadors to England with those of the Pope and Emperor. * * *

Sp., pp. 11. *Modern copy.*

13 April. **477.** Monastery of Burton-upon-Trent.

See Grants in April 25 Hen. VIII., 1534, No. 19.

13 April. **478.** Richard Capon to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has sent by his friend John Clare to Robert Gandeler,† one of the King's soldiers of Calais, for the duty due by him every half year according to the agreement made between them by his lordship, but of late he refuses to fulfil his promise, and says he will pay it no more. London, 13 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 April. **479.** Vergerius to Carnesecca.

Monum. Vatic., 154. Gives an account, among other things, of a conversation with king Ferdinand about the troubles raised by the Anabaptists in Germany and the sentence given by the Pope against the king of England. Urged Ferdinand strongly to move the Emperor to put it into execution. Prague, 13 April 1534.

Ital.

14 April. **480.** Sir Giles Strangways to Cromwell.

R. O. Sir Will. Brownsope, parson of Holwalle, and Sir John Horsey, have been accused before me by certain persons for words spoken against the King and the Queen, some in the 24th and some in the 25th year of the King. The accusation is enclosed. The priest is a simple person of no great wit; but I can do no less than my duty in informing you of the charge. I have taken sureties for his appearance before the Council. Please remember my kinsman Will. Strangwayes, now in sanctuary at Westminster, for his pardon. It will be a sufficient example to him to behave henceforth as a true man. 14 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

14 April. **481.** Karne to Clement VII.

Theiner, 604. Protests in the name of the king of England against the illegality of the Pope's proceedings in the sentence lately promulgated by him touching the King's marriage to Katharine. Would have pronounced this appeal in presence of the Pope, if he might have had audience. Therefore pronounces it in the presence of Sir Andrew de Casale, Dr. Wm. Revett, &c. Bologna, 14 April 1534.

Lat.

† Candler. *See* Vol. VI., 1437.

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15 April. R. O. **482.** THOMAS LORD LAWARR to CROMWELL.

The King has licensed me to tarry at home for a time. I beg your favor in such right as I claim of Sir Ric. Harberd for land in the honor of Brecknock, formerly worth 20*l.*, now better. I will beg you to see my evidence, and be a means with the King, if good, to take my title and give me such recompense as he shall please. I shall never be able to try my right without the King's aid. He is one of the King's Council in those parts, and therefore I should have had but little favor. 15 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my very good friend Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

15 April. R. O. **483.** SIR THOS. PALMER to LORD LISLE.

On the 10th inst. I arrived here in Court and delivered your letters to Mr. Cromwell, declaring the pains Mr. Commissary took in procuring the same, and the dangers if he had been known and taken. He answered that the letter was scarce worth the reading; nevertheless he would write an answer to your lordship. On Sunday, 12th, I went to him, he being in his chamber, and showed him the confidence you had in him in all your affairs, desiring his favor in your matter with Sir Edw. Saemer, as you were content to abide a rightful verdict. He said he had largely before understood the said matter, and that when he had discharged other matters of high importance the end would be to your contentation. I made your lordship's commendations to Master Norris, and told him of the horse you had for him, for which he thanks you. Touching your matter, everythings rests with Mr. Fowler, whom he has sent his servant several times to seek. No news but that yesterday Dr. Wilson was commanded to the Tower, and some say the vicar of Croydon also. "My lord of Winchester is out of the secretaryship and resteth in master Cromwell." London, 15 April.

I send you a book newly printed, which, whether it be good or no, I have not read for lack of time.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

15 April. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 229. B. M. **484.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Wrote on the 2nd, and has not heard from the Emperor since. Has nothing new to write about the English cause. All diligence is being used to obtain the sentence and executorials, which shall be sent to Flanders for intimation. The sentence will be printed. The Pope has said to many persons that all this diligence is useless if the Emperor will not have the sentence executed. He has agreed that arrangements shall be made with the French king to unite with him in this article against the king of England, that the sentence may be more easily executed. He has said nothing of this kind to Cifuentes, knowing that he would answer him as before, in accordance with the Emperor's will. The opinion of those who know England is that the best way would be to deprive the English of commerce, in case the Pope will not do so unless the Emperor does the same in his dominions. The English would suffer the most from this. Will not speak of this till he knows the Emperor's pleasure and has an answer to the enclosed article. * * *

An attempt was made in the Venetian Council to prevent the sentence being given until the Emperor, Pope and French king were agreed. Will inform the ambassador in Venice of this, so that he may satisfy their suspicions, if he thinks fit. Rome, 15 April 1534.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

Ibid., f. 234. B. M. 2. Abstract of the above with marginal notes.

Sp., pp. 8. *Modern copy.*

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15 April. **485.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to the COMENDADOR MAYOR DE LEON.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 232. B. M.

* * * * * *

Three thousand two hundred florins have been taken up here by exchange for the expedition of the sentence in favor of the queen of England. Could not wait for the Emperor's orders, and asks Cobos to have the sum repaid. The secretary Blosio has also taken money for the sentence, but not as much as he deserves. The late Datary wants nothing, but the Emperor might thank him. Rome, 15 April 1534.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

15 April. **486.** FERDINAND to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, 605.

Thanks him for his final sentence in favour of Katharine. Prague, 15 April 1534.

Lat.

15 April. **487.** VERGERIUS to CARNESECCA.

Monum. Vatic., 156.

Conversation with king Ferdinand about the sentence against England, which, as some had intimated only a few days ago. the Pope had fled to Ostia to avoid giving. He had written letters of thanks to his Holiness and the Consistory, and seems very glad of it, and much more devoted to the Pope than usual. Had also a conversation with the Cardinal (of Trent) on the affairs of the Church. Prague, 15 April 1534.

Ital.

15 April. **488.** JAMES V. to [the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA].

Royal MS. 18 B.vi. f. 34 b. B. M.

"Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum reveren[dissimo Ravennæ cardinali,] rerum suarum promotori, salutem quam . . . . . beneficia quantumque illi debeat regno . . . . . pater reverendissime, et in memoria . . . . . num improbum ac nimiæ impunitatis m . . . . . vocant. Apud quos tanti non est ulla . . . . . quantumvis salutaris, ut a probibita perm . . . . . hibere possit, ut efficere quum post redditum . . . . . et verba jactant regibus indigna, quorum . . . . . cohiberet auctoritas, calamitosam suis autoribu[s] . . . . . ita res se habeat ut sedem apostolicam anteha[c] . . . . . mus nunquam in iis præsertim quæ ad regni . . . . . visum est, nunc quoque a paternitate tua postulare ut s . . . . . commonefacias petasque ut quemadmodum in a . . . . . ecclesiæ proceres pro merito animadvertere eosque fide . . . . . suæ Sanctit. In prothonotarios quoque id juris facia . . . . . pertinaci auctoritatis nostræ contemptu, aliis ad . . . . . via, quod ne fiat tam sua quam nostra interest. Sed quæ in . . . . . atque in aliis nostris et maxime liberorum nostrorum dispens . . . . . fieri volumus, cognoscet tua paternitas ex familiari nostro Johan[ne] Lauder, cui ut fidem habeas rogamus." Stirling, 15 April 1534.

Copy. Mutilated.

489. ——— to BERNERIUS.

Royal MS. 18 B.vi. f. 34 b. B. M.

The King has received from the *quæstor* of Dunbar a papal brief, stating that commissaries of the hospital *Sancti Spiritus de Sapia*, of whom you are one, have been sent to Scotland and other kingdoms, their legateship to last from 14th Sept. 1533 till Nov. in the following year; for the purpose of holding a visitation of persons and places subject to the hospital.

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"Sunt item redditæ ab Albaniæ duce commendatitiæ [per] cujus gratiam apud Scotos nihil est quod non fiat. Sed facit hoc Sanctissimi rescriptum alterius brevis expectationem, nam præscriptos p . . . . . tum est, quamobrem decrevit majestas regia . . . . . Sanctissimi rescriptum quod per hoc promittitur . . . . . sua Sanctitas velit. Tu igitur, mi Berneri, quamquam antea . . . . . ominus fac tamen ut ad regem alterum mittatur . . . . . valeas."

Copy. Mutilated.

16 April. **490.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Since my last of the 12th nothing important has occurred; so I shall not make this long, especially as I do not know if it can go securely. On Sunday last the deputy of Calais opened the budgets of two couriers coming from Flanders, let one of them go, as his letters were only mercantile, but sent the other on in company with a gentleman, to whom his packet was consigned addressed to him in a new cover. This gentleman with the courier arrived two days ago, and as nothing has yet been said to me about it, I have this morning sent to speak to Cromwell, who replied to my man that what the Deputy had done was owing to some strange words used by the said courier, and that as to the said packet, on his honor and conscience it had not been touched, but would be sent to me tonight, with such apologies that I should be satisfied. Nevertheless I think they will have some work to excuse it. The pretext they have put forward is not probable, because if the courier had been taken for words that he had spoken, there would have been no occasion to examine his budget.

The Scotch ambassadors have much communication with those here, and besides being frequently at Court, Cromwell and the Chancellor often go to visit them at their lodgings, where they will dine today. It is said that one of them will go shortly to the King their master to settle matters (*pour estraindre les affaires*), and some say that there is talk of a meeting of the king of Scotland beyond sea with the French king and the King here, which I do not believe unless there be first an agreement between the said king of Scotland and this King, who is very suspicious of the French in this matter. One of the said ambassadors has of late twice sent to tell me that he had done nothing yet, and that he would come to see me, but the said communications have prevented him, and I suspect there is some commencement of a treaty. I am told this morning that the bishop of Rochester, the late Chancellor and several other good men have been sent to the Tower because they have refused to swear to the statutes lately made, and in this fear the mayor and governors of this city have today been compelled to swear. London, 16 April 1534.

Fr., pp. 2. *From a modern copy.*

16 April. **491.** JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

In reference to your letter sent by Hussy my lord my master will move the King in your behalf. He thanks you for two pieces of wine. You must keep the other matter secret; for unless ye speed he would not have it known that you made any suit. As you are much troubled in your matter concerning master Semer, Mr. Cromwell doth promise he will make such an end as will content you; but Semer told me last Sunday he would rather have it determined by four judges than by Cromwell. I see he will be glad to redeem it with money, but does not care what he pays. Your last covenants will not affect your rights. "And I showed him, if his covetous mind did expound it to the contrary, he was greatly deceived." Sends him cramp

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491. JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

rings of gold and silver. Wishes to know where Lisle's patent is for Porchester Castle. Commendations to Thos. Fowler. Has staid the commission exhibited against him by Lady Whetell. Thursday, 16 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

16 April. R. O. **492.** JOHN RUGE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.

Her old goodness compels him to write when he has a messenger, by whom he hopes to hear of the prosperous estate of her and her husband. Perceives by John Bery that she has him in remembrance. Begs her to continue, as he never had more need. St. Thomas the Martyr beside Exeter, 16 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

16 April. Camusat, 177. **493.** POMPONIO TRIVULZIO to the BISHOP OF AUXERRE.

Supposes he has heard of the definitive sentence against the king of England. The bishop of Paris passed the day before yesterday on his way to the King. He says the sentence has been precipitated, and the Pope would have waited six days for the King to submit, but the pressure of the Imperialists and the Consistory was too great. The day after the resolution came from England, and they were all sorry for not having waited.

The bishop of Paris says the writer's brother behaved very well, and was reproached with being a Frenchman, which he acknowledged, saying that he was servant to a King who had never done anything but good to himself and his predecessors and the Holy See. The bishop of Paris met the Emperor's niece at Chambery, on her way to her marriage at Milan. Sends news from Venice. Lyons, 16 April.

Fr.

17 April. Cleop. E. vi. 213. B. M. Strype, Eccl. Mem. i. pt. ii. 208. **494.** HENRY VIII. to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

Warrant to cause to be arrested and committed to ward, without bail or mainprise, seditious persons who spread, teach, preach or otherwise set forth pernicious opinions and doctrines, to the exaltation of the power of the bp. of Rome. Greenwich, 17th April. *Signed with a stamp.*

Add.

17 April. R. O. **495.** FRIAR JOHN HOIGEKYN to HENRY VIII.

Your orator, friar John Hoggekyn, D.D., provincial of the Friars Preachers, showeth that whereas you did demand the seal of the office of provincial, and books pertaining to it, and that the writer should not pass the town of Sudbury in Suffolk,—which he has obeyed in all things,—he therefore desires to come to your Grace and open his heart. Also to have the execution of his poor office, and not to be cast away in displeasure. Sudbury, 17 April, 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

17 April. R. O. **496.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.

I received your letters this day, and will apply to the execution of them; and though they are of little substance, the effectual execution of them will require time. Therefore, if I should not come till the beginning of term, have me excused; "and for God's sake be ye mean to the King's highness to be merciful to them all." Canterbury, Friday 17 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor and master of the Jewels.

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17 April. R. O.

497. Sir Walter Stonore to Cromwell.

This Friday 17 April, came one Herre Kebyll to my house. He dwells in Henley, and said that one John Snappe of Horsingdune said openly that if he had 2,000*l.* he would bestow his life and all he had upon my lady Mary's title against the issue that shall come of the Queen, saying further that if I could make all England, she should have them. Three persons sitting by said to Snappe, "Fie, Snappe, fie, no more of these words." I have sent Kebyll to Sir John Dawnse, who lives 12 miles from Henley.

These words were spoken at the time the vicar of Tame was attached.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's privy Council. *Endd.*

498. Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. vi. 165. B. M.

I have been with the bp. of Rochester, who is ready to take oath for the succession, and to swear never more to meddle in the validity of the marriage of the lady Dowager. As to the Levitical prohibition, his conscience is fixed; but he professes his allegiance to the King. Truly the man is nigh gone, and cannot continue long unless the King and the Council are merciful to him, for the body cannot bear the clothes on the back.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his entire friend, Mr. Secretary. *Endd.:* The bishop of Chester.

17 April. Cleop. E. vi. 181. B. M. Strype's Cranmer, 693.

499. Cranmer to Cromwell.

Does not know why my lord of Rochester and Mr. More were contented to swear to the Act of the King's Succession, but not to the preamble. They would not give a reason for their refusal; but it must either be the diminution of the authority of the bp. of Rome or the reprobation of the King's first pretensed matrimony. Does not think their oath to the Act itself should be refused if they will be sworn to maintain it against all powers and potentates, for this will be a great occasion to satisfy the Princess Dowager and lady Mary, who think they would damn their souls if they relinquished their estates. It would stop also the mouths of the Emperor and their other friends, if they gave as much credence to my lord of Rochester and Mr. More speaking and doing against them as they wished others to do when they spake and did for them. It would be a good "quietacion" to others in the realm if such men should say that the succession is according to God's laws. No one, I think, would then reclaim against it. As there are some persons who either from wilfulness will not or from indurate and invertible conscience cannot alter their opinions of the King's first marriage (thinking, perhaps, that a change of mind will injure their reputation), or of the bp. of Rome's authority, yet if all the kingdom will, with one accord apprehend the succession, it is a thing to be amplected and embraced.

The consent of these two and their confederates will not a little avail for this end. If the King pleased their oaths might be suppressed, except when and where he would derive advantage from publishing them. Croydon, 17 April.

Hol., pp. 2.

500. [Cromwell to Cranmer.]

R. O.

I have shown your letters to the King, who does not agree with you that the bp. of Rochester and Mr. More should be sworn to the Act of Succession and not to the preamble, as it would give occasion to all men to refuse the whole, for if they were sworn to the succession and not to the preamble, it might be taken as a confirmation of the bp. of Rome's authority,

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500. [Cromwell to Cranmer]—*cont.*

and a reprobation of the King's second marriage. He thinks, therefore, that they should be sworn to both the Act and the preamble [and trusts to your wisdom to bring it to effect].*

Corrected draft, pp. 2. *Partly in Cromwell's hand.*

17 April. R. O. **501.** John of Mark (John Bunolt) to Lord Lisle.

From Monday till yesterday morning "I have been upon the sea, lying in the same with great pain, and I thank God I am so well discharged of the rudeness of the same grey mare, the which shall never bear me again so long way." I was the said day at Greenwich at dinner with Mr. Cofferer of the Green cloth and Mr. Clerk of the King's kitchen, and many other gentlemen, who asked after you, with many kind words. The same day I came to London again, and presented your letter to Mr. Cromwell at his place. I presented my lady's token to him and asked his favor in her matter against Mr. Semer, in which he promised to satisfy her. Other news I defer till I have more leisure. Cromwell asked if your retinue was paid their wages for 6 April. I said no, and he was much surprised, and promised that henceforth payment shall not be slacked. I think all will be well. London, 17 April.

My poor brother is still weak.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

17 April. R. O. **502.** John Husee "the Younger" to Lord Lisle.

Wrote last by Philip Cray. Till Lisle's letter come, will make no further suit about lord Barnes's plate, as the whole depends upon Mr. Cromwell. No use to make further suit about the matter in dispute between you and Mr. Seymour; for if you wrote to Mr. Cromwell about it, he would think you had small confidence in him. Mr. Norres says no mention has yet been made of Porchester and the forest of East Bere. He has asked the King for your harness. The King said he would choose it himself. I hope to get it before he leaves Greenwich. Sends such letters as Cheryton delivered. I understand you received high thanks for the post and letters which Pickering brought to the King. The bishop of Rochester is in the custody of my lord of Canterbury, and Sir Thos. More in the keeping of the abbot of Westminster; Dr. Wilson in the Tower. The saying is that Swift, Buck and Geo. Shaa are at liberty in Hampton. Some think the King will go over to Calais. London, 17 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

17 April. R. O. **503.** John Husee "the Younger" to Lady Lisle.

I wrote to my lord and you by Philip Craye. I was this day at the bishop of Exeter's place, and the keeper told me he was with Kerne on Passion Sunday, who said your ladyship's kerseys were ready, and he would shortly bring them to Calais. It is inexpedient to make further suit about Mr. Semeur's matter till Mr. Cromwell takes it in hand; for I cannot desire better comfort than he has given me about it. I wait also for my lord's letter to Mr. Cromwell touching the plate and stuff of the late lord Barnes. As for the castle of Porchester and forest of Est Beare, Mr. Nores says he hears nothing of it. I send by Mr. Degory Graynefeld nine silver cramp rings that Chr. Morys gives you, and one of gold. London, 17 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add..*

* This part is struck out.

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17 April. **504.** Lord Lisle.

R. O. Certificate that lord Edm. Haward, Sir Chr. Garnishe and Robt. Rolfe in accordance with a writ of *dedimus potestatem*, have examined Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, concerning the complaint and articles mentioned in the said writ. 17 April 25 Hen.VIII.
P. 1. *Imperfect draft.*

[17 April?] **505.** Geo. Lord Rochford and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Yesterday we took our passage at Dover with a very scant wind and made for Calais, but when somewhat off the shore, "the wind uttered at north-east so as we co[uld not] fetch Calais," but were forced to land at the village of Utterselles, 5 . . . from this town; and as our journey demands haste we could not [see your] lordship at this time, but will at our return. Boulogne, this Friday. *Signed.*
P. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

18 April. **506.** Magnus to Cromwell.

Calig. B. VII. 181. B. M. Has received his letter, dated London, this day 18 April, requiring the treaty made with Scotland in 1528 and the indenture for the Douglases to remain in England. They were delivered into the King's treasury at Westminster, as will appear by an indenture. By a letter from the King, dated Westm., 19 Dec., "was twelve months," then being in Yorkshire, he was commanded to send up all copies and writings which he had touching the negotiations between the two realms, which he did by the bearer, the post of Burghbrig, in a great box. As the Convocation at York is to be held on 5 May, he has ordered horses for tomorrow that he may be with Cromwell on Monday or Tuesday. Windsor, Saturday, 18 April.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the Right Hon., &c. Mr. Cromwell.

18 April. **507.** W. Tresham to Henry VIII.

R. O. Four masters of arts were standing for the proctorship, but Tresham and other discreet seniors and heads persuaded two only to stand, viz., Dunstan Lacy, a special assister in the King's cause, and John Howell of the King's exhibition. The youth have now set up two other masters not so fit as the meanest of the four. Sends to the King those whom he recommends for the office, as obsequious and faithful. Needs such persons to search out and punish malicious persons who disperse libels against him for his late sermons at London and Oxford on Easter day *de primatu Romani pontificis.* Advises the King to elect them. Your Grace's college in Oxford, 18 April.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

18 April. **508.** Richard Phelypps to Cromwell.

R. O. I cannot reward you for your goodness shown to my son Thomas in all his troubles, without which he had been utterly destroyed. For further knowledge of the charges surmised against him, I beg that a commission may be sent into Somersethire and Dorsetshire to examine the whole circumstance and the doings of Sir Thomas More respecting the breach of Ilchester gaol and the extortions practised on the King's subjects; when the lives of both shall be apparent to you, and some not very pleasant or just. It was long before I could get the indictment against my son. And whereas all the prisoners brake in one day, they devised four indictments; and though various reasons are assigned for this, one would have been enough had they meant justly. I beseech your pity for a poor Frenchman

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508. Richard Phelypps to Cromwell—*cont.*

who was examined before you last summer, and will appear in the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* on Wednesday next. If you will read a book he has caused to be written, you will see how tyrannously he has been handled, having been put in irons, whereby he is decrepited, contrary to all justice, and forced to accuse the abbot of Cerne, my son Thomas and me of assenting to the breach. It will also be seen how the poor wretch who was before you last summer and hanged for the same was deceived by the promise of Sir Thos. More. I would be glad if you will take my son into your service after the determination of this cause, and I will allow him at least 40*l.* a year. I will give you for your pains 20*l.*, to be paid at Midsummer. Charborowe, 18 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

18 April. **509.** Sir Wm. Kyngston to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I commend me to you and my good lady, who binds me to her service by her good remembrance. I cannot recompense you all your favors. I never drank better French wine than your lordship sent me. To day the King and Queen were at Eltham, and saw my lady Princess, as goodly a child as hath been seen, "and her grace is much in the King's favour as goodly child should be, God save her." I thank you for being good lord to Richard Blunt, and if it will please you to let him keep his office of Newnham bridge for this year, "to help him to set him on horseback," it were a great advancement to him. I trust shortly to send for some horse and therein to have your favor. You see I call upon you both for myself and friends. Greenwich, 18 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

18 April. **510.** Sir Thos. Palmer to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have not had the King at leisure to show him your letter, but I doubt not to find a time this week. I have had a grutching of ague since Easter that I came not to Court but Easter Monday and Low Sunday. Mr. Cromwell says he will be at Calais this summer, how or under what fashion I cannot tell. I spoke for a licence to your lordship that Robert Ray . . . might have had 200 qrs. of wheat out of your Pale, and on my speaking on Shear Thursday the King was half contented and sent me word by Mr. Norris that it might not . . . . . Has no news but what the bearer can tell him. Has spoken to my lord of Canterbury for your friar. He made me a full gentle answer, saying that he would be glad to gratify you in that or any other thing he may lawfully do. I have granted my cousin Blunt the keeping of my constable's room at the bridge till he may buy him horse and harness, because the King will in no wise [aba]te the annuity of 20 mks., which moves me somewhat to help him, though it be not greatly mine ease. Commend me to your lady. London, 18 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

18 April. **511.** John Smyth, Auditor, to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has received her letter dated "Tenabull Wedunsday." Marvels at the contents, as lord Lisle had not made him privy thereto. Will give her nephew Mr. Stayings and his wife the best counsel he can. Fears that the merchant to whom he is bound must needs be agreed with. Will see to it on Monday and write again. Would gladly have an answer about his brother who should wait upon her and lord Lisle at Calais. Is sure he will be both to their honor and profit. Blakemor in Essex, 18 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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18 April. R. O. **512.** WALTER STAYN[YNG] to LADY LISLE.

Thanks her for her kindness to him and his wife. Asks if he may wait on her at her coming to London and show her the adversity and trouble which his adversaries have wrongfully caused him. Thinks the Queen will be good to him at her request, and see the laws indifferently executed between him and his adversaries who keep him in prison. Without her coming is like to pay what they ask, or remain in prison. Mr. Southwell and his brokers have so spread his name and disabled him in London that no man is willing to help him with money or wares. Will not proffer master Dodmore for his son till her coming. Thinks he would make but a light answer. London, 18 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

19 April. R. O. **513.** RICHARD [PEXALL] late ABBOT OF LEICESTER to CROMWELL.

In accomplishing the King's desire and your advice I resigned upon a pension of 100*l.*, in trust that it should be free of all charges. The ordinary has taxed my pension 13*l.* in payment of the King's subsidy, and because it is taxed by itself and not by the house my successor refuses to pay it. If you will write to him in my behalf I doubt not he will exonerate me. My servant Geo. Dawkyn certifies me that you ever said it should be free from any payment. Leicester monastery, 19 April.

Hol., but not in his own hand, p. 1. *Add.:* Right hon.

[19 April.] R. O. Burnet, VI. 290. **514.** DR. ROLAND LEE.

Oath taken by Roland [Lee], bishop elect of Coventry and Lichfield. *Signed.*

Vellum. Headed: "This is the oath that every person elected or presented to any archbishopric or bishopric within this realm, or within any other the King's dominions, shall swear to the King's majesty."

Add. MS. 4,622. f. 307. B. M. 2. Modern copy of the same.

19 April. R. O. **515.** EDWARD THWAYTES.

"The inventory of the goods and catalles of Edward Thwaytes, Esq., being in the manor of Esture and in Ledys the 19th day of April in the 25th year of the reign of our sovereign lord king Henry VIII."

i. Plate, now in the custody of Anthony Sentleger, for payment of 40*l.* borrowed by Thwaytes of Ric. Parkehurst, master of the college of Aisshetisford. ii. Bed furniture, hangings, &c. iii. "Napre." iv. Kitchen stuff. v. In the "bakhous." vi. In the larder. vii. Corn. viii. Cattle. ix. Store. x. Poultry. xi. Wearing apparel. xii. Apparel for his wife, containing jewelry. xiii. Beds, &c. at Ledys.

2. Debts due to the King, Ant. Sentleger, Will. Buttre for silk, Nich. Statham, mercer, Sir Thos. Ponynges, Chr. Hales the King's attorney. To his priest for wages, 66*s.* 8*d.* To Mrs. Hatche, of Feversham, for fish. To Moses Hardyman, of Chilham. To the vicar there, for 3 years' tithe, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

3. Value of his lands. Manor of Esture in the parish of Chilham, of Estoure lying at Stormouthe; annuity from the m. of Otterple; a tenement in the p. of Lymne; annuity to dame Anne Warham his wife; lands in Calais, in Wingham, Staple and Goodneston, &c.

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20 April. **516.** JOHN LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs him to remember the abbot of Wavedey (*Vallis Dei*?) who is troubled by the abbot of Woolborne. Is ascertained from the abbot of Fountains "that he hath no good cause for to vex and trouble your said orator." Begs some one will write to the abbot of Wolborne to desist. Knoll, 20 April.

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

20 April. **517.** JOHN EARL OF OXFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am informed that one Breten, canon of Royston, of my foundation and now without a head, has labored by divers gentlemen and yeomen of the shires of Cambridge and Hertford to have a free election, but really to have it for himself, for which he is wholly unfit. As he cannot gain my assent, he labors to have your support against me. Pray refuse, or he will undo that poor house. I have obtained one that is sufficient. 20 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

20 April. **518.** The ACT OF SUCCESSION.

Harl. MS. 7,571, f. 25. B. M. Commission to Thos. West lord De la Warr, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, jun., and others, to receive the oaths of persons in Sussex, according to the statute of the present Parliament concerning the succession. 20 April 25 Hen. VIII.

Copy. With copy of the oath, f. 25 b.

20 April. **519.** HENRY VIII. to the BISHOP ———.

Vit. B. XIII. 173. B. M. Pocock,† II. 469. Has received his letters of . . . . . and 7 April. Thanks him for his dexterity and [offers] of perpetual [service]; "praying you that whereas your dili[gence and all] the solicitation that might be done could not turn [the bishop] of Rome nor the See (that calleth himself) Aposto[lic, nor move] them that they in our great cause and matter should not [presume to] usurp judgment and to give sentence incivil, inique . . . . . against the justice of our present matrimony; wh[ich thing was] done against God's law, thinking thereby only to conty[nue, preserve and] entertain always their usurped jurisdiction [and to raise up] as much as was in their power, displeasure and [offence] not only to us and to you that have taken so m[uch pains] and labor to put them and reduce in the good way . . . . . [showing] unto them the pit wherein they were about to o . . . . . themselves, but also to the contempt and mesp[rision of our ally] and best beloved brother the King your master, that . . . . . hath prayed and advised them." Notwithstanding [although], as you write, they are ashamed and repentant, [yet] because their deeds are but dissimulation and hypocrisy, and th[ey cannot now] "redoube" what they have marred, and [we do] not perceive in them any puissance, strength, fidelity . . . . . wherein any trust might be had, but they have rather given cause to all the world [to suspect] them, especially to us and our good brother w[ho is also] highly touched in this case; "ye our . . . . . * * * * and diligence upon the reception of these presents (as we think shall have already begun) inculcate to the King our good brother the manner and fashion whereof they have abused against us" not only in proceeding where they had no jurisdiction, but in giving sentence "unadvisately and against God." Urge him for his honor and yours, who by his sending have taken

† Mr. Pocock supplies the mutilated words in various places differently from what it strikes me that the sense requires.

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so much labor, and for the union between us, to resent the injury done us by the bishop and see of Rome, and to forsake his alliance with the said Bishop, " whose puissance is so weak that they cannot redress the same that they have misdone, and who will now say that he hath been constrained against his will to give sentence against us, contrary to the law of God, as he himself can and knoweth well." Leaves other arguments to his discretion. Hopes he will [not be] slack therein, and do the like to the Great Master and the Admiral. Greenwich, 20 Ap[ril].

Draft, mutilated, pp. 3.

20 April. R. O. **520.** Abbot and Convent of Furness to Henry VIII.

We have received your letters, dated Westm., 27 March, by your servant William Marton, for the presentation of the benefice of Hawkeshed in Lancashire. It was never a benefice, but only a chapel of ease to Dalton in Furness, 12 miles from the parish church, which has always been appropriate to your monastery of Furness. We beg therefore that we may continue to take the profits and tithes. Furness, 20 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* To the King's highness from Furnes.

20 April. R. O. **521.** Richard Master, Parson of Alyngton (Aldington).

Inventory of the goods and chattels at his parsonage, 20 April 25 Hen. VIII.

Plate: 12 silver spoons.

In the hall: 2 tables and 2 forms. A painted cloth, a green " banker," a laton laver. *In the parlour:* A hanging of old red and green say. A banker of woven carpet. 2 cushions. A table, 2 forms, a cupboard, a chair. 3 painted pictures. A paper of the names of the kings of England pinned on the hanging. *In the chamber on the north side of the parlour:* A painted hanging, a " bedstedyll " with a feather bed. A bolster, 2 pillows, a blanket, a coverlet of coarse tapestry, a tester of red and green say. 2 forms, a jack to set a bason on. *In the chamber over the parlour:* 2 bedsteads, an old tester of painted cloth, a painted cloth, 3 forms. *At the stair head beside the parson's lodging chamber:* A table, 2 trestles, 4 beehives. *In the parson's lodging chamber:* A bedstead, with a feather bed, 2 blankets, a pair of sheets, a coverlet of tapestry lined with canvas, a bolster, a pillow with a " pillocote," a violet cloth gown lined with red say. A black cloth gown furred with lamb. 3 violet cloth hoods, one being lined with green sarsnet. A jerkin of tawny chamlett, a jerkin of cloth furred with white. A jacket of cloth furred. A sheet to put clothes in, a press, a leather male. A table, 2 forms, 3 chairs, 2 trestles A tester of painted cloth. A piece of green say hanging with 2 pictures thereupon. A cupboard, 2 chests. A little flock bed with a bolster and coverlet. A cushion, a mantle, a towel, 1 lb. of wax candles. 42 great books covered with boards. 33 small books covered with boards. 38 books covered with leather and parchment. *In the ship chest in the said chamber:* 2 pieces of red and green say, 1 tick for a bolster, 2 ticks for pillows. A cloth tippet. 4 diaper napkins. 2 diaper towels. 9 sheets. 2 table cloths. *In the other chest:* A sarcenet tippet. 2 coats belonging to the cross of Rudhill, whereupon hang 33 pieces of money, rings and other things, and 3 crystal stones closed in silver. *In the study:* 2 old boxes, a wicker hamper full of papers. *In the chamber beyond the chimney:* 1½ seme of oat malt, a rat trap and a board. *In the next chamber westward:* A bedstead and bedding, a table, a net called a stalker, 2 augers, &c. *In the buttery:* 3 pewter basons, 5 candlesticks, 3 podyngers, 3 " kelers," a glass bottle, &c. *In the priest's chamber:* A bedstead and feather bed, two forms, and a press. *In the woman's keeping:* 2 table cloths, 2 pair of sheets. *In the servant's chamber:* A painted hanging bedstead, &c. *In the kitchen:* 8 bacon flitches, a brewing lead, a posnett, a mustard quern, a beehive and other articles. *In the milkhouse:* 6 bowls, 2 cheeses, 3 podyngers, &c. *In the bulting house:* A brass pan, a quern, a bulting hutch, a tolvett, a tonnell, &c.

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521. RICHARD MASTER, Parson of Alyngton—*cont.*

In the larder: A sieve, a cheese press, a graper for a well, &c. *Wood:* 10 loads of tallwood, 10½ of rise wood. *Poultry:* 9 hens, 8 capons, 1 cock, 16 young chickens, 3 old geese, 17 goslings, 4 ducks. *Cattle:* 5 young hogs called shettes. 2 red kine. A red heifer, 2 years old. A bay gelding lame of spavins. An old grey mare with a mare colt. *In the entry:* 2 tubs. A chest to keep conies, &c. *In the lime house:* 5 seams of lime. *In the woman's chamber:* A bedstead and 20 lbs. of hempen yarn. *Without the house:* 1,500 tile, 500 bricks, planks, &c. *In the gatehouse:* A fan, a leathersack, 3 bush. of wheat. *In the stable beside the gate:* 2 old road saddles. A bridle. A "horselock" (horseblock?). *In the barn next the gate:* 30 qrs. unthreshed wheat; 5 qrs. unthreshed barley. *In the curtlage:* "One weene with two whyles." A dung cart without wheels. 2 shod wheels. 2 yokes. One sled. *In the barn next the church:* 1 qr. unthreshed oats. *In the "gardener,"* 3 seams 4 bush. oats. *In the court:* 2 racks, one ladder.

All the tithes of this Easter are in the hands of the parishioners.

Pp. 6. *Endd.*

20 April. **522.** JOHN HUSEE the Younger to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Late coming from Greenwich found his letter, with notice of one for Mr. Cromwell, which the bearer Whetlye has failed to deliver. Cannot speak to Mr. Cromwell of the plate and stuff of lord Berners till he obtains it. The treasurer has promised to pay Sadleyr 10*l.* I am also promised your harness, but yesternight John Smythe had not come with the horse to Mr. Norres. Can tell him no further of Mr. Seymour's suit. This day the nun of Kent, with two Friars Observant, two monks and one secular priest, were drawn from the Tower to Tyburn, and there hanged and beheaded. This day most part of the city was sworn to the King and his legitimate issue by the Queen's grace now had and hereafter to come. The bishops of Durham, Winchester and York have been sent for. Some think they will be committed to the Tower. London, 20 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

523. HENRY GOLD.*

R. O. Comments by the inhabitants of Hese† upon the articles preferred against them by Gold their parson.

1. He alleges that they do not [pay] their tithing, and if there be any odd lambs, he is discontent with their old customs, viz., that when there were seven odd lambs the parson should take one and give the owner 1½*d.*, and if there were less the owner should give him ½*d.* for each lamb, whereas Gold would have them to drive the odd lamb to the next year; on which ground he cited one for 1½*d.*, and another for one odd lamb at ½*d.* They would not lay out their tithe corn at the binding of the said corn, because he carried it away and tore their sheaves with his horse. 2. He says they use unlawful games, as bowls, football, dice and cards, and that they have committed riots, but no blows were given nor weapons drawn, and as little games used as in any parish in Middlesex. Gold slandered the house of Wm. Rouse for suffering the said games, yet no stripe was given to any of the parishioners, but that the said Gold smote the said Wm. Rouse upon the breast, then being constable. He also says the inhabitants conspired his death, and that he knew it by a maid who was servant with Henry King; which maid came into the Star Chamber, and denied before the lords that she ever gave such

* These papers, except perhaps the first, were evidently seized at the time of Gold's arrest. They are here inserted at the date of his execution, 20 April 1534.

† Hayes in Middlesex. The living, as it appears by Newcourt, was a peculiar belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.

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information, but says that Golde once spoke to her in the house of Mr. Dewer and promised he would give her a year's wages if she would testify against them, and that she should come and be with him. 3. He also informed the lords that the inhabitants did not love their old vicar, but treated him so that he should be glad to be quit of them. The truth is that Robt. King, a witness against these parties now in ward, was one of his adversaries, and John Osborne, who occupied the parsonage of Hese, which Gold now occupies, [was another]. And these who are now in ward went to help the said vicar against King and Osborne at their own cost. The inhabitants therefore desire to be heard, for the witnesses against these men will depose anything for malice. Yet the said Gold and his said witnesses were more at variance than any other in the parish until he heard that they were at variance with the parishioners, when he called them to bear witness against them. Their names are Sir Peter a Lye, priest, Edmund Cope, tailor, Thos. Trough . . , . . . Wapole and Gregory Faxton, both servants with the said Gold, and Roger Hopwod, who keeps ill rule in his house, both dicing and carding with resort of vagabonds; Robt. King, that never was in favor with his neighbours ; Ric. King his son, and Walter Hunt of Northall, a suspect person as ye know in the country. Could inform your mastership of many other matters touching the offences we have exhibited against him in the Star Chamber. Would gladly have come and informed your mastership more plainly, but could not obtain licence of the warden, except we should put in surety to be true prisoners, in which case we should each have to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* more.

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.:* Certeine articles mynistered by one Gold ayenst his parisshons for ther tithes.

R. O. 2. Sermon notes by Gold, on these and other texts: *Gaudete in Domino semper* (Ph. iv.); *Qui mœchatus fuerit cum uxore alterius, morte moriantur ambo;* on the Paternoster, &c.

Five different papers, Lat., pp. 4, *pp.* 10, *pp.* 2, *pp.* 7, *and pp.* 2.

R. O. 3. Copy, in a different hand, of the last of the preceding papers, being notes on the text, "Tunc videbunt Filium Hominis venientem in nube," &c. (Luke, xxi. 27), and other passages.

Lat., pp. 4.

R. O. 4. A sermon or homily on the text, Luke, xxi. 27 (*Tunc videbunt Filium Hominis*, &c.), in the form of a dialogue between a vicar and a parishioner, who asks him why he does not preach. He vindicates his not preaching by the text against throwing pearls before swine (Matth. vii. 6), saying his Master forbad him to preach to the "people that be now of days," and declares that some would come to church and ask whether there would be any sermon, and on being told there would be, would go out of church again, saying they would rather omit their matins and mass upon Sunday than they would hear the word of God.

In Gold's hand, pp. 3.

R. O. 5. A sermon on the Paternoster.

Inc.: Dilectissimi in Deo, charissimi fratres, hactenus prædixi vobis modum orandi.

Lat. Draft in Gold's hand, much corrected, pp. 6.

R. O. 6. Sermon in Latin by Henry Gold on the text, *Sanctificetur nomen tuum*, in which he denounces certain persons who lately burned a crucifix and hanged the image of the Virgin. He warns them against despising images set up in churches, and states that this heresy came not from Luther, but Carlostadius, *imaginum deletor*, who was driven from Saxony by the Reformer for favoring the heresy of Felix.

Inc.: "Christus primus docet quid petendum."

In Gold's hand, pp. 3.

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523. HENRY GOLD—*cont.*

R. O. 7. Two sermons on the Paternoster in English.

Inc.: "Forasmuch as all Christian people ought daily to honor the Holy Trinity with their Paternoster, Ave and Creed."

Corrected drafts in Gold's hand, pp. 20.

R. O. 8. Sermon notes by Henry Gold on Matt. xviii. 1.

Lat., pp. 3.

ii. A sermon delivered at the visitation of some religious house on the words, "*Ascendit in cor ejus ut visitaret fratres suos filios Israel.*" Acts, vii. [23].

The preacher applies the phrase "children of Israel" to the religious; who are now greatly oppressed. Some are compelled to sell their plate, and some their lands. Many of the fair monasteries be utterly destroyed and plucked down, and "They have made Jerusalem a heap of stones" is verified of them. He fears that, as Pharaoh was jealous of the children of Israel for their increase, so religious men have increased, not in number but in vice. He examines the causes alleged for their destruction, and how far they were justified; and reproaches prior and rectors for coveting to be called "My lord;" and cellarers, kitcheners, etc., for their pomp in travelling. He says, "we see now-a-days that many religious men do so diligently apply themselves to worldly faculties and crafts that divers of them be accounted the chief devisers that be in England of new and strange fashions in building; insomuch that some of them, for this their policy and worldly wisdom, be in great favor with earthly princes and with other noble temporal men." They must be redeemed from bondage, like the children of Israel, by another Moses, "that is, by this honorable and devout father. This is he that may well be called Moyses, for Moyses in th'Egypte tongue is as much as to say *aqua*, water;" and "this honorable prelate of the church of God your visitor may well, I say, be called Moyses, water, *quia aqua sapientiæ salutaris potavit illum dominus Deus noster* (Ecclus. xv.)," &c.

Pp. 6.

iii. A visitation sermon of the same purpose and in the same hand, upon the words, *Lucas medicus charissimus salutat vos.* (Coloss. iv. 14.)

The preacher runs a parallel between a physician and their visitor, "a devout prelate of the church of God, and who may be well called Luke." The preacher commends him for having taken in hand "this great and laborious journey, thus to go from town to town, from place to place, in this cold and foul time of winter, notwithstanding his old, and in manner impotent, age;" and all, like a loving physician, that he may "bring the souls of all you that be religious persons within his diocese *in salutem.*" The dropsy he has to cure is avarice. He states that poor people, tempted by the splendor of the monasteries, compelled their children to take the vow. "My child, or kinsman, if thou wilt be a monk or chanon, then thou shalt have plenty of delicate meats, &c. Yea, thou mayest fortune to be a friar or an abbot, and then thou shalt be to help me and all thy kindred. And contrary, if thou wilt not be a religious man, I am not able to find thee to thy learning, and therefore thou shalt go to plough; thou shalt fare hardly."

Pp. 8. *Endd.*

R. O. 9. Note of the different texts of Scripture cited in the preceding sermon.

Lat., p. 1.

R. O. 10. Sermon on the text, *In illo tempore,* &c. (John, vi.), with notes on other subjects.

Lat., in Gold's hand, pp. 4.

R. O. 11. Grant by Christian Golde, widow of John Golde, to John Hynkley of Welton, of her life-interest in her husband's lands in cos. Northt. and Warw. 18 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII. *Sealed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

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[21 April.] **524.** JOHN [LONGLAND] BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Had forgotten to ask him about the election of proctors at Oxford. Four are standing for the office to the great unquietness of the university. The heads and seniors have tried to compromise the matter, so that the two most meet should have the office this year. They are Mr. Lacy of Lincoln college, "who did in the King's great cause there positive," and Mr. Howell of Alsolen College, two honest, apt, sober and well learned men. Sober men are needed for the room. Asks him to move the King to write to the university to elect them. At the Old Temple in Holborn, this Tuesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

21 April. **525.** ROBERT [SHERBURN] BISHOP OF CHICHESTER to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Desires credence for the bearer in a cause concerning "the prebend which I did give you." Aldingbourne, 21 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

21 April. **526.** [HENRY VIII.] to ———.

R. O. Directs them to inquire into a riot and unlawful assembly in Warwickshire made by Edward Grevell, esq., of which Robt. Porter, Ric. Graunt and Hugh Mervyn, it is said, can give evidence. Greenwich, 21 April.

P. 1. *Extract beginning:* And forasmuch as we be enformed.

527. SIR WILLAM POULET and THOS. LEGH to CROMWELL.

R. O. We certify you that, according to the King's pleasure, we have moved my lady of Whorwell to resign her office on an honest and competent pension, with liberty to stay in her own house, or in any other place of her religion she likes. She has plainly answered she will in no case resign until she has spoken with the King himself. Whorwell, this evening.

P.S. in Poulet's hand:—My lady says that I am the occasion hereof, which troubles her the more, thinking she would rather have done it in my absence. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

528. SIR WILLIAM POULET to CROMWELL.

R. O. As it will be ill for you to examine the lady of Wherewell and other persons with her, because of your great causes, and she must needs tarry, it will be better for you to appoint Dr. Oliver or Dr. Tregonnell to examine all parties except herself. This would relieve 19 persons and 16 horses in the city at the charge of the monastery. Let me know your mind. I am to be with the King tomorrow, as all other officers are absent.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

529. SIR WILLIAM POULET to CROMWELL.

R. O. This day my lord of Wiltshire and I go to my lady Mary; thence to court to make report; and so to my house for 12 days. Give the bearer Sir Thos. More's bills. Be so good to the monastery of Wherewell as to deliver my lady and her sisters "whom" (home?); then after your report to the King you may proceed as you see cause. Be good to Mr. Augustyn that he may be relieved of his charge. He is put to more costs than he is able to sustain. Wednesday morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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22 April. **530.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Your majesty's letters of the 27th ult., intercepted, as I have already notified, by the deputy of Calais, have been delivered to me, with the packet of the queen Regent in Flanders under which they came, after they and the courier had been detained four days by master Cromwell. On my making a second application about them, Cromwell sent to me by my messenger to say, in excuse for the interception, that he wished it had cost him a good part of his property that the thing had not happened, and that the King was very sorry for it. He also sent to tell me that the King had been informed that someone had written in Flanders that I was not treated with the respect due to my position, which writing the King supposed could not have proceeded from me, as no ground of complaint had been given me and I had not asked for anything, and that the King was very sorry I had never asked him for something to testify the goodwill he bore me, both as he was pleased to say for my personal qualities and for the great love he bore your majesty, and that the ministers of either power could do nothing better than endeavor to maintain and augment so old a friendship, and that for his part he would rather have lost one of his hands, indeed both, than any rupture or disagreement should have taken place; and after much to the same effect, he began to say that your majesty was making much preparation for war, and that some would imagine it was against England, which he could not believe, as no occasion had been given for it. On this subject Cromwell would have liked to hear something from my man, who denied that he knew anything about such matters, and was thereupon dismissed with many recommendations from the King and Cromwell. That evening, although the packet was delivered to me, Cromwell still retained the courier, as if to examine him touching the words he was said to have spoken in Calais, but nothing was said to him except to make him very good cheer, that he might make the better report. Cromwell's words are good, but his deeds are bad, and his will and inclination incomparably worse; and I fully believe the deputy of Calais had express commission from the King to take the said packet to learn to what end your majesty was making the preparation for war above mentioned, of which they are more afraid than ever on account of the sentence given. The packet was delivered to me whole and untouched, except that the first cover, which Gerard Sterck had put upon it as usual, was taken away, under which were two open letters* in which they wrote to me of the treaty concluded with Lubeck. That news I think has been a safe-conduct for the packet, restraining their illwill.

According to your instructions, I desired the Scotch ambassador with whom I had before spoken of the affairs mentioned in that instruction to come and speak with me, which he did yesterday morning. On my inquiring the state of affairs between them and the English, he said he thought a peace would be concluded, as the English urged it very much, and the Bishop, his colleague, was much inclined to it, as their King was destitute of the aid of the French and of all other. They also thought that by means of some treaty of peace they would conciliate the goodwill of this people; and although, being mindful of the remonstrances I had formerly made to him, he was a good deal inclined to take the opposite side, nevertheless the authority of the Bishop, and a feeling that it would not be to his honor to have solicited this peace and afterwards not only failed to bring it about but even tried to oppose it, almost compelled him to incline to it, at least for some time. But after I had confuted his reasons, he said he would have given a good deal of money that he had known some time ago the news of the sentence at Rome and the love your majesty bore to the King his master, and he would do his best to reconvert

* *See* No. 457.

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the Bishop and find some pretext before concluding to refer to the King his master, and persuade him to throw himself entirely upon the protection of your majesty, and the treaties you would propose, which could not but be good, virtuous, and Catholic; and if his influence with his master was not sufficient, he would make use of what he had with other people of great authority in Scotland and elsewhere; and that in such a case, he would leave me a cipher to send me sure knowledge of all occurrences. On this I thought it well to inform him particularly both of the truce with Lubeck and of the devotion of those of Norway, Denmark and the adjoining countries to your majesty, and also of the disposition of this kingdom, which he detests very much, of the facility of a remedy, and the need for it, especially in the interest of Scotland; all which he took in very good part, and said that although they had no answer from their ambassador in France about the marriage with the French king's eldest daughter, yet they considered the case desperate, as I have long since written to your majesty, seeing the delay which the French king has always given them, besides that this King has assured them that there was an express treaty between the French king and him that Francis would not give his daughter to their master, nor give him any help against England. And understanding this, together with what I had formerly advised, the said Bishop and he had spoken of the marriage of the Princess, to which answer was suddenly made that it was out of the question, as they knew she was a bastard, and too near in blood to the King their master. On the other points no answer had yet been made to them, and they expect one in two days, of which the said ambassador promises to let me know, and says he will do his utmost to persuade the Bishop that they shall both say plainly to this King that, failing the Princess, the succession should belong to the King their master, so as to prevent him doing her any mischief. He will also advise his master to write expressly to this King acknowledging plainly the truth of what I told him, viz., that his said master could not make himself great without the favor of your majesty and the marriage of the said Princess, saying that your majesty might rest assured that the hearts of Scotland generally were much more inclined to you than to France.

The said ambassador also told me he had been lately called to the house of the Chancellor, where he met Cromwell and three doctors, and certain dishonorable and heretical articles were presented to him to see if they could be accepted by the King his master, which he repudiated with indignation in such a manner that no one knew what to answer; which Cromwell and the Chancellor perceiving, they begged him not to reveal it, but to keep the articles in his hands until the doctors had left. This he did, and according to promise he has said nothing of the said articles to the Bishop, but he has promised to send me the substance of them as far as he can remember. He also told me that seven or eight days ago, being at mass at Greenwich with his bishop, the King sent for him by two gentlemen only to tell him that he had news of the arrival of a personage with two servants in a harbour of Scotland, and that he thought it was a nuncio of the Pope. On asking if he knew anything of it, he replied "No," and that it might be the envoy from your majesty, although the time seemed rather short for it. After much conversation, we agreed that he should say nothing to the Bishop of all our talk, except about the general goodwill borne by your majesty to the King their master, until a fitting opportunity, and that if possible he should find means by which we might communicate together without suspicion, and that I need not doubt that he will keep everything secret, especially out of regard to his master. To encourage him in this, I told him that besides the service he would therein do to God, to the King his master and these two kingdoms, he would lose nothing on the side of your majesty, whom I would inform of the affection he showed to your service. And with this he left.

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530. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

The King has lately been two days at the place where the Bastard is, and meanwhile the Princess has been commanded not to leave her chamber. Care has been taken of this by the Lady (*sur ce fut mise garde de la part de la dame*), who was there with the King, and a weak maid of hers who refused to swear to the statute made about the succession was during that time locked up in her chamber, and compelled to swear by a threat of being taken to prison, for which the Princess has felt much regret. But this is a small thing in comparison with what happened to the Princess herself at the same time, to whom the aunt of the said Anne Boleyn, who has her in charge, said that the King her father did not care in the least that she should renounce her title, since by statute she was declared a bastard and incapable; but that if she were in the King's place, she would kick her out of the King's house for disobedience, and moreover the King himself has said that he would make her lose her head for violating the laws of his realm. The Princess, not having the means to disclose the last point to anyone, asked leave to speak privately to a physician there, who was formerly her preceptor and her physician,* and this not being allowed her, she found an artifice to tell him what she wished without suspicion. She began to say to him, that she had now been so long without speaking Latin that she could not say two words, and the said physician desiring her to say something in Latin, she told him in Latin, knowing that no one else understood it, what the King had that day said. The physician was astonished, and knew not what to answer, except that that was not good Latin, and sent to inform me immediately; and assuredly there is no one in this kingdom but fears that he will do her some ill turn. The thing will not soon be remedied; but the time is more favorable now than ever, while the people bears goodwill to your majesty, the Queen and the Princess, and is indignant at what is occurring; but the dangers that may arise, or the delay with this new sect, which is continually increasing, may change their disposition; and many think that if intercourse with Flanders and Spain were cut off for three or four months, this people would force the King to acknowledge the truth and do what he ought. There is nothing the King is so much afraid of as that by this and some other means his people may begin to mutiny, as the ambassador of France, who lately left, signified to certain French merchants his friends, advising them at once to leave the country. The King thinks he has got his subjects more under command by making them individually swear to maintain the laws made against the Queen and Princess in favor of this second marriage, but it only irritates them the more, while they are at present in such fear that there is neither small nor great who dare speak or grumble in any way; but when the time comes every one will declare himself.

It is feared the King will put to death the bishop of Rochester and Mr. More, late chancellor, who, as I lately wrote, are confined in the Tower with others for refusal to swear. The Scotch ambassadors laugh at this King with good reason for imagining to strengthen his cause and his laws by this oath violently extorted, for it rather tends to show that they are worth nothing, since they require such help to maintain them.

The archbishop of Canterbury has begun to exercise his antipapality, making the bulls and despatch of three bishoprics, and he has by his own authority consecrated the three bishops. The King has also set in train the sovereignty to which he pretends over the English church, and has appointed a Jacobin and an Augustinian† provincials and general visitors of all the religious, giving them among other things the commission contained in the bill hereto adjoined, which will strike your majesty as something very novel.

* Is this Ric. Fetherston? *See* Vol. VI. 1199.

† John Hilsey and Geo. Browne. *See* GRANTS in April 25 Hen. VIII., No. 18.

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I have not been able to learn more about the earl of Desmond than I formerly wrote. The earl of Kildare is here, sick both in body and brain by the shot of a harquebus, which he received long ago, and there is no hope of his recovery, so that he must not be counted among those who will serve your majesty. I am told he has brothers, who are good enough fellows, but they have no power. He has a son who is said to be a likely fellow for his age, but his father being here, I know not if he would give ear to it. Some think that if the Pope were to send someone to Ireland, or the censures of his Holiness were duly executed and published, there would be some commotion, for they hold themselves entirely subject to the Apostolic See. I send the statutes made against the Pope, the Queen and Princess. London, 22 April 1534.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 11.

22 April. **531.** Roger Abbot of Furness to Cromwell.

R. O. Desires Cromwell's assistance, as he wrote to him last term promising help if the rights of the monastery came in question. Information has lately been given to the King that the parsonage of Hawkeshed, in Lancashire, is in the Abbot's presentation, and the King has desired letters of presentation under the convent seal. Has sent it up accordingly by one of the King's servants, who will show Cromwell that and other letters concerning a lease to be made by the Abbot to the earl of Cumberland. Hawkeshed never was a parsonage but only a chapel of ease in the parish of Dalton, in which the inhabitants obtained licence to minister the sacraments, as it was 12 miles from Dalton. The parish church of Dalton with all its members has been appropriate to the monastery since its foundation. Sends 10 ryalls for a token and begs Cromwell to excuse him to the King, for if any such presentation be made to Hawkeshed the monastery is undone, and will be compelled to give up hospitality. Furnes, 22nd April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Master Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Councillors. *Endd.*

22 April. **532.** Harry Ellyngton to Cromwell.

R. O. I wrote you a letter at the end of February, of certain causes and one principal matter concerning the persons named. The bringer shall tell you more, and if that is not sufficient the parties shall be forthcoming that sold the plate in London, and the carriers who took it in barrels disguised as black soap. Desires to handle the matter for the King's advantage to 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* stg. The richer of the two men I wrote about goes to London by a privy seal in a matter that he is sued by this bearer. He is so rich that no justice can be done, and retains all the learned men against this poor suitor. He refused to accept the privy seal. On Christmas last a merchant of this town fell "at bate" with this Harry Whit, by which this matter came to light, and three masters of this town took the matter in hand and cloaked it. Had he been a poor man they would rather have helped to hang him. Bristowe, 22 April 1534.

You will receive by this bearer two boxes with trenchers, with one that he gives you, and one that my wife sends.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

22 April. **533.** Lord Lisle to Sir Richard Page.

R. O. The King is misinformed as to his having given five or six spears' rooms since he came to Calais. Has given only three; two by the King's own letters [and Mr. Secretary's*], one to Ric. Blount, the other to Sir Thos.

* These words occur in the original draft (§ 2), but are struck out.

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533. Lord Lisle to Sir Richard Page—*cont.*

Palmer, porter. The third was to a man that served the King all his life, well deserving. If the King will forbear admitting young Whetyll whilst I am here, I shall be greatly obliged to him. If he or others were made in spite of my appointment they would not obey my commandment. This would not be for the King's honor and service. Stick to me in this matter. I should be loth to be overcome by Mr. Whetyll, his wife or any of his lineage. Calais, 22 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Sir Richard Page, knight, one of the King's Privy Chamber.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding, with corrections in Palmer's hand.

23 April. **534.** The Order of the Garter.

Anstis, Order of the Garter, II. 393. A chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at Greenwich on St. George's day 26 Hen. VIII., the King and divers nobles being present. It was decided to hold the feast at Windsor on May 17, the Sovereign's place being supplied by the duke of Richmond, assisted by the duke of Norfolk, the marquis of Exeter, the earl of Northumberland and lord Burgavenny. During the feast at Windsor, on May 27 (*sic*), there was a discussion about the contributions for the new building; and Robt. Aldrydge was sworn in as registrar, *vice* Mr. Sydnor, deceased, the oath being administered by the duke of Norfolk, in consequence of the absence of the herald through age and disease.

Lat.

MS. Ashmol. 1,109, f. 155. 2. "An order to be taken for the keeping of St. George's feast at Windsor." (26 Hen. VIII. ?), No. 194.

Ib., f. 100 b, No. 133. 3. List showing where "St. George's dayes" were kept, 26–38 Hen. VIII. (f. 3).

24 April. **535.** Cromwell to Gardiner.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 348. B. M. Requests for a dear friend the advowson of St. John's [Sher]bourne* in Hampshire, of the yearly value of 10*l.* or 11*l.* Begs he will direct letters to his Vicar-general and to the prior and convent of Winchester to expedite the matter. 24 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "My lord of Winchester." *Endd.* by Gardiner, "Mr. Secretary."

25 April. **536.** Karne and Revett to Henry VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 554. Since writing on the 7th by Thomas a courier, Karne received a letter from the bishop of Worcester at Rome, stating that on the 13th and 15th two citations were served upon him to see the executorials decreed and the expenses taxed, of which copies are enclosed. Do not know whether the executorials are decreed or no.

Send also a copy of an appeal by Karne as excusator, from the bishop of Rome, ill informed and in fear of the Imperialists, to the bishop of Rome better informed and in more liberty. Have had an instrument made privily, so that the King may take the commodity of it, but yet nothing done in his name. It could not prejudice the King if a copy were intimated to the bishop of Rome. Bologna, 25 April 1534. *Signed.*

In Revett's hand. Add.

* The first syllable blotted and very indistinct.

1534.

25 April. R. O. **537.** JOHN EARL OF OXFORD to CROMWELL.

I have received a letter from you stating that by records the King is founder of the house of Royston. I doubt not to prove it belongs to my ancestors, and that they have been taken for founders time out of mind. Had I made the unthrifty canon prior he would not have set up the King's title. 25 April.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd. erroneously:* My lady of Oxford.

538. JOHN PALSGRAVE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to have the prior of Royston's matter in your remembrance. Wednesday next is the furthest time; for on Thursday my lord of Canterbury intends to visit St. Paul's, when the jurisdiction of my lord of London shall cease—how long is uncertain. In case it shall pass the King's grace's signature, and the privy and great seals cannot be obtained in due time, send some of your folks expressly for speedy expedition; or send by some certain message to my lord of London that he may not doubt the King's pleasure, though he see not his great seal. I sue to you for my poor friend that he and his monastery may be bound to pray for you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

25 [April]. Otho, C. IX. 51. B. M. **539.** P. DE VILLERS LYLE ADAM, [Master] of Rhodes, to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

Sends the bearer to the King. Begs him to hasten his voyage. Malta, 25 [April].* *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* À Monsieur mons. le depputé de Calais.

26 April. R. O. Letters, 286. **540.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

Begs his favor for Rob. Markeham. Croydon, 26 April. *Signed.*

Add.: To my especial and singular good friend, Mr. Crumwell.

26 April. R. O. **541.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

Sends now for his pardon,† which he has delayed doing hitherto, knowing Cromwell's "great continual business for the common weal." Sends five marks in gold as a remembrance in part recompence of his pains. Begs that his payments may be less with longer days. His charges are so great he shall not be able to keep up his house and servants. Continues here "at commandment, in manner, all the year" at much greater expense than in the country. Holborn, 26 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my worshipful friend master Thomas Cromewell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

26 April. R. O. **542.** STEPHEN BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to CROMWELL.

This evening at 10 o'clock I received your letter and determined to answer it at once, considering the advertisement in your own hand, which I take very friendly, and for the contentation of the King. As touching Canabe, it has been shown to be debateable land by three evidences:—1, by the depositions of old men examined by the lord Dacres; 2, by an evidence found among his writings; 3, by a drawing of the situation. This is all I know that makes for the King's part. The Scots will doubtless tell you what makes for them. I have caused my chaplain, Mr. Runcorne, to subscribe his name at the conclusion. Farnham, 26 April.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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* Supplied from a modern marginal note made before the fire.

† *See* GRANTS in MARCH, 1534, No. 10.

1534.

26 April. **543.** LEONARD SMYTH to LORD LISLE.

R. O. My brother, your auditor, has written to Motley as you desired, to make wood sale at Paynswik. Rather than that the wood in the park should be cut down, Mr. Kingston would give you ready money for it, and my brother has desired Motley to value it. Your auditor is the Queen's surveyor, and must very shortly ride to survey her lands, which will prevent him going to Paynswick. I have sent your letter to Mr. Aylmer. My lord of Essex desires you, if you need beeves, muttons or billet, to send to him as you would do into your own pastures. He has billet at Salcot ready to be shipped for you ever since Candlemas, and has spoken with Mr. Cromwell that no stay shall be made by customers of beeves and muttons. He says he will send to you occasionally for a tun or two of wine, which I told him you had for him but had not yet secured shipping for. I think he bears you unfeigned love and you should accept his offer. He intends sending you a buck or two by next ship. I have moved Mr. Grenfeld for the protection, but he doubts if he can obtain it. I have promised a hogshead of wine to the lord Chancellor for it, as I have told Mr. Fowler today. London, 26 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

26 April. **544.** JOHN HUSEE the Younger to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I wrote in my former letters that Mr. Cromwell would take an end in Mr. Seymer's matter with my lord, to your ladyship's contentation, but that it could not well be till the King had removed 20 miles or more. Ralph Sadler has promised to keep his master in remembrance. I have written largely to my lord of all other matters, which I know will come to your ladyship's hands. I hope to be despatched in six days at the uttermost. London, 26 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 April. **545.** THOMAS GODSALVE to Dr. BONNER.

R. O. I have received your letters by the bearer, who will declare to you the determination of my lord and master,* *i.e.*, to remit 20*l.* of the whole tax of 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the first fruits of East Dereham, the rest to be paid in hand, or else allow you five years for payment of the whole upon security, remitting to you the crop of this year, to which he is entitled, as the benefice fell void on Easter Day.† To more than this he cannot be persuaded, as I understand by master Chancellor. Full expedition could not be made in this matter, as your pleasure was not known. I have your proxy and presentation, and shall meet the Chancellor at Ipswich on Thursday se'nnight. You must decide whether you will pay the money or give an obligation to Ric. Belamy dwelling at St. Bartholomew's, who is my lord's attorney and kinsman, and send a certificate to that effect. Your servant goes this morning to East Dereham to certify you of the commodities thereof. I am glad you will have occasion to visit these parts, and trust to see you in my house. Your predecessor was my singular good master and friend. Norwich, 26 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful master Dr. Boner, chaplain to the King's highness. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

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* The bishop of Norwich.

† Bonner was admitted to the living of East Dereham, according to Blomefield, in 1534.

1534.

[26 April.] **546.** MARTIN VALLES to the COMENDADOR MAYOR.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 244. B.M.

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On the 21st inst., the Court being "en cusi" (at Coucy ?), a brother of the new queen of England and a treasurer of the King arrived in post. Next Tuesday they spoke with Francis "espacio de med . . . . camara." He made them great cheer. On Wednesday . . . . . for the feast of the Garter, and on Thursday "en la Misa . . . . . acompañado de sus yjos y de todos principales . . . . . conocia el Rey y el Gran Mestre vel . . . . . sogeto y enbaxador con la orden de la jaretera . . . . . ygoles comer consigo en su mesa y despues de comer . . . . los tres juntos. A otrodia Viernes comieron con su hermana . . . . . y partieron para Ynglaterra, dizen que les ha dado sendas copas de valor de ast. (?) mil escudos y sendas mulas.

The Papal and Venetian ambassadors yesterday asked the Grand Master what the said ambassadors [*came for*]. *He told the Papal nuncio that it was to see whether the French would be of their opinion. To the Venetian ambassador he said it was to make sure of the intentions of the French king in the event of the sentence being executed by force, to which the French king replied that he would not fail to assist* (*Henry*) *with money and men and in person, having always desired to maintain their brotherly friendship. A few days ago an ambassador came from Scotland to ask for the eldest daughter of the French king in marriage. From Compiegne they have sent him to Paris. Hears in the Queen's household that they are trying to make the Scotch king marry the daughter of the duke of Vendôme instead, with a great dowry.* * * * . . . . . 1534.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*† *The part in italics is in cipher.*

Ib., f. 247. 2. Modern decipher of the ciphered passages in the preceding.

26 April. **547.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586. f. 238. B.M.

When the bishop of Paris was at Bologna on his way to France, he met an *excusator* of the king of England and another of his servants coming to Rome to appeal to a future council, so that the case might be stopped. The Bishop told them to return, as the Pope had given sentence, and they did so. The French ambassador here says that the Bishop wrote that these persons had a commission to appear (*entender*) in the case.

Neither story deserves much credit.

The French king desires the Pope to amend the sentence or suspend the *executoriales*, as the king of England will do all he can against the Holy See. The Pope will not do this as yet. Heard this from the Venetian ambassador, *que ge lo embio a dezir el obispo de Monçon*, the French resident here. Rome, 26 April, 1534.

Sp. Modern copy, pp. 2.

Ib., f. 239. 2. "Relacion de la carta del Conde de Cifuentes de xxvj. de Abril, 1534. Respondido a Toledo, a xxiiij de Mayo, 1534."

Sp., pp. 10. *With marginal notes. Modern copy.*

27 April. **548.** CRANMER'S VISITATION.

See GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 7.

27 April. **549.** NIC. SHAXTON, the Queen's Almoner.

See GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 8.

† The original appears to be either mutilated or illegible in some parts.

1534.

27 April. **550.** A. Countess of Oxford to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs him to be good to her servant the bearer, who is in trouble from being surety for the house of Soffam priory to one Rowland Bakhowse for certain things delivered to the use of the house. The prioress promised to discharge him, but has not done so, though quite able to pay the debt, and Bakhowse commenced an action against him at common law. Her servant got the matter into the Chancery, where he has followed the suit two years, and can get no remedy, as the bishop of Chester can inform him. Campes, 27 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

27 April. **551.** Dr. Thomas Bagard to Cromwell.

R. O. As soon as I came home to Worcester I delivered your letter to the abbot of Halesowen, who, though somewhat diseased at the time, fully intended taking his journey towards you in all haste, and will doubtless see you shortly. Worcester, 27 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council. *Endd.*

27 April. **552.** Ric. Palmer, Surveyor of the Earldom of the March, to
R. O. Cromwell.

Reminds him of his late suit concerning the authority of his office. Has done what he could for the advancement of the King's lands in divers places where he has been at the King's courts since Easter last, but he had no new authority except the King's letters patents. It is notoriously known that the authority of "setting" is in the general surveyors, and the tenants are in doubt to "grow to any point" with him, as he has no new authority by commission or letter.

Asks Cromwell to obtain for him either a commission to exercise his office, or letters authorising him to let the lands of the earldom. Will undertake to bring in 100 marks in fines in A° xxvij., and as much yearly up to 500 marks, to see the King answered of all other profits within his office, and to repay Cromwell's trouble. Would have attended on Cromwell personally but his "demurre is farre," and he intends to ride the lands of the earldom immediately on receiving an answer. "The xxvij. day of this last April."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.*

27 April. **553.** Richard Delahide to Cromwell.

R. O. Hears from the King's attorney that Cromwell has been informed that Delahide has spoken unseemly words of him. Denies that he has done so or had any occasion so to do. Knows that he is in as high favor with the King as any man, and would be most simple and indiscreet to esteem him unworthy. Repeats what he said in his letter of 10 Oct. about Cusake's office. If he had known Cromwell's pleasure, he should have enjoyed the office though it were rightfully Delahide's, for he knows Cromwell's favor is more available than the profit of that office. It is reported that labors are made there for his office of justiceship, wherein he has served truly for 20 years. Trusts no cause will be proved for the King to remove him. Will send a goshawk after Midsummer. Dulyng, 27 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

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27 April. **554.** Fras. Halle to Lord Lisle.

R. O. On coming hither, showed lord Mounttergyew lord Lisle's pleasure about his bill signed for Porchester castle. He had no leisure to talk of it then, and appointed another time, at the Court. He had news that lord Hastings' son-in law was fallen sick, and that on St. George's even, after bearing the sword before the King, he rode straight unbeware to anybody into Leicestershire to lord Hastings, where he still remains, though out of danger. Lisle's matter for Porchester castle is so well stayed that no man makes more suit for it. His bill signed and privy seal are to be searched for in this still time by Hussey and master Gryenfyeld. Certain Calysyens have showed him more tales and sayings than he hears of himself, but he will write only what he knows.

Thinks the King's attorney is not best contented that Bartyllmewe the surgeon had no more comfortable an answer, "but it is often seen that a man is angry for not doing the thing that he would not willingly do himself if he were in like case." London, 27 April 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

27 April. **555.** Francis Halle to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have delivered all your tokens and made your recommendations, attributing it to my fault that I brought not everybody a token. I thank you for the remembrance sent by Petley at the first opening of the gates, though it was the next day in the morning before I went. Lord Montague thanks you for your token. My brother Legh will thank you himself. The matter of Porchester castle goes well enough for my lord. I like England so well that I would my business were well done and I were back in Calais. Tomorrow Mr. Undermarshal and I ride into Rutland, and hope to be back before the term end. Recommendations to all the good ladies and gentlewomen, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Porter and others as it shall please you. London, 27 April 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

27 April. **556.** Geo. Tayllour to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks for lord Lisle's kindness to Geo. Gaynesford, and asks her to help towards its continuance. Sends cramp rings, two gold and six silver. Has had no more given him this year. The King and Queen are merry and in good health. The Queen hath a goodly belly, praying our Lord to send us a prince. Greenwich, 27 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

27 April. **557.** Bishop Fisher.

R. O. Palatium Roffense. An inventory taken 27 April 26 Hen. VIII. of the goods and household implements of the bishop of Rochester, being in the said house, to the use of the King.

In his own bed chamber: A bedstead with a mattrass, a counterpoint of red cloth lined with canvas. A celer and tester of old red velvet nothing worth. A leather chair with a cushion. An altar with a hanging of white and green satin of Brydgies, with Our Lord embroidered on it. 2 blue sarcenet curtains. A cupboard with a cloth. A little chair covered with leather, and a cushion. A close stool and an old cushion upon it. An andiron, a fire pan and a fire shovel.

In the great study within the same chamber: A long spruce table, and other tables. 3 leather chairs. Fire-irons. 8 round desks, and shelves for books.

In the north study: Divers glasses with waters and syrups, and boxes of marmalade, which were delivered to his servants. A table, 4 round desks, and bookshelves.

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557. Bishop Fisher—*cont.*

In the south gallery: 50 glasses of divers sorts, with 8 curtains of green and red say.

In the chapel in the end of the south gallery: A cushion on the seat of the chapel, the altar cloths, 2 pieces of old velvet, and a superaltare. 4 gilt images with a crucifix.

In the broad gallery: Old hangings of green say. Old carpets of tapestry set under the said books. An altar cloth painted with green velvet and yellow damask. A St. John's head standing at the end of the altar. A pontifical book. A painted cloth of the image of Jesus taken from the Cross. 2 old sarcenets. In the stew, a counter and a chair.

In the old gallery: Certain old books pertaining to divers monasteries.

In the wardrobe: A kirtle of stamnell, a Spanish blanket, a pair of coarse blankets, a limbeck to distil *aqua vitæ*, with divers old trash. A trussing bedstead, a pair of sheets. 6 boards. 2 pr. of trestles.

In the little study beside the wardrobe: Divers glasses and boxes with syrups, sugar stilled waters and other certain trash sent to my lord.

In the great chapel: The altar hung with white sarcenet, with red sarcenet crosses, and under it two hangings of yellow satin of Bridges and blue damask. 8 gilt images upon the altar. 2 laten candlesticks. A diaper cloth upon the altar and hanging over it. A pix with a cloth hanging over it, garnished with gold, with tassels of red silk and gold. At the ends of the altar, two curtains of red sarcenet upon the desk where he sits, 2 pieces of tapestry and 2 cushions covered with dornexe. A mass book. An old carpet on the ground before the altar. Hangings of painted red say. An altar beneath, in the same chapel, hung with old dornexe, and a painted cloth of the three kings of Coleyn. 5 images of timber. A table of Domesdaye. A crucifix with the images of the Father and Holy Ghost.

In the little chamber next the same chapel: Hangings of old painted cloths, a great looking glass broken. An old folding bed. *In the great chamber:* A table and trestles, a bedstead &c. An andiron. *In the old dining chamber:* 2 leather chairs. A black velvet chair. A table and trestles. 2 cupboards, 2 carpets in the windows, 2 joined forms. *In the hall:* Hangings of old arras. 2 tables, 4 forms, 6 trestles. *In the parlour:* 5 pieces of very old green verdour, a table, 2 trestles, 3 forms. A very old carpet in the window. A joined bedstead, a turned bedstead and bedding. 2 chairs. *In the next chamber:* A chest with old evidences and accounts. *In the clerk of the kitchen's chamber:* A joined bedstead with a mattress, a great chair. *In Wm. Smadle's chamber:* A mattress, basons of tin and lathen. "An instrument to height a bed with." 3 dishes, with shelves and other trash. *In master Wilson's chamber:* A feather bed. *In the brewhouse:* Vessels of all kinds for brewing. *In the cook's chamber:* A feather bed and bolster. *In the kitchen:* Brass pots, a colebran, 16 pewter platters and other utensils. *In the entry beside the kitchen;* A beam balance and three half hundreds.

ii. An inventory taken 27 April 26 Hen. VIII., at the manor of Hawlyng, Kent.

In the brewhouse: A pair of quern stones, a furnace. 2 leads for a furnace. A brewing kettle. 2 tuns and a mashing tub.

In the dining chamber next the great chamber: Three tables and 2 pair of trestles, a little cupboard. A chair. *In the steward's chamber:* Nil.

There are 18 saints on little walls within the chapel. *In the little chamber next the chapel:* A bedstead and desk, with divers other implements, which still remain, and so doth all other bedsteads and desks in other chambers.

Pp. 10.

28 April. **558.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Letters, 287.

Begs he will remember the writer's suit for his kinsman Hen. Hatfilde, surveyor of the Archbishop's lands. He has a covenant with the prebendaries of Southwell for exchange of certain lands, which he has to get mortmained. Begs Cromwell will assist him. Mr. Roodd has been at

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Croydon and subscribed the King's succession, and the conclusion that the bishop of Rome has no more power in England than other foreign bishop. Begs he may have a licence again to preach. Croydon, 28 April. *Signed.*
Add.: Of the King's Council.

28 April. **559.** The Old Queen and the New.
R. O. Ric. Pynder of Kettering, co. Northt., and Rob. Lynne, ironmonger of the same, declare that Sir Geo. Clydrowe, parish priest of Kettering, curate to Dr. Griene, parson there and chaplain to the lady Katharine, princess Dowager, spake in Sept. last in the dwelling house of Ric. Drayton that it was a pity the King was not buried in his swaddling clothes, and whosoever would call the Queen that now is, queen, at Bugden, where his master dwells, should be knocked to the post. He said he hoped to see lady Anne brought full low, and we should have no merry world till we had a new change, "for the King will not leave while it is well." He said he knew also what the bishop of Canterbury was; he was a hostler. 28 April 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by the above and 4 witnesses. *Sealed.*
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

28 April. **560.** John Huttoft to Cromwell.
R. O. This day my father rode to the wood about the King's business, and I have heard that Palsched, one of the customers of this town, is dead. As I have great pain in my head and teeth and cannot wait upon you, I beseech your usual favor to my father. Hampton, 28 April.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

28 April. **561.** Will. Symonds and Will. Knight to Cromwell.
R. O. We came this morning, 28 April, to Southampton, expecting to find the King's officers weighing the wools. At that time the mayor and his brethren were riding forth to their lawdays. We found one of the customers and the Controller, to whom we delivered your letter, and they produced the books of entry. We brought six pokes of wool to the King's beam. On reweighing them, we found in every poke 15 or 16 nails of wool more than the just counterpoise. We propose to proceed to others, but wait for your pleasure. All the pokes in the galleys are seemingly weighed after the same rate, being 1,200 or above. 28 April.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.:* William Symons and William Knight, their letters from Hampton.

28 April. **562.** Lord Sandys to Lord Lisle.
R. O. I thank you for your favor to my friends and servants in those parts. I beg that I may continue to be participator in your lordship's pewettes. I also desire licence to ship such French wines as my friend Mr. Vice-treasurer has bought for me at Calais. Commend me to my lady. The Vyne, 28 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

30 April. **563.** William Glynn, Priest, to Cromwell.
R. O. When I last attended you in London in Feb. 25 Hen.VIII., I made a book of one half the temporalities belonging to the church of Bangor due to the King by the vacancy of the see at the feast of All Saints 25 Hen.VIII., and the names of those that received them. You have addressed your letters to Sir Ric. Bulkeley, chamberlain of North Wales, saying how I have

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563. WILLIAM GLYNN, Priest, to CROMWELL—*cont.*
informed you that Sir Richard levied the money of the said temporalities. I made no such statement, nor was his name mentioned in my book, of which, as you have lost it, I send you a copy. Conway, 30 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

30 April. **564.** THOMAS LORD LAWARR to CROMWELL.
R. O. I beg you to remember me at your leisure, and give credit to the bearer. From my poor house, 30 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* To my very good friend, Mr. Cromwell.

30 April. **565.** W. TRESHAM to CROMWELL.
R. O. According to the King's letters I have admitted Mr. Lacy and Mr. Howell proctors for this university, who I am sure will do as much to promote the expedition of the question *de primatu* as any two M.A.'s. The matter should be somewhat further opened in sermons before the question were sent to us. I have already for my part spoken and preached therein, and if Dr. Curren were sent down before Ascension day, it were well done. Oxford, 30 April.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

30 April. **566.** JOHN BONDE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.
R. O. I received your letter by Ric. Harres, and perceive your pleasure about Mrs. Gelberde. Mr. Basset's year's mind was kept before your letter came, as it has been in time past. "Tuchyn the pycters (?) of Mr. Bassettes tanne bith layde on by the hondes of Oliver Tomlyng." Mr. Aclande has been paid 4*l.* For the rest he is content to have two colts run in your park, to be reckoned at 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, till the whole be paid. I sent you 20 gulls received by Ric. Harres, but never heard if they came to hand. I received your letter by Mr. Werthe. I sent my books of account of your fishing by John Bere (Berry). I now send the reckoning between us, and 5*l.* Your debt to me is 12*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* The whole sum of the fishing last year is about 14*l.* I and John Dave thought best to send your money by John Bere, with my lord's colt which he desired sent him before Easter. Walter Cawsy desires to be your fisher. Gives an account of the cattle in Womberleh park. The repairs of your chapel will be a great charge. Timber at Edysleh. have received 12½ thousand of "schyndell" of Thos. Norys; and you are in his debt for this and other timber. Womberleh, 30 April.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

30 April. **567.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.
Granvelle Papers, II. 100. * * * * *
Supposes the French queen is informed of the sentence given at Rome in favor of Katharine against the king of England. Is to request her to use her influence with the King, considering matters have gone so far, to support the cause of Katharine and of the Holy See.
* * * * *
Toledo, 30 April 1534.
Fr.

568. [CRANMER] to ———.
Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 43. B. M. C.'s Letters, 287. In behalf of the bearer, John Hutton, who has a suit to the person addressed. Owes as special favor to him as to any man of like state and degree.
From Cranmer's Letter Book.

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569. [ANNE BOLEYN to the LORD CHANCELLOR.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 77. B. M.

Hears that there is a cause long depending in the court of Chancery between one Broke and A. B. Asks him to use such expedition as he may conveniently with his lawful favors. Greenwich.

Headed: By the Queen's grace.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book, p. 1.

570. [CRANMER] to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 43. B. M. C.'s Letters, 288.

In favor of the bearer A. B.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

571. CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 43. B. M. C.'s Letters, 288.

Richard S. has complained that the person addressed withholds from him an Enchiridion in English, supposing the same to be of no good authority or privilege. As the King and Council permit the book to be indifferently read by all his subjects, he is either to return the book to the said Richard or repair to Cranmer.

Headed: For inhibiting of Enchiridion.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

572. CRANMER to the VICAR OF CHARYNG.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 43. B. M. C.'s Letters, 288.

Asks him to cease his suit in the Commissary's Court at Canterbury against W. S. for defamation, as he is right repentant, "specially in this cumbrous time."

Headed: To the vicar of Charyng.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

573. CRANMER to DR. COKES.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 43 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 288.

The bearer has been suspended, and thinks further process has been made against him for tithe that Cokes demands of him before the commissary at Canterbury. He says that he has always been conformable to agree with Cokes' farmer and deputy at Egerton, but now of late has been sued for things of small value. Exhorts Cokes, "specially in this cumbrous world," to handle him and his other parishioners after some more charitable means, avoiding the obloquy of such enormities, wherewith the whole clergy is daily reproached and slandered.

Headed: To Dr. Cokes, my chancellor.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

574. JOHN WORTH to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I have been sore sick ever since I left Calais. Whenever I get better I will come back. It is reported in Devonshire that I left without your lordship's passport, and that your lordship would therefore give away my offices, and that I was in such debt I would not dare to go there again, but would sell my room. My lord, you gave me that living I have in Calais, and I will never sell it while your lordship is there, but if you depart, and my good lady, I will sell it to do you service. As for those who have complained of me, I trust at my coming to Calais "to please them according to their duties." I only wait for some money promised me.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

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575. Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper.

More's Eng. Works, 1,428.

Headed by the Editor: Sir Thos. More, upon warning given him, came before the King's commissioners at the archbishop of Canterbury's place at Lambeth (the Monday, 13 April 1534, and in the latter end of the 25th year of the reign of King Henry VIII.), where he refused the oath then offered unto him. And thereupon was he delivered to the abbot of Westminster to be kept as a prisoner, with whom he remained till Friday following, and then was sent prisoner to the Tower of London. And shortly after his coming thither he wrote a letter and sent it to his eldest daughter mistress Margaret Roper, the copy whereof here followeth.

When he was before the lords at Lambeth, was the first called in, though the vicar of Croydon and others were come before him. When the cause of his sending for was declared (at which he marvelled, considering that they sent for no temporal men but him), desired to see the oath, which they showed him under the Great Seal, and then the Act of Succession, which was shown him in print. After reading it to himself and considering the oath and the Act, said that he did not wish to find any fault either with the Act or any one who made it, or in the oath or any one who sware it, nor to condemn any other man's conscience. Would not refuse to swear to the succession, but could not take the oath offered him without jeoparding his soul to perpetual damnation. Offered to satisfy them on oath that he refused only from grudge of conscience and not from any other fantasy. If they did not trust that, why should they be better to give him any oath? If they trusted that he would swear true, he trusted that of their goodness they would not move him to take the oath they offered, as it was against his conscience. To this the Chancellor said they were very sorry to hear him say thus and refuse the oath, and they all said he was the first that refused it, which would cause the King to feel great suspicion and indignation against him. They showed him the roll, with the subscriptions of the lords and commons who had already sworn. Seeing that he refused to swear, not blaming any other who had sworn, he was commanded to go down into the garden. Tarried in the old burned chamber that looks into the garden, but would not go down because of the heat. Dr. Latimer came into the garden with other doctors and chaplains of the Archbishop, "and very merry I saw him, for he laughed and took one or twain about the neck so handsomely that if they had been women I would have went that he had been waxen wanton." After that Dr. Wilson came forth from the lords and was brought by him with two gentlemen, and gentlemanly sent straight unto the Tower. Does not know when the bishop of Rochester was called in before them. Heard at night that he had been before them, but never heard where he remained till he was sent hither. Heard also that the vicar of Croydon and all the other priests of London who were sent for were sworn, and had such favour from the Council that they were not detained. The vicar of Croydon, either for gladness or dryness, or to show that he was known to the Archbishop, went to the buttery bar and drank "valde familiariter." When they had played their pageant and gone out of the place, More was called in again and was told how many had sworn gladly without any sticking, since he went aside. Blamed no one, but answered as before. They accused him of obstinacy for refusing to swear, and asked him to declare any special part of the oath that was against his conscience. Had told them that he feared the King would only be further exasperated if he told his reasons, and he would rather abide all the danger that might come to him than give the King any occasion of further displeasure. Finally said that rather than be considered obstinate, if he had the King's licence or commandment, which should be sufficient warrant that his declaration would not offend the King or put him in danger of any of his statutes, he would declare the causes in writing, and give an oath that if any man answered them so that he thought

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his conscience satisfied, he would swear to the principal oath too. Was answered that the King's licence under letters patent would not serve against the statute. Replied that if he had them, he would trust to his honor for the remnant, but yet he thought that if he might not declare the causes without peril, to leave them undeclared was no obstinacy. The archbishop of Canterbury, referring to what he said that he did not condemn the consciences of those who swore, said it appeared he did not take it for a very sure thing that he might not lawfully swear it, but rather as doubtful; but it was without doubt that he is bound to obey the King, and therefore he should leave the doubt of his unsure conscience in refusing the oath, and take the sure way of obeying his prince by swearing it. This argument seemed so subtle, and coming with such authority from so noble a prelate's mouth, that he could answer nothing but that he thought he could not well do so, because this was one of the cases in which he was bound not to obey his prince, since, whatever others thought of the matter, in his conscience the truth seemed to be on the other side, after diligent search. If the Archbishop's reason was conclusive, it was a ready way to avoid all perplexities, for, in any matter in which the doctors stand in doubt, the King's commandment given on either side he pleases would settle it. My lord of Westminster then said that however the matter seemed to More he had reason to think that he was wrong, seeing the great council determined the opposite, and he ought to change his conscience. Answered that if there were none but himself on his side, and the whole Parliament against him, he would be sore afraid to lean to his own mind, but he thought he had as great a council, and a greater too, upon his side, and he was not bound to change his conscience and conform to the council of one realm against the general council of Christendom. At this master Secretary sware a great oath that he had lever that his only son had lost his head than that More should have thus refused the oath, for the King would now conceive a great suspicion against him, and think that the matter of the nun of Canterbury was contrived by his drift. Said that the contrary was true and well known, and whatever should mishap, he could not help it without the peril of his soul. Then the lord Chancellor repeated his refusal to Mr. Secretary, as to one who was going to the King, and said that More was content to swear to the succession. Whereupon More said that in that point he would be content if he could see his oath in that point framed so as to stand with his conscience. "Then said my Lord, Marry, master Secretary, mark that too, that he will not swear that neither but under some certain manner. Verily no, my Lord, quoth I, but that I will see it made in such wise first as I shall myself see that I shall neither be forsworn nor swear against my conscience. Surely as to swear to the succession, I see no peril, but I thought and think it reason, that to mine own oath I look well myself and be of counsel also in the fashion, and never intended to swear for a piece and set my hand to the whole oath." Never withdrew any man from the oath nor advised any to refuse it, and never did nor will put any scruple in any man's head, but leave every man to his own conscience, and thinks it good reason that every man should leave him to his.

576. Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper.

More's Eng. Works, 1,430.

Headed: A letter written with a cole by Sir T. More to his daughter Mrs. Margaret Roper within a while after he was prisoner in the Tower.

Is in good health of body and good quiet of mind. Of worldly things desires no more than he has. Longed to talk with "you all" about the world to come, but trusts God will put it into their minds. "Written with a coal by your tender loving father, who in his poor prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbands, nor your good husbands' shrewd wives, nor your father's shrewd wife neither, nor our other friends."

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576. Sir Thomas More to Margaret Roper—*cont.*

Prays that God will keep him true, faithful and plain. Does not look for long life, and is well content to go if God call him hence tomorrow. There is no person living whom he would wish to have one "philippe" for his sake. "Recommend me to your shrewd Will and mine other sons, and to John Harris my friend, and your self knoweth to whom else, and to my shrewd wife above all."

577. Peter Wattes to [Cromwell].

R. O. I beg you to obtain the King's consent for my capacity and discharge from the Charterhouse men; in which I have found our metropolitan favorable to me. My capacity was signed, and now that I should have enjoyed it, it is withholden because the King's licence is required under the Broad Seal. I would have put myself "in prece" to be a suitor to you, but feared "taching." So by the counsel of Dr. Shaxton, almoner to the Queen, and Mr. Wodall, secretary to the same, I sued to my lord of Canterbury, thinking he should have sufficient authority. If the men of my order might get me, they would make me agree to their sprites, or else imprison me that I should never see the sun. They judged it extreme heresy to swear to maintain the King's acts against the Pope's power; so much that some of them said they would rather be exiled or suffer death as martyrs in the Pope's just cause.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

578. H. Latymer to Cromwell.

R. O. Latimer's Remains, 367. This gentleman shall tell you of the thing I moved to you at my departure yesterday (he is only slack for lack of calling on before); and perhaps he can tell you of others as far behind, if commissioners were always as mindful to advance the King's business as their own profit. If you might make a progress through England you would find how acts show hearts. It were not amiss that gentlemen of lands and arms should swear to the King's issue, and their oaths and names be registered.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: Secretary.

579. John [Bourchier], Abbot of Leicester, to Cromwell.

R. O. According to my promise I have labored with my brethren for their goodwill to seal the farm of Yngwordsbye for Mr. Richard, but they wilfully refuse, and therefore I have taken from them all their keys to the common seal, so that if it be your pleasure I shall seal it and send it up to you without their consent, trusting you will bear me harmless against their complaints, for I will never depart from any promise during my life. Whereas you marvel that against equity and conscience I compel my predecessor to pay his portion to the King's collection, I had nothing to do with it, for it is not in me to make him pay it, but it belongs to the bishop. The bishop may ease him if he will, but I cannot, except you wish me to pay it for him, which I am not able to do. The house is in debt 1,000*l.*, which I must pay, and 100*l.* to the King during the next four years for my restitution, 100*l.* to my predecessor, and 42*l.* to yearly collectors for the King. I must pay wages to 200 persons in my house, and find them meat and drink. What a great thing is this for me to do, and pay my predecessor's debts also! He is but one man, and keeps one man and one boy, and is out of debt. I find him wood and coals and all implements to his house, horses and all their appurtenances. I have loved and cherished him as never did man in Leicester. I never had good dish but he had part of it. I never had thing to his pleasure but I gave it him. Every day I went to his lodging and did what I could for his comfort, and now un-

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naturally he has complained of me to you for that which it is not in my power to help. I sealed his indenture three days after my installation. I beg you to consider my intolerable charges.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Most worshipful. *Endd.*

580. JOHN LAURENS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg your favor in this my instant necessity. I have so much endangered my friends of one party that I am not able to continue any longer as I have done, unless I may have some other relief. On the other side the Observants are in such displeasure with me, as were the Pharisees against Christ, because on Sunday last in my poor collation I did somewhat detect their pertinacity and proved their hypocrisy, proving by Scripture that the punishment for our transgressions was not only just but merciful, and that the King might justly have put us to temporal death by the authority given to him by God. I shall be out of their favor for ever. It may please you, therefore, according to your promise, to put me in the habit of a secular priest and give me some poor living, where I may preach the gospel. I will make no supplication to the King without your advice.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

581. SIR W. GORYNG to CROMWELL.

R. O. You promised you would do me a singular pleasure. I therefore beg you will help me. My lord of Northumberland will sell here in Sussex certain manors, among others that of Dunketon or Downton in Petworth, worth 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.* If you could get me this for money and 20 years' purchase I will give you 40*l.* for your labor. This must be speedy, or else it will be gone. It adjoins my house and lands. At Borton.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My good master, Mr. Cromwell.

582. RIC. CLEYBROKE to CRUMWELL.

R. O. Asks him to obtain for him 20*l.* left him by his son Dr. Cleybroke, whose executor, master Mooke, will only pay him 4*l.* His son bought a corrody in the monastery of Grace Dwe, for which 7*l.* are unpaid, besides his bequest of 3*l.* to my lady and the convent. Fears if he does not help them they will have to beg from door to door.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his right worshipful master, master Crumwell. *Endd.*

583. [CROMWELL'S] REMEMBRANCES.

R. O. To remember my warrants to be signed for money issued since the signature of the last warrants. For the signing of Dr. Benett's warrant for his uncle's revenues to be received for Michaelmas, and to take it with me to move the King for the despatch to be made by Stephen Vaughan. To take the copy of the number of the obligations due to the King by my lord of Norfolk, which are 11 in number. To declare to the King the effect of Sir Geo. Lawson's last letters and his opinion touching the Caw Milnes. To remember Sir John Dudeley to be Vice-chamberlain. For the payment of the Bryton. For Sir Jas. Carrys bill. Touching my lord Dacres' will of the South, and whether the King will have any end taken therein or not.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Remembrances.

* The conveyance was actually made 3 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. (1535). *See* Statute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 38. But from the address, this letter was probably written about a year earlier.

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584. MEMORANDUM [BY PAGET?]

Titus, B. I. 495. B. M.

To order all these writings as you think best. To send me word if it be the King's pleasure that I shall go to the king of Denmark, if any be shortly, which is not like, or no; or if I shall go to the duke of Holst, or to Monastery, which is like to be brought under for ever; or to Daventre, Swoll or Campe, which are under the Emperor and given to the Pope, and joining with the Hollanders. I shall prevail little there but only to certify them the truth, how the bishop of Rome has dealt with the King. Whether it be the King's pleasure that I shall come home that way or no.

Whether I shall solicit the Lubeceners to call all the Swedes together now, or the King will see first the conclusion with these to whom he hath sent, so that it may appear whether he may have the better part of them. It were better not to call them if they will not show themselves loving and friendful. If they are to be called, you must send a new letter, for the date of these is old, and also a letter to Lubeck to call them for that purpose, for this congregation was only for the peace *inter Holandos et Lubicenses*, wherefore I meddled not with them but only made them my friends. Whether it shall please the King that I shall come home when I have been with the duke of Meklinburg at Rostyck, Wysmer, Strolesunt, or tarry till he send me word to come home. I pray you show the King that I could not send letters to Wallop by any sure man. To remind the King to send a letter of thanks to George Lubiceñ burgimagister, for the man has a kind heart and has displeasure for doing as he doth toward the King. Call to remembrance the letter I brought the King, which my lord of Norfolk hath touching Denmark, and compare it with these instructions. Remember Islande and Copemanhaven in treating of this matter of Denmark. If it be thought good, the King and his Council to send money to the sum of ——— (*blank*) to Hamburg with articles before Pentecost, or else say all is marred. I think so they may have the money they will subscribe to any reasonable articles. A letter of thanks to the good prince of Lunenburg and licence for him and his brother for four geldings yearly to their own use. Remember a greyhound and a bitch I sent to you for and your man for your hawks. What is the King's pleasure further touching the duke of Lunenburg, as I wrote to his Grace. Also for Philippus,* what the King's pleasure is.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

585. WOLFE ALARDE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Narrative of his sufferings. —— On Shrove Tuesday 1533[–4] as he was sitting in the house of John Henbery, one of the King's retinue, there came in John Fitzwilliam, a soldier of the castle. After they had sat for a time Henbery said, "Let us depart, as tomorrow is Ash Wednesday;" on which the writer inveighed against Ash Wednesday and ashes as a popish invention. Next day Fitzwilliam, who justified the observance, with divers priests and laymen (some named), among whom were Sir Roger Witton, chaplain to St. George in our Lady's parish, Sir Rob. Skeffe, chaplain to St. George in St. Nicholas' parish, Sir Alex. Flecton, priest of St. Nicholas' parish, called the writer to come and drink with them; when Witton demanded what words he had had with Fitzwilliam. On his replying he could not say,—"Yes, that you can," said Witton, "for you spake to him of the Ashes;" on which the writer said, "Every day is Ash Wednesday to a Christian man." "He axed me why I meddled with Scripture and did not understand it; and I said that I

* Melanchthon?

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understood the Scripture as the Spirit of God did give me grace." He said with a malicious voice it were alms to burn me. I told him that was no charitable speech, and so left them.

Gives an account of his denying, on another occasion, the free will of man, for Adam left that in Paradise, according to St. Paul. All of which was reported to the marshal of Calais, who sent the writer to prison on the walls for 15 days before the Commissary had knowledge of it. Was examined by the Commissary, Sir William Peterson. Desired that his accusers might be produced, but this was refused. Sir Rob. Wingfield, being present, suggested that the writer should have counsel, as he could not perfectly speak English. Denied that he had spoken against the sacrament of the Altar; but being urged by the Commissary, through fear of punishment confessed it, and was sent to prison for a week; and being brought before the Commissary was adjudged to go two Sundays in a white sheet about the churchyard of our Lady in Calais before the Cross in procession time; also for two Sundays in the churchyard of St. Nicholas with a faggot on his neck, standing before the people all the sermon time. This done he was put out of his place of fifer at 6*d.* a day. Has been the King's faithful servant for 15 years, as Sir Ric. Whethill can testify, with whom he was when he was taken prisoner at Boulogne. The week before Easter last met lord Lisle, who had the late published pardon in his hand. Sir John Butler, one of the King's chaplains, now Commissary, was standing by, and said "My lord, there is nothing in that pardon but Wolfe doth hold with it to the uttermost of his power;" and then said that Wolfe had had as great wrong as any man, and was falsely accused. Went then to Peterson and demanded amends for having been wrongfully punished, and said to him, "You have said that you would make me stink, but I trust to make you stink before I have done with you." There was a grand dispute between Butler and the Marshal upon the subject, because of Butler's words. He does not understand the reason for this malice except it be that he is a follower of God's true word, and has published all such books as have been privileged by the King. Met with Sir Roger Witton, his accuser, and called him false perjured priest, and said to him, "You threatened to make me stink, but I trust to make thee stink." Coming home from supper with John Henberie and Edw. Skell, met with one of the Marshal's servants named John Frier, who asked the writer for bill money for Rob. Garnysshe. Refused to pay it, saying he was exempted by the commissioners when Sir Rob. Wingfield was deputy. But he would not be contented. Was accused by Frier to the Marshal for certain words. Was brought by him before the Council and committed to prison, where he was kept 31 days and then banished the town for seven years. Begs the premises may be considered. Is obliged to write because he cannot speak English. Complains of Sir Will. Peterson for punishing him without authority from the archbishop of Canterbury. He has been guilty therefore of *præmunire*. The high marshal is a great persecutor of the truth of God's word and all that follow it.

Pp. 9. *Add. at the head.*

586. Cromwell's Remembrances.

R. O. Letters of themperours* intercepted. Letter to the King's highness from the town of Hamburg. A letter to the King's highness from Chr. Mount. A letter to the King's highness from Dr. Kerne. A letter to the King's highness from the bishop of Paris. A letter to the duke of Norfolk from Dr. Kerne. A letter from Chr. Mount to my master. A letter from

* Meaning, perhaps, of the Emperor's ambassador. *See* Nos. 457 and 530.

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586. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES—*cont.*

Mr. Legh to my master. A letter from Dr. Kern to my master. A letter from the bishop of Winchester to my master. A letter to the King's highness from Marke Meger. A letter to my master from Marke Meger.

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

587. GRANTS in APRIL 25 Hen. VIII. 1534.

April.

GRANTS.

1. Thos. Goodricke or Goderiche, the King's chaplain. Custody of the temporalities of the bishopric of Ely, in the King's hands by the death of Nic. West, last bishop. *Del.* Westm., 2 April 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 36.—*Rym.* XIV. 486.

2. Bishopric of Ely. Assent to the election of Thos. Goderic, S.T.P., as bishop, *vice* Nicholas, last bishop, deceased, agreed to in the chapter house of Ely cathedral on 17 March by Robt. Wellys, the prior, and the convent of the said cathedral. *Del.* Westm., 2 Apl. 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

3. Bishopric of Ely. Letters patent to the archbishop of Canterbury authorising him to confirm and consecrate Thos. Goode-ryke or Goderyk as bishop. *Del.* Westm., 3 April 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7. *Rym.* XIV. 486.

4. Anthony de Naples and Will. Parker. To have, in survivorship, the place of one gunner in the Tower of London, forfeited by Luke de la Arche, who held it after Ric. Fissher, by patent 12 Aug. 17 Hen.VIII., with 6*d.* a day. Also to be the King's gunpowder makers, making one last of gunpowder for seven marks, and renewing a last of old gunpowder for 46*s.* 8*d.*, the King supplying saltpetre, sulphur, "cole" and vinegar for making the same. Westm., 2 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 3 April.—P.S.

5. Ric. Walker, of Bristol, mercer or card maker or innholder or fishmonger or haberdasher. Fiat for protection for one year; going in the retinue of Arthur Plantagenet lord Lysle, deputy of Calais. T. Westm., 5 April 25 Hen.VIII.—P.S. writ. (*Addressed* to the keeper of the Privy Seal. *Signed:* Arthur Lyssle).

6. Will. Alesly, late of Donyngton-on-Bayne, Linc., mylner. Pardon for the murder of Eliz. Fyssher, at Donyngton, certified by inquisition taken at Hornecastle, Linc., 2 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII., before John Hennege, jun., and John Lytylburury (*sic*), justices of peace. *Del.* Westm., 6 April 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

7. Mons. Chatillion, ambassador of the French king. Passport, to return to the French king, with 24 horses and 24 servants, &c. Greenwich, 7 April 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B.

8. Mons. de la Pommeraye, ambassador of the French king. Passport, to return to the French king, with 4 horses and 4 servants, coffers, mails, money, &c. Greenwich, 7 April 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

9. John Wodhall, of Wodhall, Cumb. Pardon for the murder of John Curwen *alias* Culwen, of Camerton, Cumb. *Del.* Westm., 7 April 25 Hen. VIII. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

10. Sir Thos. Audeley. Grant of the foundation, site, &c. of [the late monastery] of Christeschurch in London, and the church, monastery and all houses, &c. within the site of the said monastery, and all other messuages, &c. thereto belonging within these limits; viz., from the great gate of the city called Aldegate, along the north side of Aldegate Street to the parish church of St. Katharine Christeschurch, London, from thence to the great gate of the said late monastery, thence to the stone wall of the city, and so by . . . . . to . . . . . great gate . . . . . ., with the rectory and advowson of the parish church of St. Katherine aforesaid; also the manors of . . . . . , Herts, and all the tithes of the manor of Milkeley aforesaid; and . . . . . lands, meadows and woods in . . . . bury or elsewhere in said co., and all other messuages, lands, &c. in . . . . bury, Milkeley, ... Leyston, Buntyngford, Stondon, Brawhene or elsewhere in said co.; with views of frankpledge, court-leets, and other privileges thereto belonging, which Nich. Hancoke, the late [prior, and the convent of the said monastery] held by right of the premises. Westm., 9 April. — *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 37. *Very illegible and stained with galls.*

11. Monastery of Thurgarton, York dioc. Assent to the election of Thomas Dethyk, a canon regular of St. Augustine, as prior, *vice* John Aungier, late prior, deceased. Greenwich, 2 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

ii. Petition for the above by John Berwyk, sub-prior.—Dated 24 March 1533.

12. Henry Thomas. To be bailiff of the hundred of Carier, Cornw., with same fees as enjoyed by Thos. Penwaren. *Del.* Westm., 10 April 25 Hen. VIII.— S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

13. Stephen Vaughan. To be clerk in Chancery. *Del.* Westm., 10 April 25 Hen. VIII.— S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 37. *Vacated on surrender* 10 *May* 26 *Hen. VIII.*,

1534.

April.

GRANTS.

in order that another patent might be granted to the same Stephen and Griffith Al Vaughan.

14. Bishopric of Bangor. Assent to the election of John Salcot *alias* Capon, S.T.P., as bishop, *vice* Thos. Skevyngton, deceased, *Del.* Westm., 11 April 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

15. Will. Worme, of Awnewyke, Northumb., *alias* of Pucklyngton, *alias* of Wresill, Yorks., gentleman. Pardon for the murder of Will. Tomson, late of Awnewyke, laborer. Greenwich, 8 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 April.—P.S.

16. Ric. Long, an esquire of the Stable. To be keeper of Eltham park, of the houses in the manor of Eltham, and of the Horn park, *alias* the New park, Eltham, Kent, *vice* John Rolte, deceased; with 3*d.* a day as parker of Eltham, 6*d.* a day as keeper of the said houses, and 4*d.* a day as keeper of the Horn or New park. Westm., 24 Feb. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* . . .*—P.S. Westm., 11 April. *Pat.* 25 *Hen.VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

17. Lawrence Owen, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Elvyngton, York dioc. Westm., 13 April.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

18. Geo. Browne, prior of the Augustinian Hermits, London, appointed by the King provincial prior of the whole order of Friars Hermits in England, and John Hilsey, appointed provincial prior of the whole order of Friars Preachers, professors of sacred theology. Commission to visit the houses of all friars of whatever order; viz., Friars Minors of the order of St. Francis, Friars Preachers of the order of St. Dominic, Friars Hermits of the order of St. Augustine, Carmelite Friars of the order of St. Mary, and Crossed Friars;—to make inquiry concerning their lives, morals, and fealty to the King, to instruct them how to conduct themselves with safety, and to reduce them to uniformity, calling in, if necessary, the aid of the secular arm. Westm., 13 April.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen.VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 6*d.*

19. Monastery of SS. Mary and Modwen, Burton-on-Trent, Cov. and Lich. dioc. Restitution of temporalities on the election of Will. Edys as abbot, *vice* Will. Boston, resigned, confirmed by Ric. Strete, archdeacon of Shrewsbury, and David Pole, LL.D., vicars general of Thos. abp. of Canterbury. *Del.* Westm., 13 April.—S.B. *Pat.* 25 *Hen.VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

20. Charles Bulkeley and John Wellysborne. Grant in survivorship of the office of ranger of Groveley forest, Wilts; on surrender of patent 20 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII., granting the office to the said John alone. *Del.* Westm., 14 April 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

21. Thos. Hewes, late of Switheland, *alias* of Wigmouresland, marches of Wales, yeoman. Pardon for all offences committed before the 20 March 25 Hen.VIII. Greenwich, 11 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 April.—P.S.

22. Thos. Benet, LL.D. Presentation to the parish church of Fenny Sutton, Salisbury dioc., void by death of John Poote, clk., and at the King's disposal by grant of Wm. Benet, who had it by grant of Sir Walter Hungerford. Greenwich, 15 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 36.

23. John Cherington, merchant of Excetter. Licence to import 200 tuns of Gascon wine, and unlade the same in Brixham bay or any other port, from ships called the Katharine and the Mary of Penmarke in Bretaigne, and the Mary of Croswike in Bretaigne. Greenwich, 3 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 April.—S.B.

24. Thos. Hopper, late of Shipley, Northumb., husbandman. Pardon for the murder of Adam Arcle, of the same place; and for all crimes committed before the present date. *Del.* Westm., 19 April 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

25. John Harris, late of Hiberton, Dorset, bocher. Pardon, for housebreaking and robbery of John Butt at Gillyngham, Dorset, and of Thos. C . . . e† of Lidlinche, Dorset. Greenwich, 17 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 April.—S.B.

26. John Mason, late bailiff of the rape of Lewes, Sussex. Pardon for the liberation of John Dendy, late of Bekley, Sussex, a prisoner committed, by the constable of the hundred of Goldspore, to his custody, or that of Sir Roger Lewkenor, sheriff of Sussex. Greenwich, 17 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 April.—P.S. writ, signed by Cromwell and addressed to the earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.

27. Anth. Cley of London, yeoman. Pardon, for having on the 28 Oct. 17 Hen.VIII., along with David Hareson of London, tailor, and Juliana Cley of London, spinster, stolen certain plate, clothes and ornaments, value 26*l.*, belonging to the parishioners of Feversham, Kent, in the custody of Thos. Hawskeswell, John Bolynger, Rob. Fale and John Barnard, churchwardens, found at Boughton subter le Blein, Kent; and for having feloniously received other stolen goods, the property of persons unknown. —S.B. (*date illegible.*) *Pat.* 20 *April* 25 *Hen.VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 33.

28. Bishopric of Ely. Restitution of temporalities, on the election of Thos. Goderike, S.T.P., as bishop, *vice* Nic. West, deceased. Greenwich, 20 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm, 21 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 35.

* Date and place of delivery illegible.

† Name obliterated by the file.

1534.

587. Grants in April 25 Hen. VIII. 1534—*cont.*

April.

Grants.

ii. Certificate of the new bishop's consecration, on the 19th April, by the archbishop of Canterbury. Croydon, 20 April 1534.

29. Morgan ap Griffith ap Enyon, servant of Francis Weston, gentleman of the Household. Pardon as accessory to the murder of Ric. ap Yevan ap Jenkyn, late of Landaph, S. Wales, committed by Ric. Lewes, late of Abergeyne, S. Wales, late servant of Will. Herbert, late gentleman of the Household, in the parish of St. Dunstan, ward of Faryngdon without, London. Greenwich, 11 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S.

30. Rob. Smyth, of Southampton, "brotherer." Pardon for a burglary committed in the house of Ric. Tymmys, clk., at Avebury, Wilts. Greenwich, 3 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 21 April.—P.S.

31. Thos. Herberd *alias* Herbert *alias* Colyer, of the parish of le Temple, in the town of Bristow, yeoman. Pardon for robbing —— (*blank*) Enderby, of Bristowe. Greenwich, 11 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 21 April.—P.S.

588. Undated Grants, 25 Hen. VIII.

1. Robert earl of Sussex. Grant, in tail male, of "the office of the sewer" at the coronation dinners of the King's heirs and successors, kings of England, and also at the the coronation dinners of queens.—S.B. [Doubtless before the coronation of Anne Boleyn in May 1533.] *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

2. Monastery of Malmsbury. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent on the death of Ric. Camme, last abbot.—S.B. [This must be before July 1533. See Vol. VI. 929 (51).]

3. Mons. de Beauvoir, sent hither by the French king. Passport to return to France. S.B. [Probably in the latter part of the year 1533.]

4. Fiats for protections to the following persons going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, deputy of Calais (*year uncertain*), each signed by Lisle:—

Ric. Appowell *alias* Powell late of Wells, Soms., mercer.

Rob. Hodson *alias* Hodgeson, of Rye, Sussex, butcher.

Robert Joysse of Waldon, Essex, carver.

Wm. Partriche of Rye, Sussex, pewterer.

Ric. Grove of London, grocer.

S.B. b. *Signed* Arthur Lyssle. *Addressed* to the lord Chancellor.

5. Fulk Grevile. Appointment as feodary of all lands belonging to the King in cos. Warw. and Worc., with authority to take into the King's hands the persons of all heirs under age in the said cos., and deliver them to Sir Thos. Englefeld, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and Sir Wm. Poulett, guardians or masters of such heirs. —*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

6. Ric. Herbert or Harbart, of Abbesse Rothyng, Essex, *alias* of Parva Lauffre, Essex, *alias* of New Wyndesore, Berks, yeoman, s. and h. of Sir Will. Herbert of Colbroke, in Wales. Pardon for the murder of Rob. Archarde, who died, 3 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII., at the house of Rob. Surgen at New Windsor, of wounds inflicted on the 24th July. —S.B. (undated and not delivered to the Chancellor). *Among Exchequer documents.*

7. Ric. Hampden. To be yeoman and overseer of the King's horses, under Sir Nic. Carewe, master of the Horse, with fees of . . . . . pence a day for himself, 2*d.* a day for each of three servants, and 40*s.* a year for one . . . . . , and other allowances, out of the issues of the manor of Thornbury, Glouc. Also to be keeper of the stables, &c. in the manor of Thornbury, and to have 100*s.* a year for the carriage of fodder for the said horses from the park of Thornbury and the pasture called Woodescroft there. Westm., decimo . . . .*—P.S.

8. John More. Beginning of a licence of alienation, with respect to the manor of Chalers, with appurtenances in Whaddon, Camb.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 43.†

9. Inspeximus [and exemplification] of—

i. Patent 27 May 38 Hen. III., granting to Gilbert de Sancto Laudo and his heirs free warren in the demesne lands of Boleby and Owneby, Linc.

ii. Patent 20 Feb. 14 Edw. [ ], granting to Thos. de Sancto Laudo and his heirs free warren in the demesne lands of Claypoll and Skyllinton, Linc. *The entry on the roll is unfinished; but in the margin are the words* "De exemplificatione."—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

* Date illegible.

† See Grants in March, No. 27.

1534.

589. Grants in April 26 Hen. VIII. 1534.

April.

Grants.

1. The abbey of Thornton, Linc. Licence, in consideration of the damage done to the abbey lands by inundations of the Humber, Trent, Ankhelme, Ouse and Hull, to John, the abbot, and his successors, to farm land up to 20 marks a year, for 50 years, notwithstanding the act of Parliament. *Del.* Westm., 22 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

2. Randolph Allet, sewer of the Chamber, and Alice, widow of Ric. Gibson, late serjeant-at-arms. Annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in survivorship. *Del.* Westm., 22 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

3. Monastery of Wilton, Salisbury dioc. Assent to the election as abbess of Cecilia Bodenham, late prioress of Kyngton. Greenwich, 13 April 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Del.* Westm., 25 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

ii. Significavit of the election by the prioress and convent of Wilton, nominating Thos. Benet, LL.D., and John Tregonwell, LL.D., as their proctors. 1 April 1534, 25 Hen.VIII.

4. Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the King's Chamber. Warrant and discharge for all payments made, on the King's behalf, since 1 Oct. 20 Hen.VIII., when he entered on that office, and for all payments that he shall hereafter make by the King's order if entered in certain books signed by the King's hand, the entry itself being sufficient till the King's signature is obtained. *Del.* Westm., 25 April 26 Hen. VIII—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

5. Will. More. Presentation to the parish church of Bradwell-juxta-mare, London dioc., *vice* Thos. Abell, attainted.—S.B. (*undated*).

6. Rog. Ratclif, a gentleman usher of the Chamber, and Wm. Gower. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of keeper of Rokyngham park, Northt., with the herbage and pannage thereof, and keeper of the deer in Corby wood in Rokyngham forest, Northt.; on surrender of patent 20 May 1 Hen.VIII., granting the former office to Wm. Gower, then a page of the Chamber. Westm., 28 March 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 26 Hen. VIII.—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

7. Thomas archbishop of Canterbury. Letters patent commanding all dukes, earls, barons, &c., to assist in the metropolitan visitation of his province. Greenwich, 24 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.—Modern copy in Lansd. MS. 989, f. 172 b.

8. Nicholas Shaxton, S.T.P., almoner of queen Anne. Grant of a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. Stephen in Westminster Palace, *vice* Thomas Goodric, created bishop of Ely. *Del.* Westm., 27 April 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28. *Rym.* xiv. 527.

9. John Benet, merchant tailor, uncle and executor of Wm. Benet, clk., and executor of Wm. Benet, clk., late the King's ambassador with the Pope. Pardon and release. Greenwich, 24 April 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

10. Thomas Walsshe, King's remembrancer of the Exchequer. Appointment as fourth baron of the Exchequer, *vice* William Elys, deceased. Greenwich, 23 April 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 April.—P.S. *Pat. p*, 1, *m.* 8.

11. Bishopric of Bangor. Restitution of temporalities on the election of John Salcote *alias* Capon, S.T.P., as bishop, *vice* Thomas Skevyngton, deceased. Greenwich, 20 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Rym.* xiv. 527. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

ii. Abp. of Canterbury to Henry VIII., notifying that he had confirmed the election and consecrated the new bishop at Croydon, on Sunday, 19 April 1534. Croydon, 20 April.

12. Thos. Hynde, of Stanerdell, Somers., yeoman. Pardon for the murder of Thos. Stone, of Wymbourne St. Giles', Dorset, yeoman. Greenwich, 24 April 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

13. *Yorkshire.*—Commission to Sir Ric. Tempest, Sir Thos. Mecham, Thos. Slyngesby and Thos. Grice, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of John Durham. Westm., 28 April.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

14. Margaret Lyle, of Shordyche, Midd., spinster. Pardon for thefts, 10 and 20 Jan. 13 Hen.VIII., of dress and linen, from Ric. Obyett at St. John's Street, and John Wylson or Welson at Shordyche. *Del.* Westm., 28 April 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

15. Humphrey Bowland, one of the clks. of the Exchequer. To be King's remembrancer of the Exchequer *vice* Thomas Walsshe, created fourth baron of the Exchequer, with the fees enjoyed by the said Walssh or by Wm. Essex and the Remembrancers of Edward IV. and Henry VI.; on surrender of patent 27 Jan. 15 Hen.VIII., by which the said Walssh succeeded Robt. Blagge as Remembrancer. Greenwich, 24 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

16. Luke de la Arke or Arche *alias* de Nadall, of London, gunner and gunpowder maker. Pardon for the murder of Harman Cooke, beer-brewer. Greenwich, 28 April 26 Hen.VIII.—P.S.

17. George Grene, of Beverley, Yorks., merchant. Licence to import 40 tuns Gascon or French wine and Toulouse woad. Greenwich, 28 April 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

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589. GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII. 1534—*cont.*

April. GRANTS.

18. Cecilia Flegg, of London, spinster. Pardon for the robbery 26 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII., of cloths, towels, shirts, &c. from Bartholomew Wale, haberdasher, in the parish of St. Margaret, Brydgestrete, Bridge ward, London. *Del.* Westm., 29 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

19. Morgan or Martin Fulke *alias* Fooke, of Croydon, Surrey, fletcher. Pardon for the murder of Geoffrey Flecher, at Croydon, as certified at Croydon before John Hunte, coroner, on the oath of Thomas Shyrley, Thomas Bankes and others. *Del.* Westm., 29 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

20. Thos. Waterton. Annuity of 10*l.* out of the manor of Fetherston and four messuages in Ayketon, Yorks., late of Joscelin Percy and Margaret his wife, deceased, during the minority of Edward Percy, son and heir of the said Jocelin and Margaret, with wardship and marriage. *Del.* Westm., 30 April 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

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590. THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

Cleopatra, E. iv. 11. B. M.

All the friars of every monastery in England must be assembled in their chapter house, and examined separately concerning their faith and obedience to Henry VIII., and bound by an oath of allegiance to him, queen Anne and her present and future issue. They must be bound by oath to preach and persuade the people of the above at every opportunity. They must acknowledge the King as supreme head of the Church, as Convocation and Parliament have decreed. They must confess that the bishop of Rome has no more authority than other bishops. They shall not call the bishop of Rome pope, either privately or publicly, or pray for him as such. They shall not presume to wrest the Scriptures, but preach the words and deeds of Christ sincerely and simply, according to the meaning of the Holy Scriptures and Catholic doctors. The sermons of each preacher must be carefully examined, and burned if not Catholic, orthodox and worthy of a Christian preacher.

Preachers must be warned to commend to God and the prayers of the people, first the King, as head of the Church of England, then queen Anne with her child, and lastly, the archbishop of Canterbury, with the other orders of the clergy. Each house must be obliged to show their gold, silver and other moveable goods, and deliver an inventory of them. Each house must take an oath under their convent seal to observe the above orders.

Lat., pp. 2.

591. THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. iv. 669.

Reminds him that they were to have spoken together on Friday evening or Saturday morning, and made final resolution; but Cromwell was too much occupied. Begs him to solicit his despatch of the King. *Signed.*

Add.

1 May. **592.** CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 43 b. B. M. Cranmer's Works, ii. 289.

At the late parliament there was a bill promoted concerning exactions of tithes at Romney Marsh, in which it was pretended that the inhabitants pay not only tithes for all things that renew, but also 3*d.* for every acre, contrary to law, reason, and conscience. Restrained the said bill at that [time], promising to see a reformation in the same. Desires him, as partly knowing the circumstances, to search out the truth farther, and make Cranmer ready against the time that he has the examination thereof. 1 May.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

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1 May. R. O. **593.** CROMWELL to the PRIOR AND CONVENT OF WENLOCK.

Desires them to grant a lease of the ferme of Okinbold to Thos. Lowleye, servant to Mr. Norreys for 40 years, at the rent which his father paid. Stepney, 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

1 May. R. O. **594.** JOHN EARL OF OXFORD to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your friendship in the matter of my inheritance, which my lord Chancellor writes that he has opened to you. I have sued to the King this two years' day for the offices of my inheritance, viz., the great chamberlainship, the forest of Waltham and the castle of Colchester, and have comfortable words of his Grace, but am as yet at no point. I have also sued to the Queen's grace that now is, who has put me in much comfort. Pray do your best for me. Erlys Colne, 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

1 May. R. O. **595.** The PRIOR OF KING'S LANGLEY to CROMWELL.

In riding on my visitation towards Norwich, I was shown certain articles which should be (*i.e.*, were) preached in Norwich on Easter Monday before the mayor and corporation much to their offence, by Edmund Harcocke the prior of our religion there. I send them up to you. Hearing more, on my coming to Norwich, of the grudge, I sequestered the friar, commanding him to write his sermon, of which I send you a copy. I then spake to the mayor and aldermen, who said they were weary of hearing him, and when he came out of the pulpit the mayor asked him what moved him to meddle with such matters. He said he was hindered by them. Seeing so great a people, the mayor would make no business, but required him to come to him afterwards to commune with him. He also sent a messenger, but had answer that he was not at home. I have sequestered him, and have him still in custody for that matter and others till I learn your pleasure. I remain at Norwich. 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 May. R. O. **596.** HENRY NORRYS to LORD LISLE.

I thank you for the horse you sent me. The King gave John Cleget the room of an archer on horseback in Calais, when there was no such room vacant, and he was preferred to the room of a sewer. If any room of archer fall vacant, pray remember him. Greenwich, 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

[1 May.] R. O. **597.** NICHOLAS CARON to LORD LISLE.

I have received these tonight by a servant of Mons. de la Guisse, who is gone to England. I send them by my servant, who is going to Mons. de Morette, the King's ambassador. Boulogne, Friday night. *Signed:* Nicollas Caron poste pour le Roy a Boullogne.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Coline Carant, the 3rd of May.

1 May. Harl. MS. 2,054, f. 87. B. M. **598.** CHESTER.

Charter granted to the Company of Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers and Stationers of Chester, by Henry Gee, mayor. Chester, feast of Sts. Philip and Jacob (*sic*), 1 May 26 Hen. VIII., 1534.

Copy of later date, pp. 2. *With a still more modern copy at f.* 88, *containing at the end the exemplification by Charles II. and a drawing of his Great Seal.*

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598. CHESTER—*cont.*

Harl. MS. 2,057, f. 122 b. B. M.

2. An order taken by the King's commissioners between the recorder of Chester and the mayor and commonalty there. H. Gee, mayor; Wm. Aldersey, Wm. Whitleg, sheriffs.

2 May. **599.** AUGUSTINE DE AUGUSTINIS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Since the King has mitigated the rigor of his confinement at Cromwell's intercession, ventures to appeal still further to his compassion to procure his complete liberation. Is oppressed by poverty and weary of life but for the solace of sacred literature, but what he feels most is his inability to do the King service. Begs Cromwell also to mitigate the displeasure of the duke of Norfolk towards him. Has been punished almost to death, but what advantage would the Duke gain by his death? It would become him rather to pardon his fault, if the declaration of his opinion be a fault, when he was moved to it not by hatred but by zeal for the common weal. But if he decline to grant this pardon to myself (for I well know his determined character), perhaps he will do it to the King or to you. Tower of London, 2 May 1534.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*

2 May. **600.** ANTHONY COOPE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Yesterday complaints were made to me of James Billingford, priest, beneficed in Suffolk, who has visited most part of the abbeys and priories in Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, to extort money, sometimes calling himself the Queen's chaplain, at other times kinsman and chaplain to my lord of Norfolk. Within these three days he came to a poor priory within a mile of my house, of my lord of Norfolk's foundation, saying he was my lord's sister's son, and demanded of the prior 5*l.* and his best gelding, or he would have him deposed before Whit Sunday. As he gave him only a noble he reviled him, and sent him a threatening letter, enclosed. He has done this in many places, taking large money and horse of divers, to the dishonor of the Queen and of my lord of Norfolk. He lay hid there two or three days, altering his name. I have put him in the bishop of Lincoln's castle in Banbury, and his servant in the stocks, till I hear from you. The letters enclosed were found in his servant's shoes which he was wearing, half torn. The priest is a crafty witted fellow. Begs he will speak to my lord of Norfolk, to whom Cope has written, as the prior of Chacombe desired. Hardwyke beside Banbury, 2 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable and his singular good master, Mr. Cromwell.

[2 May.] **601.** RALPH SADLEYRE.

R. O.

Draft patent granting him in reversion the office of prothonotary of the Court of Chancery, on the death or resignation of master Wm. Throgmerton, LL.D., with a salary of 50 marks annually from the Hanaper, to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas.

Lat., p. 1.

2 May. **602.** PAPAL SUPREMACY.

Wilkins, III. 771.

Determination of the university of Cambridge against the papal supremacy. Cambridge, 2 May 1534.

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603. Papal Jurisdiction.

R. O. Dialogue between Raphael and an Englishman* in justification of Henry VIII.'s refusal to submit his cause to the judgment of the bishop of Rome. It appears to have been written during the life of Clement VII.
Imperfect at both ends, pp. 60.

*** The first leaf of the text is numbered f. 61 in a contemporary foliation, which is discontinued at f. 75.

3 May. **604.** Rob. Bp. of Chichester to Cromwell.

R. O. In compliance with your letter received by the bearer, your chaplain, I have despatched a chaplain of mine with a commission to my lord of Winchester. I beg you to be content with my grant for the prebend of Hethfelde, which I shall ask the dean and chapter to confirm. Aldyngborne, 3 May. *Signed.*
I will stay the institution of Bury till I send you the nomination of Hethfelde, according to my first promise by Mr. Deryll of Gray's Inn.
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 May. **605.** Thomas Abbot of Ford to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs his favor in the cause of which John Wadham, Cromwell's servant, will inform him. Forde Abbey, 3 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 May. **606.** Tickhill.

Harl. MS. 364, f. 20. B.M. Warrant to Sir Henry Wyat, steward of the honor of Tykhill, in the duchy of Lancaster, to proclaim that a weekly market is to be held at Tykhill, which of late years has been discontinued. Westm., 4 May 26 Hen. VIII.
Lat. Copy, p. 1.

4 May. **607.** William Symons to Cromwell.

R. O. On coming here according to your commandment, I delivered your letter to the mayor, who immediately examined the offenders suspected of deceiving the King in the weight of the merchants' wools. The greatest default was found in four or five porters, who admitted that they had helped the said merchant secretly, and are committed to ward. The customers have ridden early this morning to Winchester about the King's business. I hear that the captain of the galleys is determined not to receive one pocket of wool more than is already laden. There is an absolute rule given to him and all other captains, and a certain time called a mode for lading wools and bastards. This mode ended on the 29th ult. If they leave, this will be no little loss to the merchants and to the King. Please write a letter to the captain for his discharge in this matter, and to receive all such wools as is to be charged in the said galleys. Hampton, 4 May.
Hol., pp 2. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council.

4 May. **608.** Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Excuses himself for having lately written a letter to lord Lisle which caused him much unquietness, as he perceives from lady Lisle's letter and by her steward. Never set pen to paper with worse will, but thought it best to advertise lord Lisle in time, lest some other displeasure might ensue. Her steward will show her more at large. London, 4 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

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* See Vol. VI., p. 135, where a similar dialogue is mentioned, but apparently of an earlier date; for the expression "bishop of Rome" is not likely to have been used before 1534.

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4 May. R. O. **609.** JOHN RUGGE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.

Thanks her for her kind letters received by John Bery, promising to do what she can for him if he will send her word when any benefice belonging to lord Lisle or herself in these parts falls vacant. Does not know where they are, and shall be ignorant when they fall. Asks her to remember him when any living comes to her hands. Thanks her for saying she will be as good to him as master Bassett was. Never had more need of help and succour. St. Thomas the Martyr, beside Exeter, 4 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

5 May. Otho, C.x.171. B.M. Pocock's Records, II. 536. **610.** GARDINER to CROMWELL.

Having received on Wednesday last commission to take the oaths on the King's succession, assembled on Monday following, which was yesterday, at Winchester, my lord Chamberlain and others, my lord Audeley, and the abbots, priors, wardens of the Friars, &c., all of whom took the oath very obediently, presenting bills in the names of their parishioners who are above the age of 14. If he desires speed in this matter, wishes others to be put in the commission, for those now named are not more than 12. Taking the oaths requires a long time, especially if those of women are to be included. Winchester, 5 May.

Hol., mutilated.

5 May. R. O. **611.** JOHN THORNYS and DAVID OWEN to the COUNCIL in the MARCHES of WALES.

On the 5th May last, Geoffrey Gruffithe, a servant of Sir Ric. Buckley, chamberlain of North Wales, came through the town of Salop, and in his lodging reported strange news and lamentable. Examined him and found a letter in his custody, herein enclosed, containing the same news. As we have lately "conceived" an oath to the King and queen Anne and their heirs, we have staid the said person and wait to know your pleasure. Salop, 5 May.

Signed by the above as bailiffs of Shrewsbury.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **612.** FITZWILLIAM to LORD LISLE.

Thanks him for his antique pictures. Has informed the King of the substantial setting forth of the fortifications at Calais, and of the order taken by Lisle about casting down the sandhills at the east end of the town. Thanks him and my lady for the great cheer they made him at his late being with them. Westm., 5 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **613.** JOHN ATKYNSON to LADY LISLE.

Made a good journey and delivered her presents, which are highly accepted. The Queen appointed six of her dottrels for her supper, six for Monday's dinner, and six for supper. My lord of Rocheforthe presented them himself, telling her they were killed at Dover at 12 o'clock. Hans has delivered your bird and your images. Must go to Court after doing his business, to receive the commands of my lord Rocheforthe and Mr. Treasurer. It would be folly to labor to the King for the livery, except by the agreement of Boys. Have arranged to make a draught after my lord's agreement, the bond to be made at Calais and shown to Mr. Cromwell. Calais, 5 May.

P.S.—"Mr. Goodman hath served you well. He hath noder send you money nor answer when to be paid, but that he hath it not."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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5 May. R. O. **614.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Wrote by Martin Calle. Mr. Cromwell is well pacified, and your friend now to all appearance. Mr. Steward* writes of Boyes's matter. This day Cromwell will be at Greenwich, where I trust to have a final answer of Mr. Norres touching the plate. As the King desired you should have it, I trust Mr. Cromwell will condescend to it. The harness seems to have been long ready, but cannot be sent, as Norres says, till the King has seen it. "The suits of the Court are very prolixious." The reversion of Myller's place is granted by the King to Palmer, but Mr. Cromwell says Bartlet shall have it. Long has got an annuity of 20*l.* more. The under-marshal has a bill for a spear's place. Every man procures something, and the King is not content there should be so many of them here. The Scotch ambassador will be despatched today, "and it is thought the King's grace will over." My lord of Kildare is not likely to recover. Two of the monks of the Charter House were brought yesterday to the Tower. Will be at Calais by Saturday. London, 5 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **615.** JOHN KYNG to LADY LISLE.

I thank you for the great comfortation which I had with you, and desire to be remembered to my lord. The man that deceived me of my goods is in prison in Exeter. Master Cromwell has promised that he shall be examined what he has done with them. He has so much to do with the King's matters that I must tarry a season, but if there is anything I can do for my lord in Calais, I will leave my business here. London, 5 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

6 May. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 45 b. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 289. **616.** CRANMER to ———.

Marvels a little that he left a note with John Blag, Cranmer's grocer, to preach at Paul's Cross on the third Sunday after Trinity Sunday, when he himself requested that he might be there the first Sunday after Trinity, to which he was accordingly appointed. Desires him therefore not to fail to be at the Cross on the said first Sunday. Asks for an answer for the bearer. Croydon, 6 May.

Headed: To one that was appointed to preach at Paul's Cross.
From Cranmer's Letter Book.

6 May. R. O. **617.** The UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to CROMWELL.

Learn from his letters his favor to the university, and his desire for concord among them. Are much injured by the unjust complaints of the townsmen. As to what you write of the King's intentions that no members of the university should use any trade (*aliquid commercii*) in Oxford, at least *more civium*, without payment of a sum of money, it is at variance with their agreement and with our privileges. I beg you will write a letter to the citizens of Oxford that they forbear from molesting us. Oxford, 6 May.

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretario. *Endd.*

618. [CROMWELL] to the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

R. O. The King is informed of your usurpations and ungentle demeanor towards the inhabitants of Oxford, at which I cannot but marvel, ye being men of learning. I am commanded therefore to bid you restore all such persons as you have discommoned, permitting them to occupy as they did before, without suffering any scholar to occupy as a burgess, unless he agree with the burgesses, as the Council have determined to make a final award between you.

Copy, p. 1. *Add.*

* Atkinson was evidently Lisle's steward. *See* Vol. VI. No. 581.

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619. UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

R. O. Articles by the mayor and burgesses of Oxford against the commissary and scholars of the university :—

1. On the 28 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII., —— (*blank*), Cowper, clk., who usurps the office of clerk of the market, took from Will. Gybbe's wife a live pykerell 13 inches long as forfeit, which if forfeitable should have belonged to the office of the King's water baily. It was restored by the mayor.

2. On Saturday 29 Nov., Ric. Thorneton, monk, deputy to Will. Tresham, commissary of the university, came to the market place with an unlawful assembly. The mayor asking what he intended to do, he said he came to make proclamation in the King's name, but he refused to show his authority. The mayor then desired him to do nothing but what the King's laws would sanction, but he said he would take no such commandment from him, and made proclamation at his pleasure.

3. The mayor immediately after ordered the crier to make three Oyezes in the King's name, and when the crier began, —— Weston, Hugh Cotton, scholars, and others asked the crier, "Where be the bears that shall be baited?" and so despised the proclamation made for the King.

4. The said deputy on the same 29 Nov. went to the congregation house and enacted that no scholar or scholar's servant should buy or sell or eat or drink with certain persons under a penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.*, among whom were John Pye, mayor, John Austen, Mich. Hethe, aldermen, and nine others named.

5. Ric. Flaxeney and Will. Tayllor, who brought a letter from master Cromwell to the commissary Will. Tresham, were discommoned after delivering it.

6. On the 13th Dec. last, Will. Tresham, commissary, came to the market and examined the weights of the butchers, and asked who marked them. He was told the mayor. He then made proclamation of the prices of victuals, which the manciples took according as it pleased them.

7. On the 20 Dec. he seized the weights of the butchers, struck out the King's mark, and set in the same place the book with the seven clasps.

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

6 May. **620.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Received from the King a hosting harness for you. Loffkyne says you are his debtor for a doublet of satin, or 20*s.* in money. Cannot get answer touching the plate, but if Mr. Cromwell goes to Court tomorrow I trust to have a final answer. The King has a very good opinion of you, for which you are much indebted to Mr. Treasurer of the Household. Tomorrow the covenants will be finished between you and Boyes. Cromwell has promised to hear your matter with Mr. Semewre. The abbot that came with the Scotch embassy has left. London, 6 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

6 May. **621.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

See GRANTS IN MAY, No. 10.

7 May. **622.** ROLAND Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and THOS. BEDYLL, to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have accomplished the business at Shene. The prior, the convent, the novices, &c. have taken the oath. The prior and procurator have shown themselves honest men and faithful subjects, obedient to the laws, and exhorting the Observants of Richmond to do the same. With the latter we have had divers conferences, and despaired of their reconciliation till this morning, but now hope to bring them to conformity. We are at Sion this morning, and

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after we have heard mass shall begin our matters with the abbess and sisters, and with the confessor and his brethren, and we hope of success. Master Mores has been a diligent mediator betwixt the ladies and fathers of the said house and us, and deserves great praise. We are loth to return till we have lost all hope of bringing the matter to effect. Mores cannot wait upon you at the day you appointed, in consequence of his business with the Treasurer. Sion, 7 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Counsellor.

7 May. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 77. B. M.

623. Abbot of Waltham to [Cranmer].

Has received his letters, given credence to his servant and performed the same. Asks his favor for Sir John Symkyns, cellarer of "my house of St. Bartylmewes," to be prior of St. Gregory's Canterbury, the present prior being about to resign. The abbot's friend, master Cressey, can tell more of him. Waltham, 7 May.

Headed: By the abbot of Waltham.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

8 May. R. O.

624. Harry Huttoft to Cromwell.

I thank you for obtaining for me the surveyorship. The matter that of late chanced in the weighing of wools by which the King's custom was defrauded, is a great grief to me. I did as faithful and true service as I could, and I hope no lack of diligence will be imputed to me; and I am glad that the crafty dealing in this matter has been detected. 8 May.

Your servant has been detained here by an ague.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

8 May. R. O.

625. William Symonds to Cromwell.

I sent you letters dated the 4th inst. advertising you of a certain mode or commission given to the captain of the galleys by the signory of Venice not to take on board any wools or bastards after the 29 April; also the examination of certain offenders in the weight of wool. I fear they have not yet come to your hands. Since then I have repoised 68 pokes of wool. This day the captain loads 200 or 300 pokes in the galleys and the ship called the *Margaret Harte;* but for 300 or 400 pokes there will be no shipping. Hampton, 8 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council.

8 May. R. O.

626. The Town of Southampton to Cromwell.

We have received your letters by Will. Symons, which are the greatest discomfort to us. The fault attributed to us in weighing wools is, if fairly examined, no fault at all, except it be negligence; but as an honest man was appointed to use it, we thought ourselves discharged. We thought to serve the King for his goodness in granting us the office. But as you state that the beam was not indifferently used, in the sight of Will. Symons and Knyght we examined the matter and found the falsehood thereof to be in the porters, and in oversight of the weighing that the craft of the porters had been overlooked. We have discharged them and committed them to prison, and bound the weigher under sureties to answer his negligence. We hope the office will not be taken from us. It is little more than a year since we had it. Hampton, 8 May.

Signed: John Perchard, mayor of Hampton, with the advice of his brethren.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

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8 May. R. O. **627.** JOHN HUSEE the Younger to LORD LISLE.

Cannot get Mr. Cromwell's answer touching the plate. Mr. Norres promised at the next coming of Cromwell to Court I should be despatched. The master of the [horse?]* says of the horse you gave Mr. Norres, he never knew such a piece come out of Flanders. Fouler the vice-treasurer, through your influence, has obtained payment for the retinue at Calais. The King is well pleased with the putting down of the sandhills, but not with so many spears being here. The duke of Richmond keeps St. George's Feast. The King will not remove till Whitsuntide. Divers religious men have been sent to the Tower. The bishop of Durham goes ambassador into Scotland. Sundry persons have been sent to Spain and France. Cromwell will take your matter in hand with master Seymour. Boyes' matter. Mr. Bryan has promised me a letter of secret news for you. "If my lord Chamberlain decease, I doubt not but there is such ways found that your lordship shall enjoy your desire." Swyfte is not come, as Coke the registrar is sick. London, 8 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

8 May. R. O. **628.** JOHN ROKEWOOD to LORD LISLE.

I am glad you sent over your steward to make answer to Mr. Cromwell's complaints of you, which I trust are now at a good point. You ought to hold such things light, for words here are taken but for wind, and there are such matters here every day. There is a great talk of the King's coming over, but no certainty as yet. Within eight or 10 days the bishop of Paris or the great master of France is expected, when the certainty of everything will be known. As to the Scots, there have been many great days between them and the Council, but nothing is yet concluded. There is an abbot of Scotland, who is riding to the king of Scots, and will return hither in post with an answer. You are much bound to master Treasurer for his gentle report to the King of your lordship, not only of the good entertainment you made him at his last being there, but also for your diligent service in reparations, casting down of sandhills and other things. I was present when he made the report, and heard the King's answer. I assure you his Grace said your lordship had a will to do well as any gentleman living, and desired Mr. Treasurer to give you his thanks. Your lordship is little beholden to Boyus and his wife, yet she has taken pain to write more to your lordship and my lady than she can justify. Although Mr. Cromwell has "scorned in the matter," I advise you to yield no more than reasonable. 8 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

9 May. R. O. **629.** ROBERT CHAPMAN to CROMWELL.

According to the King's pleasure shown him by Mr. Slegge, the bearer, has sent up the party, that Cromwell may order him accordingly. Besides the depositions already sent to the duke of Norfolk, this day, Saturday, Slegge came prepared to receive the prisoner, being with him Henry Wolward, one of the witnesses, and in the presence of Slegge, Braken and Smyth, acknowledged his former saying, and deposed that he heard the prisoner say that "if the Pope would have consented that the King might have married Anne Boleyn he should have been Pope still, and be called Holy Father." Also he said that John Ridley, one of the proctor's servants of the university, threatened him, saying, "Thou art the causer that the young man is set in prison;" and on his replying, "I am not the causer, but his own lewd demeanor and words," Ridley said, "Thou shalt repent thee." Cambridge, 9 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

* Omitted.

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9 May. **630.** Sir Edw. Guldeford to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letters by John Dranner, by which I perceive you are informed that I apprehended Sir Rob. Oldeham, parish priest of Pluckeley, for seditious words. I never took him, nor sent for him; but it chanced as I and a kinsman of mine "rode on hunting," certain men brought the said priest to me on the highway; and neither John Dranner nor any other accused him. He admitted that he had named the Pope unadvisedly n his beads, and said he would never name him again. I think it was an oversight; but as Dranner, his accuser, was not there, I held him to bail. I trust you will not think that I would not have been as glad as any to see the punishment in my country of naughty persons speaking seditious words. The sureties are sufficient men. One of them, John Spice, was bound for the priest at my request. I beg, therefore, you will be good master to them and to the priest, and that I, my cousin Sellynger, or Sir Edw. Wutton, may examine the matter. The grudge borne by Dranner to the priest and these men is not for this cause. I am one of the King's Council and justice of the peace in the shire of Kent; and if by virtue of my office I may not hold men to bail I might as well be out of the shire. I sent for my neighbour John Brickynden, your servant, and others, to come to me at Halden. They chanced to be there when John Dranner delivered your letters, and how he used me in my own house, you may examine Brickynden when he comes to you. I left my dinner to answer your letter, and bade my servant make Dranner such cheer as I had, and told him, as soon as my letter was clean written out, he should have it and not tarry long. He answered, he would not carry it, and did not return to London. Raynold Peckam, a kinsman of mine, has sold certain timber to one Godefry of Apuldre at Hourne, a quarter of a mile from the water side. There is no such timber in all my country, and it may be carried to the water side at any time. Gander, the King's purveyor and King's carpenter of the town of Calais, has marked the said oaks for the King, and offered him his money, with gain. He will not suffer the King to have them. If you do not support the King's purveyor in this matter, never look to have carriage or other thing in this country by commission. If this weather lasts, no timber will be carried this year out of Betnehams Wode, which you have bought of my lord of Canterbury for the King, but what is carried already, the ways are so deep and so foul. It is thought the oaks will be conveyed to Antwerp for building the church there. Halden, 9 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

9 May. **631.** Lord Harrowdon.

Vesp. F. xiii. 117. B. M. Appointment by Thos. Vaus, lord Harowdon, of Ric. Button, as bailiff of his manor of Newington Lucy, Kent. 9 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1.

9 May. **632.** [Martin Valles] to ———.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 248. B. M. Repeats his letter of 26 April.

It is said that the kings of England and France will have an interview, and the marriage with Scotland be concluded there; "y se piensa que por con . . . . . iles tras . . . . . le dara el Rey su hija." Hears from the household of the queen of England (*Ser^ma Reyna*) that she intends to send a gentleman to the King. The reason is not known here.

Sp. Modern copy, pp. 4. *Headed:* "El criado del enbaxador de su M^d en Francia por cartas de xxvj. de Abril, ix. de M[ayo]."

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10 May. **633.** THOMAS DARELL to CROMWELL.†

R. O. My father was buried last Monday. I beg the continuance of your favor. Scoteney, 10 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

10 May. **634.** SIR JOHN HUDDYLSTON, Knight, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I understand there is an Act made, that no outlandish man shall have any benefices. I beg you to help me to the advowson of Bishop's Cleve, which was given to an outlandish man and is now void after the parson's death by the Act, and you shall have 40*l.* for your labor, and whatever else you please. I beg you will move the lord Chancellor on the matter I spoke to you touching the bishop of Harforthe and me, and that it may go to the common law, or I shall never have peace. They have "submyssyd" that I should run in a contempt, at which I marvel, as I was ready with my counsel to make answer, and never left till the Chancellor left. They take advantage of my absence. I have been at great cost in the King's service, and was late in the "egges" (edges) of Herefordshire, and they say the bishop deals extortionately with them, and had not his pardon, for a man was killed by his servants by his commandment. I beg you will look upon it, for the bishop does not care what money he spends wrongfully so he may have his will. I beg you will remember a commission for waste done in Sudlay Park and other land belonging to the King. I have not heard whether you have sent it. If you please to send me down, my servant shall wait upon you for it. I thank you for what you have done for me, but am sorry for the reward you gave to my servant; also for sending your kinsman to my lord Chancellor in the matter touching the bishop and me. Sowthen, 10 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

10 May. **635.** JOHN LEWIS VIVES to ERASMUS.

Vivis Opera, VII. 195. Ep. XXII. inter Erasmi Ep. (1642). Received his letter dated Jan. 5 and is sorry to hear of his ill-health. Speaks of his own sufferings from colic and gout. The times are difficult, and one can neither speak nor be silent without danger. Vergara, his brother Tovar, and other learned men have been arrested in Spain, and in England the bishops of Rochester and London and Thos. More. Bruges, 10 May 1534.

Lat.

10 May. **636.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 251. B. M. * * * * *

Hears from the ambassador in England that the King complained to him that the Emperor had treated of matters to his prejudice at Marseilles. Replied that if he said this to raise obstacles, so that the Queen's business might be suspended (*por estorvar y sollicitar que no se suspendiesen los negocios de la Ser. Reina*), he and all the world knew that all possible means would be taken for the quick despatch of the business. Suspected therefore that he would not have complained, unless some persons had, for their own purposes, given him to understand that matters unconnected with the marriage would be treated of there on the Emperor's part to the injury of himself or his kingdom.

Wrote to tell the ambassador that months before the meeting at Marseilles, the Emperor had ordered him not to listen to any practice to the King's prejudice. However, such matters were proposed, and the King ought rather to thank than complain of the Emperor. Rome, 10 May 1534.

Sp., pp. 6, *modern copy.*

† I am uncertain of the year in which this letter was written; but it must be between 1534 and 1536.

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10 May. **637.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to the COMENDADOR MAYOR OF LEON.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 250. B. M.

Letters have just come to the Pope from the Nuncio with the Emperor. He says that his majesty complained of the Pope for the coming of the Lanzgraff into France, and the changes in Germany since the interview at Marseilles, and that he never thanked him for the sentence in the English cause and other good deeds. The Pope feels this extremely. Rome, 10 May, 1534.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

10 May. **638.** WM. GYELLS OF SOUTHOVER.

Add. Ch. 8,090. B. M.

His will. Dated 10 May 1534.

11 May. **639.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I thank you for getting me licence yesterday to go to my diocese, which I purpose to do on Wednesday; also for being so good master to my nephew the archdeacon of Lincoln. I beg that he may have your counsel in all he has to do. Holborn, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 May. **640.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 289.

Desires his favor to Sir Edw. Mowll, priest. He was chaplain to Dr. Benet, and continued with him whilst he was the King's ambassador in Italy. He has been ill in Piedmont for six months and is far in debt, and is a very honest man and worthy of a better fortune. Croydon, 11* May. *Signed.*

Add.: Right worshipful. *Sealed.*

11 May. **641.** ANTHONY COOPE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I received your letters to search into the behaviour of this priest. He has written his account with his own hand, but is subtle and crafty. I have sent up his sermon, but as it is badly written I have made a copy, annexed. You will perceive the disposition of the priest in dicing and carding. He has never said matins nor mass since Candlemas, as his servant asserts. You will see the extortions from abbeys, and the change of his name, calling himself sometimes the Queen's chaplain, &c., in some places my lord of Wiltshire's nigh kinsman. He says the King has no such mortal enemies as the abbots and priors; on which I straitly examined him to know the names of such. He mentioned the abbot of Betlisden, Bucks, as appears in his bill, which he will show the Council when he comes up; and to comfort him therein, I told him that if it be true, it will purchase him the King's favor. He says this was always his intent, but I think if he had not been thereto enforced, he would never have had it known that he had been near any of these abbeys. It appears also that he said that he had a commission to view the abbeys, as he has done. Weigh that according to your high discretion. Hardewyk, 10 May.

Advises that the poor lad the priest's servant should be discharged.

P. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

11 May. **642.** HUGH POLLARD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

According to your letters concerning the pirates in the gaol of Exeter, I have had them examined and send you their confession. Ric. Bates, one of them, has been very sick in gaol, and several prisoners have died. I was obliged therefore to wait till he was amended. Erilliston, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* "theleventh" misprinted "the seventh" in the Letters.

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11 May. **643.** Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Lisle.

R. O. As Mr. Baker's wife is now going thither, I write to thank you for your goodness to him, and beg you among all the suits made to your lordship by great men to remember that of your own little man, when any room falls vacant, for Mr. Baker. London, 11 May 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

11 May. **644.** Thos. Lord Lawarre to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Expresses great obligations to lord Lisle and his lady. I understand by Holden that your lordship has had but one letter from me since you left England. I have sent several, though they did not arrive. I have no venison or anything else but it is yours; and if I have not satisfied you, I beg you to think no unkindness. I would be more glad to see you here in England than I would be to see you and the French king together. Halffnakyd, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 11 May 1534.

11 May. **645.** French News.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 254. B. M. Extract from letters from Paris of 11 May.

Two English ambassadors have visited the French king. The two sovereigns are now united (*vinti*, qu. error for *junti?*) by a closer bond, as friends to friends and enemies to enemies. It is said that the Scotch ambassador has obtained the hand of the French princess for his master, and that the king of England now consents to the marriage. * * *

Ital., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

11 May. **646.** Sir Christopher Dacres.

R. O. Inventory of the "moveables" of Sir Christopher Dacres remaining in Blanerhassett's wife's house at Carlisle, taken 11 May 26 Hen. VIII., by the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland and Sir Thos. Clifford, the King's commissioners, in the presence of John ap Rice their clerk appointed by the King.

i. "In the high bedchamber of the said Sir Christopher in the said house:" Various cloths and garments, a chalice and corporas case in a wainscot cupboard, bedding, &c.

ii. In the inner chamber next the same: A riding coat and certain gowns, doublets, counterpoints, &c., described. A garnish of pewter vessel, of which the wife was in doubt whether it were Dr. Hering's or Sir Christopher's; a fine counterpoint of imagery; an old Turkey carpet 3 yards long, &c.; tablecloths and other "napery."

iii. In the high hall: Tapestry hangings, tablecloths, cushions, &c.; a round table of wainscot and a case of carving knives.

iv. Plate: Among other articles, a dozen spoons of the Twelve Apostles, 3 gilt spoons, one with a Christopher on the end, the second with a griffon, and the third with an H. Six spoons, whereof four with slip ends, one with an acorn and another with a piked knob. A new boll with a cover, whereof the wife claims part, because her husband gave part of the silver for it. A dozen spoons, 8 with slip ends and 4 with roses. An old double gilt pot, which the wife says is Dr. Hering's, with J. and H. on the top of the cover.

v. Stuff of the said Sir Christopher at his house at Fishergate in Carlisle, viz., in the parlor, garners, hall and parlor next the gate. Horses, 3, one of which is claimed by his chaplain Sir Ric. Chyeden.

vi. Grain at Carlisle in the Blackfriars, and at Rocliff.

All the foresaid stuff is committed to the charge of the mayor of Carlisle to the King's use.

vii. Grain in sundry places, viz., Blynkecarne, Camerton, and Kirkland.

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viii. Corn sold to divers persons who still owe for it, as appears by a book of Rob. Jackson, viz., at Kirkland, Bolton, Culgarth and Skirwith.

ix. Stuff at his house of Crogling, viz. in the parlor and the chamber above it, the chamber in the Tower, the garner and the barn.

x. Store of cattle: At Coolteclosse, in the keeping of Will. Molecastre. At Thevyshede, in the keeping of Ric. Matthows. At Carlayton, in the keeping of John More and Henry Newton. At Crogling Hall, in the keeping of Peter Hewetsonne. At Baron Woode, in the keeping of Jenkin Snowden. At Bloys Fell, in the keeping of Thos. Olyphaunte. At Troske Fell, in the keeping of Will. Scott. At Browne Rigg, in the keeping of Rob. Mabson. At Whitehyll, in the keeping of Thos. Stephynson. At Broun bank, in the keeping of Robin Gibbonne. At Crokegarth, in the keeping of Will. Atkynn. At Langmore, Low Browne, Byars Park and Crogling, in the keeping of Will. Murthwayt. At Norskoon, in the keeping of John Byrde and his brother Christopher. At Crogling Hall, in the keeping of Ric. Gibson. At Byars Park, in the keeping of John Browne, Edie Dobson and John Bell. At Geleyslyn, in the keeping of Ralph Vypounde. At Calthwayt, in the keeping of John Lambert (some lent to Sir Will. Musgrave). At Patterdale, in the keeping of John Walker; and in Kirkoswald. .

Pp. 11. The successive pages are signed at the foot by John prior of Lanrecost, John Legh, Cuthbert Hoton, Lanslott Lancaster, John Skelton and Christopher Threlkeld, each in rotation.

11 May. **647.** SCOTLAND.

R. O.* Rym. XIV. 529. Treaty of peace between England and Scotland made by Will. bishop of Aberdeen and Sir Adam Otterburn of Reidhall, on the part of James V., with Sir Thos. Audley, Cromwell, Edw. Fox, John Tregunwell and Ric. Gwent on the part of Henry VIII., to continue during the joint lives of the two kings and one year longer; containing, among other things, clauses that neither prince shall infringe this treaty on pretext of any ecclesiastical censure; and that repairing, setting or breaking the Fishgarth of Esk shall not be considered an attempt requiring redress. London, 11 May 1534. *Signed* by the Scotch commissioners.

12 May. **648.** THE CAWMILLS.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 538. Article for the redelivery of the house or fortress of Eddringtoun or Cawmills, taken by the king of England during the last war, within 20 days after this date. 12 May 1534.

R. O. 2. Modern copy† of the same, pp. 2.

[12 May?] **649.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Reminds him of the bill to be delivered to his servant, and the warrant for the payment of the last 2,000 men levied in the north. Knows that at his coming home there will be great exclamation for it. Concerning Cawe Mylles, asks him to send a warrant to the abbot of St. Maryes to deliver as much money as will pay George Douglas, until the day that Cromwell writes that he will be discharged. Asks him to obtain the King's letter to the duke of Richmond for Lawson's fee as before, considering his great losses and charge.‡ Suggests that the duke of Norfolk should be moved therein. Hopes he will remember Mr. Holgill's matter. "At my poor caben, this Tuysdaye."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Only a mutilated fragment of this document remains, nearly a third of the text being lost on the right-hand side and some parts in the centre.

† Another copy will be found in Harl. MS. 4,637, pt. 3, f. 94 b.

‡ See No. 684.

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12 May. **650.** JOHN COKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received today a letter from Lubeck, stating the quantity of the goods of London merchants taken last year, and now, by Cromwell's means, safely arrived at Antwerp; that Griffith ap Howell and his wife have come from Scotland to a town 10 miles from Lubeck, in the dominion of the duke of Holste; and that the town of Lubeck will send an ambassador to England. The wars lately set forward in Germany in the quarrel of the duke of Wrotenbarghe are put into the hands of four of the corvestors (*Churfürste*, or Electors ?) to be discussed. Proclamation has been made that all who serve in any war against the Emperor or his brother shall lose their lives and forfeit their goods. The naughty people here murmured greatly at the late execution of monks and friars in England, but when Coke told the people of their offences against God and treason against the King, and how this country within the last six weeks had burned and beheaded doctors and learned men for less crimes, they ceased, so that now every man says it was well done. A priest here gave a copy of the Pope's sentence against the King to a Fleming speaking English, that he might spread the copy of it among young men and apprentices of the company, and so it might be sent into England. Charged those who were desirous to write it out, not to meddle with it, and told the priest to keep his copy to himself, or he would complain to the lord of Barowe. This he promised to do, and has done as far as I can tell. Barowe, 12 May 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

12 May. **651.** SIR CLEMENT WEST to [CROMWELL].

Otho, C. ix. (171.) B. M. Writes by the advice of his best lovers in these parts, to give information to the King and to his special good lord [the duke of] Northfolk. Hears that Cromwell showed special favor to him in [obtaining] the King's recommendations which have not been accepted by the Master, "as . . . . . other princes in times past to enjoy their fa[vor] . . . . . divers secular persons has been given promosyo[n] . . . . . the style of the religion, as prioralties, bayl . . . . . and this recommendation for me is with the . . . . . religion, and not that withstanding, will . . . . . to restore me for all my long service, but of a st . . . . . nes against all law and reason, made process age[inst me] being sick in prison and no proctor for me and . . . . . dysmytyd me, made none but with fury . . . . . he would nowthyr all the time I was in p[rison] . . . . . only upon the sight of his most gracious [letters and] of my said good lord's grace, wherein he [showed his] inward malice and all those with in th . . . . against me, when he dismissed me in . . . . . where was 40 voices, of the which I had . . . . . those he would none in the process. All the . . . . . of his household and of his retention and t . . . . . were the strangers with the question be . . . . . sytyng in the place of three Englishmen . . . . . suffer them. Moreover, he retained John . . . . . caused felony to be moved against him . . . . . had the mace, notwithstanding the . . . . . of his good grace declared in his . . . . . ld return without displeasure or . . . . . [consi]dering such demeanor." Desires credence for . . . . . who will inform him of the "[u]n tru" demeanor of Sutton and the wrongful imprisonment of faithful Sir Oswold Marsyngberd, because he said he was not true to his prince to forsake his honor . . . . . commandry of Grase, and to color a stranger's illdo[ing] against his own natural country. Wherefore the . . . . . makes process against him to destroy him. Begs Cromwell to help Marsyngberd, so that he may be set at liberty. If it were the King's pleasure to se[nd fo]r us all, and none to come hither till all be prezse[nt be]fore him much untruth would be k[nown]. Malta, 1534, May 12.

Hol., pp. 2. *mutilated. Begins:* Right Worshipful Sir.

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12 May. R. O. **652.** ROBERT FOULER to LORD LISLE.

Master Cromwell has declared the King's pleasure touching the plate late of the lord Berners. Your lordship may have it by paying down 110*l.*, and 50*l.* yearly till the whole is paid. Crumwell has left to my discretion the ordering of the household stuff. Hopes to be with him before Whitsuntide, when he shall be contented. London, 12 May.

I have delivered your gelding, received of my lord Hussey, to sergeant Rolte.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* My lord Lisle, deputy, &c. of Calais. *Endd.*

12 May. R. O. **653.** WILLIAM GRET to LORD LISLE.

Justifies himself from the rumor of having any connection with Swyfte and Buck in Calais. Believes Buck is innocent, and has been unjustly accused by "that wrache Couke." He is now at London to clear himself, which he trusts will be to Coke's shame. Sends him and my lady two books of marmalade. Will come home with Mr. Roukwod, and is tarrying for nothing except for the King's signature to a gift that was promised him. Greenwich, 12 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lord Lysle, the King's deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

12 May. R. O. **654.** JOHN BRWN to LADY LISLE.

I have received your token and letter. The Queen was very much pleased with your present of dotterels and your linnet that hung in your chamber. I know her Grace is good lady to you, as I shall explain more fully when I come. Greenwich, 12 May.

Commend me to my lord and captain and to all your gentlewomen. Mr. Tate and his wife, with her father also, send commendations.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 May. R. O. **655.** CROMWELL to SAMPSON.

As my lord of Chester is destitute of mitre, crozier and other things necessary, and will tomorrow be occupied about the King's other affairs, I require you to appoint some other bishop to execute tomorrow* before the King at the Court, till he is better furnished. Stepney, 13 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Dr. Sampson, dean of the King's chapel.

13 May. R. O. **656.** SIR WILL. PARRE to CROMWELL.

Twelve days ago a pursuivant arrived, who said he had brought down sundry proclamations for this shire, but when he searched among his books he could find none directed to me, though he has for all other shires. Mr. Darby said a particular letter was sent to me, which I did not receive. I have received only one bill of the succession, a copy of a commission, and the copy of an oath annexed, and according to my duty, if the others had come to my hands I should have put them in force; and I trust I may suffer no prejudice because I made not proclamation before May day, as others have done. I sent my servant to the lord Chancellor to find if any have been sent down, but he brought none. Horton, 13 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

13 May. R. O. **657.** JOHN HENNEGE to CROMWELL.

By information of a letter from John Watts, "beying of the see," Anthony Curtais, gentleman, and Bellowe, your servant, have taken in Humbur certain persons who are in safe keeping till your pleasure be known. I send their confessions by the bearer. Clee, 13 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

* The 14th May was Ascension Day in 1534.

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[13 May.] **658.** ELIZABETH ELYS, Widow,* to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your kind letter, being a widow full of heaviness and one who has lost all her friends. I pray you to be good unto me for my late lord Cardinal's sake, and I send you a poor remembrance. My son is bound to pray for you. I would gladly have him at home, but he is in so much debt and danger here that he would be thrown into prison, and this would greatly augment my heaviness, as I am a woman of great age. Mr. Towneshend and Mr. Wyndham desire that my son should not yet come home, as they hope to arrange with his creditors, although neither I nor my husband were bound for his debts. Attybryg, Ascension even.

P. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable and good master. *Endd.*

13 May. **659.** LEONARD COX to "the GOODMAN TOY, at the Sign of St. Nicholas in Powles Churchyard."

R. O. I send you the paraphrase of Erasmus with the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus and my preface, made as you know but suddenly. I desire you to show it to Mr. Cromwell, to know his pleasure whether it shall be printed. Will, if he please, translate Erasmus on the Manner to Pray, or his paraphrase of 1 and 2 Tim. I am also translating Erasmus on the bringing up of children, which I intend to dedicate to him soon after Whitsuntide. I am told his mastership is recorder of Bristol, and if he be content with my doings, I will write to ask him for the free school there. I have many good masters in the cause, but would rather have his favor than all the others'. Reading, 13 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 May. **660.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Kyne will bring her cloth to London next week. Will let her know when it comes. London, 13 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

661. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ———, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.†

R. O. He is to thank the French king for his good will towards Henry, as shown by the reports of lord Rochford and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, and to tell him that the King is highly gratified by his answers to them concerning the meeting and otherwise. Henry will omit nothing that may serve for the conservation and continuance of amity.

Will receive benignly any person sent by Francis with further instructions, and will give him such answers as will be agreeable to the French king. Being instructed by Rochford and Fitzwilliam of the circumstances and particulars, he must declare the above in such a way that Francis may see that his answers have been not a little to the King's rejoice and singular consolation. He must also give the King's recommendations to the queen of Navarre, the Great Master, the Admiral, the bishop of Paris, Mons. Catylyon, Mons. Pomeray and Mons. Beauvoys, and request them to have the King and his cause always in their good remembrance. He must advertise the King from time to time of their proceedings and other occurrences. Is well contented with his conduct.

Copy, pp. 6. *Endd.*

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* William Ellis, baron of the Exchequer, died in 1534, notwithstanding that Foss says that he continued on the bench till 1536. *See* GRANTS in APRIL 26 Hen. VIII., No. 10.

† It seems very doubtful whether any ambassador was actually sent with these instructions.

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14 May. **662.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

It is over 15 days since the Scotch ambassador came to communicate to me the articles mentioned in my letter of the 22nd ult., of which I send the two principal in a bill joined to this. Among other things he told me that he believed they would conclude the peace with England, both because they were so much stimulated to it by them and also for the necessity the King his master was in in order that the English might not invade him while he was almost destitute of aid, — a thing the French would not be sorry for, but would rather tacitly suggest in order to reduce the King his master to necessity and compel him to take such a wife as Francis and the king of England pleased; and for the King his master to arrive at his object, viz., to obtain the daughter of France in marriage, it was expedient to amuse the English by means of a peace, so that this king might not hinder it, as he had always done hitherto, and this king being assured of the said peace, would have no fear of that marriage. These words I got from him, not without mystery, and he said that whatever peace they made, when an opportunity of war arose they would find only too many lawful grounds for it, and of this he could assure me, and also that they would not treat of anything that could directly or indirectly injure the amity with your majesty's countries or the fraternity caused by the reception of the Toison, and that the English had made several overtures to them of a contrary character, which they had always rejected, saying that they wished your majesty to be comprised in the peace, and that the bishop and he had orders to that effect.

Since then the Scotch ambassadors have been in nearly continual communication with the King and Council, ever since the return of Rochford and Fitzwilliam from France, which they seemed to be waiting for to settle matters. After their return, the French ambassador, who had not been present at any of the previous consultations, was summoned, and the English began to speak in a higher tone, demanding certain land which has been adjudged to the Scotch king by innumerable treaties. The English wished that this difference, with others, should be remitted to the French king, but the Scotch refused and proposed the Pope. At this the duke of Norfolk asked angrily what pope they meant, implying that there were two, one of Rome and one of Canterbury. This gave the bishop an opportunity of speaking of the papal authority and reproving what had been done here against his Holiness. The company were not pleased and the Duke wished he had not spoken.

After much contention, it seems that the English, desirous of peace agreed to what the Scotch wished, and concluded a peace during the lives of the two Kings and four years longer. I have not been able to find out the particulars. Two days ago the ambassador sent to ask when he might come and see me, and though I offered him any time, he has not yet come, having been occupied with the Council in drawing up the treaty. The bishop has also sent to say that he wishes to talk to me for three or four hours, but we have not yet met for fear of suspicion.

Rochford and the Treasurer having returned from France, although the day was extraordinary, the King and his mistress dined in public, and after dinner, in presence of all the guests, the King said he was bound to give thanks to God for having so entirely conciliated to him such a good brother and friend as the king of France, who was always ready to share his fortune and conform to his will, which the said Rochford and Treasurer confirmed, but certainly this unusual publication makes many people suspect that the king of France begins to halt, especially as he has put off the interviews which the King was hastening for July, and some still think that they will not take place, and that the bishop of Paris or some other great personage sent by Francis will come here in order among other things to "*ferc lecture desdites entrevues.*"

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662. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Having several times consulted the Queen how to give effect to the sentence, she wrote to me two days since the letter which I send with this, which besides explaining her advice will serve to excuse her from writing to your majesty. She thought before that when the sentence was given the King would be converted, but now she knows it will be necessary to proceed by other remedies, which she dare not propose, both for fear her letters should be intercepted, and not to contradict what she has already written; knowing also that your majesty understands much better than anyone else what is necessary to remedy matters here. An immediate remedy is necessary, otherwise the case is irreparable. For besides that the King and others get worse every day, this new sect is increasing and gaining strength, and if it once take root even those who have hitherto held for the Queen will change their opinion, believing that what your majesty would do in the Queen's behalf was not on that account but to maintain the Pope's authority, which they call tyranny, and on this pretext the King hopes to have the support, not only of those of his own kingdom, but of a part of Germany. If your majesty knew the complaints daily made of the delay of this remedy, you would be astonished. They have been more frequent of late, since the merchants have been preparing for the coming fair in Flanders, people saying that if they were permitted henceforth to go to Flanders or Spain, all was over.

The Queen has been removed to a house belonging to the heirs of Sir Ric. Wingfield, who died at Toledo. She is better lodged than she was, although the house is small. When she was about to remove, the King sent two doctors to summon her to swear to the two statutes lately made, of which I sent a copy on the 22nd; but instead of complying she intimated to the doctors the sentence lately given in her favor. Nevertheless the doctors compelled all the servants of the house to swear. Some days ago the King asked his mistress's [aunt], who has charge of the Princess, if the latter had abated her obstinacy, and on being answered "No," he said there must be someone about her who encouraged her and conveyed news from the Queen her mother. The said gouvernante, on consideration, could suspect no one except the maid of whom I lately wrote, who had been compelled to swear, and on this suspicion she drove her out, and she has been for some days without anyone to go to or means to support herself. The Princess has been much grieved at this, for she was the only one in whom she had confidence, and by her means she had letters from me and others. The Queen also is very sorry, but still more because the King has taken from the Princess her confessor, a very good man, and given her another who is a Lutheran and a tool of his own. During the last few days the King, perceiving that neither by force nor menaces could he get his way with the said Princess, or for some other reasons, has shown her more honor than usual, and used more gracious words, begging that she would lay aside her obstinacy and he would promise her before Michaelmas to make such a bargain with her that she should enjoy a royal title and dignity; to which, among 1,000 other wise answers, she replied that God had not so blinded her as to confess for any kingdom on earth that the King her father and the Queen her mother had so long lived in adultery, nor would she contravene the ordinance of the Church and make herself a bastard. She believes firmly that this dissimulation the King uses is only the more easily to attain his end and cover poison, but she says she cares little, having full confidence in God that she will go straight to Paradise and be quit of the tribulations of this world, and her only grief is about the troubles of the Queen her mother. I have been told that within these few days the King has shown himself more cheerful than usual. I know not whether it was owing to the peace with the Scots or to the news of the troubles in Germany, which he will encourage to the utmost of his power, until he is given other things to think about.

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The secretary of the Vayvode, whose despatch was put off till the return of Rochford and the Treasurer, is still here. I have not been able to learn what he is doing. London, 14 May 1534.

Fr., pp. 9. *From a modern copy.*

14 May. **663.** WILLIAM LORD DACRES.

R. O. Inventory of my lord Dacre's plate, taken 14 May 26 Hen. VIII., by Mr. Gostwyk and Mr. Richard Crumwell.

Found in a white leather bag in an iron chest of Sir Chr. Dakers, in crowns of 5*s.*, 26*l.* 15*s.*; in angels, 40*l.*; in silver, 4*l.*; of my lord Dacre's own money, 30*l.*; two bracelets of gold, a gold brooch, a silver flagon, three plain silver candlesticks, a basin and ewer of silver, a silver salt with a cover of the old fashion, wherein is contained three salts; seven spoons, whereof one gilt, and two chalices with patens clean gilt.

P. 1.

14 May. **664.** ANNE BOLEYN to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. v. 330 b. B. M. Ellis, I. ii. 45. Is credibly informed that the bearer, Ric. Herman, merchant and citizen of Antwerp, was expelled from his freedom and fellowship in the English house there in the time of the late cardinal, for, as he says, setting forth the New Testament in English. Desires Cromwell to see him restored to his pristine freedom, liberty and fellowship. Greenwich, 14 May. *Signed.*

Sealed. Add.: Thos. Crumwell, esq., Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

14 May. **665.** THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

Close Roll, 25 Hen. VIII. m. 9 d. Rym. XIV. 487. Declaration of obedience to Henry VIII. and queen Anne, and of the lawfulness of their marriage, with repudiation of the bishop of Rome's authority, and acknowledgment of the King as Supreme Head of the Church, by the convents of the Franciscan, Dominican, Augustinian, Carmelite and Crutched Friars of London under the signatures of the priors, viz., of Edmund Stretham, prior [of the Crutched Friars], Rob. Strowddyll, S.T.P., prior of the Dominicans, George Burnham, prior of the Carmelites, Thos. Cudner, warden of the Friars Minors, and Geo. Browne, S.T.P., prior of the Augustinians. Dated in their chapter houses, 17 April 1534, 25 Hen. VIII. Acknowledged in Chancery by the above heads of houses before Geo. Browne, prior provincial of the Augustinians, and John Hylsey, prior provincial of the Order of Friars Preachers, on the 17th, 18th, and 20th April, *anno præsenti.*

Close Roll, 26 Hen. VIII. m. 15 d. Rym. XIV. 489. 2. Similar declaration by the convents of the Friars Preachers, Langley Regis, the Minors of Alisbury, the Preachers of Dunstable, the Minors of Bedford, the Carmelites of Hechynge and the Minors of Ware. Dated in their chapter houses, 5 May 1534, 26 Hen. VIII., under the signatures of Ric. Ingerth, prior of the Preachers, Langley Regis, John Vyall, S.T.P., prior of Bedford, Edward Tyley, S.T.B., [warden] of Aylesbury, John Butler, prior of the Carmelites, Hitchin, John Coton, prior of the Preachers, Dunstable, and Thos. Chapman, S.T.B., warden of Ware.

Acknowledged in Chancery before Browne and Hilsey, 6 and 9 May.

Ib., Rym. XIV. 490. 3. Similar declaration by the prioress and convent of Dertford, Kent, Rochester dioc., dated in their chapter house, 14 May 1534, 26 Hen. VIII., acknowledged there before the above commissioners the same day.

R. O. 4. Copy of § 3. *Endd.*

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666. The Prioress of Dartford.

R. O. A reply to the arguments of the recorder of London, who had defended the prioress of Dartford in her refusal to surrender the lordship, manor and parsonage of Dartford, as the writer affirmed she was bound to do by the statute of farms, 21 Hen. VIII. The Recorder had asserted that she might lawfully detain the lease, as the lands of the priory were under 800 marks. On this plea she had taken the lease in question of the bishop of Rochester contrary to the meaning of the statute, as the writer contends.

At the close of the argument the writer accuses the Recorder of stating in open court that if the matter had not been great he would not have "sticked" upon it;—also that he had said he had evil luck in the court in two matters, of which this was one;—that he went to the prioress and induced her to agree with the opposite party;—that he acknowledged in Parliament that spiritual persons ought to have no farms, but that the law should not be retrospective;—his whole object being to defeat the King's highness.

In the margin of these last paragraphs are written the words "Afore Mr. Secretary."

In Derby's hand, pp. 8.

667. Eliz. George to John George.

R. O. I send you my blessing if you do well; but then you must change your condition. I hear of you very well, more than I am well content with, for I hear that you are of the new fashion, that is to say, a heretic. Never none of your kindred were so named, and it grieves me to hear that you are the first. I heard also of the letters you sent to the nuns of Detford (Dartford), and another to your "bener." I am sorry for it, but you are not, or you would be ashamed to write to such discreet persons, especially to those who have had to bring you up. I do not marvel greatly at it, for you keep in your company that same Bull that you cannot thrive. Also I hear in what favor you are with your prior, which grieves me much. And you send me word you will come over to me this summer, but come not unless you change your conditions, or you shall be "as welcum as water in to the schepe;" you shall have God's curse and mine, and never a penny. I had rather give my goods to a poor creature that goeth from door to door, being a good Christian man, than to you to maintain you in lewdness and heresy. You can do nothing so privily but it is known in Detforde and to your "bener."

Signed: By your mother, Elizabeth George.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To friar John George in Cambridge. *Endd.*

14 May. **668.** Sir Antony Wyndesore to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have sent you by Mr. Hussey 68*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* of your revenues, and will send the rest when I come to London. I have other matters to inform you of touching the manor of Subberton and Nicholas Paston's accounts, but Mr. Hussey made great haste. Commend me to my lady. Est Men, 14 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

14 May. **669.** News from Venice.

Nero, B. VI. 101. B. M. That Corone was abandoned by the Imperialists on Good Friday, and that the Turks had entered the place. From Hungary they write that there is no news of Luigi Gritti having left Constantinople. The Signory has spoken to the Papal legate, blaming the sentence against the king of England (*il Re nostro*), and saying that what his Holiness has shown that he wished to do since the sentence, ought to have been done first. The Imperialists, and

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especially the duke of Milan, are well satisfied, thinking they are free from the fear of this triumvirate, viz., the kings of England and France and the Pope. They say that on this account there will not be good understanding between the two kings. The Venetians fear that the Pope will now be forced to side with the Emperor, and that the two may injure them. Has already written about the goodwill of the Signory to the two kings and their consent to the affair of Milan. When the kings undertake this enterprise means will be found to help them. The duke of Urbino is dissatisfied with the duke of Milan for not having kept his promises. The Signory is dissatisfied with the Emperor for having surrendered Corone without communicating with them, and they fear the Turk may attack them. The Emperor has committed the case of Montferrat to Milan, and the duke of Mantua has good hopes about it. The Imperialists are spreading a report that the king of England and his realm have become Lutherans, founded on these books, which have just come thence. Has persuaded the Signory, not without great trouble, that it is not true, and that the King only wants to show the world that the Pope's authority is not greater than that of any other bishop. The Imperialists try to show that the union between the kings of England and France is not what it was, so that the former is much less esteemed here and in Italy than he was. Thinks it would be well if the King were to show this is not so. The Pope, the Signory, the dukes of Milan, Mantua and Ferrara have banished each other's exiles, so that they are desperate and are minded to unite. Suggests that the kings of England and France might help them. News has today come from Constantinople that Barbarossa is captain of 100 galleys, with the title of Beliarbe, *i.e.*, captain general. The Venetians are preparing a fleet in haste.

Ital., pp. 3. *Endd.:* Avisi di Venetia, di 14 di Maggio.

670. [News from Venice.]

Vit. B. xiv. 112. B. M.

"Item th . . . . . .
Seigni . . . . . .
their . . . . . .
and . . . . . .
return . . . . . .
the Turk . . . . . .
of the island . . . . . .
captain upon . . . . . .
galley for his ow[n] . . . . . .
to make sail towards Cowron . . . . . .
Bassa had concluded peace between . . . . . .
Sophy.

Item that the said Seigneury had received . . . . . .
xxiij. of March from their ambassador, which . . . . . .
by South Cowron, by the which he adverti[sed them that] . . . . . .
day there passed by a bark wherein were ij. Sp[anish knights]? of the Rhodes, which that day were departe[d] . . . . . and told him that they saw in the port there . . . . . and certain other barks laden with ordnance . . . . . of war, with many men also of the Emperor's rety[nue] . . . . . to Cecill, which said also that the Emperor had [written] to Fernando his brother that he should restore . . . . togethers with Bude and other lands of the . . . . . Hungary, which were promised to be rendered . . . . . should render the said Cowron about the end . . . . . And that it should be the opinion of some men th[at he], knowing that he must render Cowron to hi . . . . . , goeth now about to color it by his brothe[r] . . . . . be notorious that he hath only done it to h . . . . .

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670. [News from Venice]—*cont.*

the Turque, intending to resist the French [king and his] allies in Italy, which as yet is not k . . . . . Fernando that he went . . . . . Turque and to have his . . . . . assured that Cowron . . . . . ing to the Emperor's promise . . . . . render to him again . . . . . [con]clude a peace, which being . . . . . between, the Turk, the Emperor . . . . . [Po]pe and See Apostolic should be . . . . . e peace if so it liked them."

The bishop of Rome told the French ambassador that if the restitution were made as he thought, it was done that the Emperor might be comprehended in the peace, which he thinks more pernicious to Christendom than his war; and that the Turk cannot be making so great provision by sea for Barberosse, while they practise the peace, without intending it for some weighty purpose, which he thinks to be the conquest of Tunis, that he may the better invade Cecill. The restitution of Cowron he calls the shamefullest thing that was ever done by the Emperor against Christendom; and he says that the Venetians fear lest the Turks intend to attack them in revenge for taking certain of their galleys.

Mutilated, pp. 2.

15 May. **671.** Norfolk to Lord Lisle.

R. O. The bearer of late, on report of his laudable conversation by the whole company of heralds, was created Calais pursuivant.* I desire you therefore to admit him to the office. London, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Sealed. Endd.*

672. Dr. Thomas Legh to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Recommends the bearer, lately the writer's servant, whom the King has appointed Calais pursuivant at the motion of the duke of Norfolk and Mr. Secretary. Doubts not that Mr. Secretary would have written in his behalf but for urgent business. Is minded to visit lord Lisle. London. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

15 May. **673.** John Bishop of Bangor to Lord Lisle.

R. O. He may advertise my lady that master George is in good health. Walter Rosell wishes to know where is the bond which John Paynter took of him before your lordship for keeping the peace. Hyde, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

[15 May.] **674.** John Rokewood to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I thank you for your kind and loving letters. There is no certainty about the King's coming over until an embassy comes from France, which is looked for shortly. The lord Dacres, his uncle and his bastard son are committed to the Tower. Some think they are in great danger. Also the priors of the charter-houses of London and Shene are both in the Tower.

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* Noble mentions as Calais pursuivants:—
24 Hen. VIII., Ric. Ratcliffe. Created at Calais.
28 or 30 Hen. VIII., Martin Maroffe. Patent, March 4.
But neither of these seems to be the pursuivant in question. Maroffe's patent is enrolled in the 30th year.

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On Wednesday there was a great affray between Mr. Wyatte and the serjeants of London, in which one of the serjeants was slain. For this Mr. Wyatt is committed to the Fleet. The ambassadors of Scotland depart home next week. There is a general peace between the two kings during their joint lives, but many have small trust in it. I hope to bring you the next news myself. London, the morrow of Ascension day. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

16 May. R. O. **675.** Sir Thos. Palmer to Cromwell.

I implore your help, for if I were as sick as I am poor I should not live till Whitsuntide. Calais, 16 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 May. R. O. **676.** William Lord Dacre.

Inventory taken 9 May 26 Hen. VIII. of the "moveables" of lord Dacre remaining at his house at Naworth, Cumberland, by the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland and Sir Thos. Clifford, the King's commissioners.

i. "In the said lord's treasure-house, commonly called the little house."—Three bags of ready money with labels of contents, 300 marks. Gold and silver plate, including two gold standing cups, one wrought with the rose, the other plain with Douglas arms, two great silver standing cups, double gilt, with the lion holding the arms of Scotland on the top of both their covers. A pair of silver pots, with H. and K. and roses on the tops. A great standard pot, parcel gilt, with the lion of Scotland on the top. Three little bowls, parcel gilt, with Adam and Eve engraved in the bottoms. Bowls, basins, candlesticks, salts, spoons, &c. Plate in the pantry, kitchen, cellar and buttery. Beds and hangings, &c. in the lord Dacre's bedchamber. Ready money in the chamber called the Carll tower, 2,640 marks, 12*s.* 6*d.*

Household stuff.—In the wardrobe, carpets and hangings, some with the story of Julius Cæsar and the story of the planets. Cushions. Testers and traverses. In the outer and inner chamber of presence, my lord of Cumberland's chamber, and Geo. Douglas' chamber. In the la . . . . chamber in the Carll tower. In the lower chamber in the Newarke. In the Great Chamber. In the hall and nursery. In Sir Chr. Dacre's chamber, the cook's chamber, Ric. Cruykdark's chamber, and the chambers of Sir Thos. Carlill, priest, the falconer, Sir Edw. Dalton, priest, Rob. Dawn, Edw. Coke, Mr. Steward, Will. Richardby, Edw. Horselay's, Humph. Faulom, the yeoman's chamber, the brewing house, Ric. Dacre's and Percival Lancaster's chamber, the land serjeant's chamber, Mr. Denton's. The cant (?) chamber, the hunt chamber, Gyllom's chamber.

Saddles and harness in the stable storehouse. Napery in the buttery and in the custody of Mrs. Skelton. In the chapel:—A silver chalice, nine altar cloths, five vestments with their albs, two "peace hangings," three mass books, and two hangings for the altar. In the kitchen two whole garnish of pewter vessel, chargers, platters, brass pots, &c. Corn in the garners, and provisions in the larder.

Stuff in the groom's chamber, over the lord Dacre's bedchamber, consisting of various gowns, coats, &c.

Account of Sir Rowland Thrilkeld, general receiver to lord Dacre.—The whole charge due to Dacre at Martinmas 25 Hen. VIII., 1,847*l.* 14*s.* 3¾*d.*, of which 762*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* was paid to him before 15 May 26 Hen. VIII.

ii. Inventory of Dacre's goods at Graistoke Castle, viewed by Sir Thos. Clifford 13 May 26 Hen. VIII., viz., in the auditor's chamber, the innermore chamber, the great chamber, my lord's chamber, the wardrobe, the kitchen, the buttery and the receiver's chamber.

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676. WILLIAM LORD DACRE—*cont.*

iii. Inventory of Dacre's harness and gear at the Grey Friars, Carlisle, in the keeping of his servant John Thomson, 12 May 26 Hen. VIII., viz., 41 salletts, 64 archer salletts, 180 beavers, 16 complete bodies of harness, six backs for bodies, 180 breasts, 52 pair splints, 10 pair leg harness, two sarks of mail, three halberds, and a number of other articles, including two stillatories and two heads for stillatories without bottoms, 32 chessmen of ivory, 147 bills shafted, the copy of the peace, the indenture of the wardenry, the authority under seal in writing to Sir Chr. Dacre for the lieutenant's office, and certain bills of musters.

iv. Inventory of household stuff and other gear at Morpeth in the keeping of Rob. Leche, [servant] of the said lord Dacres, 16 May 26 Hen. VIII., consisting mainly of bedding, pantry stuff and kitchen stuff, but ending with wheels, axles, pulleys, and the like; and lastly, 10 pair of rusty splints remaining with Geo. Lech, armourer.

v. Gear of the said lord Dacres remaining there in the keeping of Sir Philip Dacre, 12 May 26 Hen. VIII.

vi. Inventory of Dacre's goods at his house of Kirkoswald, taken 13 May 26 Hen. VIII. by the earls of Westmoreland and Cumberland, viz., in his bedchamber, wardrobe, treasure-house; "in the chamber above the middle chamber, called my lord Scroope's chamber;" in the chamber above lord Dacre's bedchamber; in the little privy wardrobe; in the chamber in Clifford's tower; in the chamber over that; and in the auditor's chamber.

vii. Stock of cattle, 1 May, in Kirkoswald Park, and at Barondwode, at Naworth, at Guylcambyn with John Cokke, at Ary, at Ternhouse, at Middlem (?) with Rob. Hodgesoun, at Kellay, Temple Garth, Caruntley (with "Seffray" Crowe), Sofftelay (with Will. Snowden), Dacre and Graystoke.

viii. Horses in Cumberland. viz., at Ara, Gowter, Guyllcambyn and Dufftoun Fell.

ix. Sheep in Cumberland, viz., at Crachemele with Thos. Oliphaunte; at Blesoffell with Ywen Nyksoun; at Wragmyre with Rob. Hodgesoun; at Nethertoun with Matt. Persoun; at Mekylthwayt with John Ricardby; at King Harrye with Rob. Gray; at Brome Rigge with Adam Symsoun; at Croglingdale with John Bird; at Cannarheugh with Will. Harrysoun; at Orton, in Westmoreland, with Thos. Atkinson; in the park at Dacres; and at Graystokk.

x. Stock of cattle in Northumberland, viz., at Morpeth, in Clyfftoun felde and Hepscott, with Cuthbert Ascue, and also in the keeping of John Haslop, Thos. Yrvand, Thos. Nelesoun, Thos. Askew, John Nicholsoun, Ric. Nichollesoun younger and elder, and Thos. Alesson. This store was presented by Ant. Nyksoun, storer to the lord Dacre, 1 May 26 Hen. VIII.

xi. Grain at Kirkoswald, and furniture of the chapel.

xii. Stuff of the lord Dacres viewed and seized in the castle of Carlisle, 14 May 26 Hen. VIII., viz., in the great chamber within the captain's tower, and in a little closet adjoining.

Pp. 33. *The consecutive pages are signed at the bottom by* Elyzabeth Dacre, Thomas abbat of Holm Coltram, Christofer prior of the cathedrall churche of Karliol, John Legh, Thomas Sawkeld, Cuthbert Hoton, Wylliam Hutton, Wylliam Pykeryng, John Skelton, John Waux, Thomas Blanarhassett, John Best (?), John Hoton, Thomas Carleton, Roland Threlkild and Christopher Threlkeld, John Denton, Thomas Harynton, John Coldall, Ric. Blenkow, Sir Nycholes Rydley, Alex. Federstanehaughte, Hary Walys, Robert Thyrllewall, Nicolas Crawhall, Thomas Dudley, Lanslott Lancaster, Jamy Pykeryng and John Warcop.

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16 May. **677.** LORD DARCY.

R. O. Account of John Plumsted, deputy of John Conyngesby, receiver general of the duchy of Lancaster, of money received 16 May 26 Hen. VIII., from John Byrnande particular receiver there, by Thos. lord Darcy, for the farm of the parks of Rothewelhey and Roundchey for the half year, Easter 25 Hen. VIII., 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

P. 1.

[16 May.] **678.** GEOFFREY MATTHEW to ———.

R. O. I certify you of such things as I heard of the King and the Queen, 16 May, of Will. Cople, prisoner in the King's Bench. He says it was a pity that the King's head were not from his body, and that the Queen were not burnt. And when I said, "Thou traitor! wherefore say'st thou so?" he said to me, "Because he did not use his laws like a true prince." I showed these words to the Marshal, and when I had so done, he made but "atate" of it. Then I said he did "noft" (naught) in so doing, and charged him to report it. On which he commanded me "in to coler," and kept my friends from me, to prevent writing to you. I charge you to bring it before my lord Chancellor and master Secretary. I think they can make no less than treason of it.

Hol., p. 1.

17 May. **679.** The EARLS OF WESTMORELAND and CUMBERLAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. According to instructions signed by the King and brought by the bearer Sir Thos. Clyfford, have attached the goods of lord Dacre, Sir Chr. and Thos. Dacre, and Rob. Grene otherwise called Gyers. Send an inventory of them made by John ap Rice, who has also searched their letters, but found little of importance, except what they send. Could not have repaired to their places with greater secrecy; came different ways to avoid suspicion, and with less company than would have been expedient in such a wild country, had not lady Dacre showed herself conformable. Sir Chr. Dacre, however, seems to have had warning, as they could find nothing in all his houses otherwise than he was esteemed, and no writings to speak of, though he was a man "most occupied in the doings and business of this country." From the lord Dacre's house at Naworth, 17 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. and endd. Sealed.*

R. O. 2. The weight of Sir Christopher Dacre's plate: Gilt plate, 240 oz. at 4*s.* White plate, 230 oz. at 3*s.* 6*d.* Wool, 42*l.* Oxen, 40*s.* Sheep, 150*l.* Total, 335*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Allowed for the plate, 141*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* For costs, 112*l.* For money received of John Apryce, as parcel of lord Dacre's debt, 60*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Total, 313*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Remainder in ready money, 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* Lord Dacre.

17 May. **680.** The EARLS OF WESTMORELAND and CUMBERLAND to [CROMWELL].

Vesp. F. XIII. 84 b. B. M. Have executed the King's instructions lately sent to them and exhibited by the bearer Sir Thos. Clifford, as he and John ap Rice "your" servant will show. From lord Dacre's place at Naworth, 17 May. "By your assured frendes and lovers." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd. Mutilated.*

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17 May. R. O. **681.** Ric., John, Robt., Jasbar and Mellsher Allen to Thos. Allen, Warden of the College of Youghal.

The earl of Desmond marvels greatly at your long tarrying. Thos. Fyz Gerrald, Kildare's son, is with my lord O'Bryan, and is trying to obtain Desmond's goodwill, which we try to prevent. He has burnt your corn in Lytyll Bewerley, and threatens to slay you with his own hand for causing Desmond to be his foe. We your brethren and kinsfolk are in jeopardy of our lives, and advise you to ask the King to write to Desmond to take the said traitor, and cause O'Bryan to withdraw his favor from him. I lost 300*l.* in the river of Burdes (Bourdeaux) this year, but I sent by the bearer 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* I paid to your priests at Easter 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to your workmen 12*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Youghyll, 17 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

17 May. R. O. **682.** Sir Francis Bryan to Lord Lisle.

Begs he will see delivered to Anthony Cave, whom Bryan has ordered to provide him in wine, two tuns which are staid in Calais for the provision of the town. On Saturday last my lord of Rugemont (Richmond), my lord of Norfolk and the marquis of Exeter rode to Windsor to keep St. George's feast. Thence my lord of Rugemont departed again into Dorsetshire, the King and the Queen being merry. Greenwich, 17 May.

The King and Queen remove this day from Greenwich to Rugemont, and there keep their Whitsuntide. Has spoken with the lord Chief Baron respecting his patent, who "pretendeth the same by writing agreed between you," and trusts you will be good lord unto him. He is sorry that lady Lisle is displeased with him. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

18 May. **683.** The Bishop of Aberdeen.

See Grants in May, No. 24.

18 May. R. O. **684.** Henry VIII. to the Duke of Richmond.

As we understand that notwithstanding his services done to you at his no little cost, you have discharged of his office Sir Geo. Lawson, late cofferer of your household, whereof we cannot a little marvel, we desire that for his faithful service to us in the North you will for our sake continue his yearly fee of 20*l.* Greenwich, 18 May 26 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Add.*

[18 May.] Harl. 6,148, f. 20. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 290. **685.** Cranmer to my Lord ———.

Recommends the bearer, Sir Thos. Donkester, subprior of Newesham, to be abbot, *vice* the late abbot, Cranmer's suffragan, deceased, and requests him to do what he can to accelerate the election. Could obtain the King's and Queen's letters in his favor, but knows that his correspondent can do him this favor without further suit. From my manor at, &c.

P. 1. *From Cranmer's Letter Book.*

Lansd. MS. 1,045, f. 58 b. B. M. 2. Modern copy of the above.

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18 May. **686.** CRANMER to the CONVENT [OF NEWSHAM].

Harl. 6,148, f. 20 b. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 291.

Recommends Donkester as abbot. Styles him his friend of old acquaintance. Lamehith, 18 May.

P. 1. *From Cranmer's Letter Book.*

Lansd. MS. 1,045, f. 58 b. B. M.

2. Modern copy.

18 May. **687.** RALPH EARL OF WESTMORELAND to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for his invariable kindness. Has fulfilled the King's instructions along with my lord of Cumberland and Sir Thomas Clifford. Rejoices that his Grace chooses him amongst others to execute his secret affairs in these parts. Has no doubt it was through Cromwell's furtherance. Begs his favor in his other matter of Kent, according to his former letters. Raby Castle, 18 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromewell, Secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

18 May. **688.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I will fulfil your desire in your letter of the 17th for the farm of the prebend of Leghton to the use of Will. Johnson, servant to Dr. Chamber. Northampton, 18 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 May. **689.** OATH to the SUCCESSION.

R. O.

Waldyngfeld Parva. Names of the persons who took the oath according to the late Act for the succession and inheritance of the King before Sir Wm. Waldegrave, John Spryng and Robt. Crane, commissioners in Suffolk, 18 May 26 Hen. VIII.

John Archer, clerk, Robt. Parke, clerk, Edw. Colman, gentleman, John and Roger Wyncoll, Ric. Spencer, Jemys Rudlond, Robt. Gale, John Holier, Thos. Gosse the elder, Andrew Hamunte (?) and 87 others, of whom 11 sign their names, one signs his initials and 35 sign with a mark. The rest do not sign at all.

Vellum Roll of 3 membranes.

19 May. **690.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

On Thursday last I wrote to your majesty. On Friday the Council sent to ask me to come to Westminster next day at 7 a.m., which I did. I found there the archbishops of York and Canterbury, the Chancellor, the duke of Norfolk, the marquis of Exeter, the earl of Wiltshire and Cromwell, with the bishops of London, Durham and Ely, Dr. Sampson and Fox, the comptroller of the household, the captain of the guard, and all the principal judges; and after being seated, Dr. Fox began business by a long Latin harangue, which he had premeditated for some days, to the effect that the King, knowing the good service I had done in my office, and the laudable inclination I had always shown for the preservation of amity, desired to inform me that, after being separated by justice from his first marriage so detestable and abominable, and lawfully married to his present wife, more for the repose of his kingdom than for his own pleasure, and having, by the grace of God, issue of his body, he had been moved at the solicitation of all his kingdom, and in order to take away all scruples, to make a statute declaratory of the succession, in which the male children of this second

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690. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

marriage are to come, and in default of them the daughter already born, named Isabel, whom he called Princess; which statute had been approved as lawful not only by those present in Parliament, but universally by the frank consent and voluntary oaths of all his subjects, except two women, to wit Madame Katharine and Madame Mary as he called them, whose consent he had been unable by any means to obtain, either by remonstrances or by exhortations of the principal personages of his realm, and he wished to inform me, that if they persevered in their obstinacy, he would be compelled to proceed against them according to the form of the said statute. In reply I made several remonstrances, showing the manifest injustice of the said statute, which, as I gave the King to understand, could not make the Princess a bastard before it was passed, and therefore could not deprive her of the succession. Neither could it decide anything against the lawfulness of the Queen's marriage, which had been already decided at Rome, and belonged entirely to the cognisance of the Holy See, and even if the grounds of the said statute had been good it would be unjust, seeing that the persons whom it concerned were not called, and that the King had even refused to allow me to be present at the meeting of Parliament to declare the right of the Queen and Princess, which would seem very strange to those who heard of it; and this showed a distrust of being able to induce the Parliament to pass it if they had been well instructed of the truth, and that the King could not better show the invalidity of his said statute than by thus compelling people to swear to it, according to the presumption of jurists, from whom I quoted several authorities;—that even the rude people said it was evident the statute was of no value, since they were compelled to swear, which had never been seen before;—that if the laws of Plato were considered cold because there were too long preambles to them, what was to be thought of their law, in which, besides the length of the preamble, and what was worse, its total untruth in representing that the people had required the King to do so, they had added an oath which the whole people had given with great ill will, whatever Fox might say, but which there was no use resisting, as the penalty was loss of body and goods? I added that many comforted themselves by the consideration that an oath given by force and against good morals is not binding, and that if it had been lawful, they might violate it quite as honorably as the archbishop of Canterbury there, who, the day after he had sworn fidelity and obedience to the Pope, decreed the citation against the Queen, notwithstanding all advocations, prohibitions, penalties and heavy censures. And after much to the same effect I informed them of the sentence given by his Holiness and unanimously by the whole Consistory, in which there were twice as many cardinals as there were bishops in certain Councils which they had been accustomed to allege in the King's favour.

As to the second point alleged by Foxe, viz.: the obstinacy of the Queen and Princess, I said they imitated the artifice of women, who when they fell to debate, first imputed to others the fault with which they themselves were charged; and that if there had been obstinacy in this affair, it could only be imputed to those who after marriage contracted by such wise princes, which had endured for 25 years, and after such a solemn decision by two sentences, refused to acknowledge the truth, and I knew not for what purpose they wished to give me to understand that the said ladies were obstinate, for even if they could convince me they were, I had neither influence nor power to alter their opinion; and I intimated to them that even if I had I would not employ it so for all the gold in the world, but would sooner die 100 times, especially as I had no such charge from your majesty. But if they notified this to me to write it to you, I would do so very willingly, desiring them to declare plainly the purpose of the King their master,

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that I might intimate it to you; and I did not the least believe, whatever they might say, that the King wished to treat the Queen or Princess worse than before, but a great deal better on all accounts, especially considering the extreme humility they had hitherto shown; otherwise the blame the King would incur from all the world would give occasion to you and other princes for a breach of that amity which it was no use magnifying with fine words if deeds did not correspond. I therefore prayed them all, as they said they were desirous of peace, to prevent the great patience your majesty had so long shown being abused, seeing that you considered the Queen as a mother and the Princess as a sister or daughter, and although I had no charge to speak of these affairs, I ventured to say that your majesty would do your duty as a good nephew and kinsman in what concerned the rights of the said Queen and Princess, especially as they concerned also the authority of Holy Church. To this you would be all the more stimulated by a reproach made against you by one of their ambassadors at Bologna, that by pursuing the Queen's cause, you would separate this kingdom from its obedience to the Holy See, and even if your majesty did not interfere they ought to dread the anger of God. Upon this answer they consulted together, but not very long, nor was it necessary, for they had for some days studied their parts; and the bishop of Durham rose, who is accounted one of the wisest, most learned and virtuous prelates of this kingdom. He has hitherto maintained the cause of the Queen both by word of mouth and by books, but now, not wishing to be a martyr or to lose such a benefice, which is worth more than 15,000 ducats, he has been compelled to swear like the others, although it is said with certain reservations, by which he thinks to satisfy his conscience. And the more to incite him to take this oath, besides the example of the bishop of Rochester and master More, they have given him another spur, which touches him very close, viz., that being ordered by the King to come here, which he was not allowed to do during parliament, but was even countermanded, two days after he left his house certain commissioners of the King entered it, opening everything and cataloguing all his goods, and every letter that they found was brought to the King. The Bishop began to say that the said statute had been very well considered, and passed for the tranquillity of the realm, for which cause no one ought to refuse to swear to it. I said the true security and peace of the realm would be that the King should take back the Queen, since whose coming into this kingdom, both for her sanctity and for her kindred, there had not arisen such troubles as the father of this king had experienced before her coming. And as to the universities, which they said had taken the King's part, I named to him many more, showing the practices that had been used at the universities gained by the King, and the fruitless efforts they had made to gain the universities in Germany. As to the brief sent by the Pope to this king at the commencement of the suit, by which he declared the first marriage null, on which the Bishop had laid great stress, calling it a decretal letter, I told him that it had been given at Orvieto on the Pope's departure from St. Angelo, when his Holiness was enraged with your majesty for his detention, and particularly to gratify the kings of France and England, who had always shown themselves his friends, especially at that time; and that it was despatched before he had had the matter discussed, as he has since done. And as to what the Bishop said, that the Pope had declared when he was at Marseilles that if the King would send a proctor to Rome with sufficient power, sentence would be given in his favor, I answered that it was not probable that his Holiness would have used such words, or else he meant that giving sentence in favour of the first marriage would be giving it in favor of the King, for the preservation of his honor and conscience, and also for the peace of his realm, and that his Holiness had intended to use herein the terms of criminal judges, who, to obtain confessions

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690. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

from criminals, speak some words to them giving them hope of liberation; and such tricks were just and laudable, like that used by Solomon in the dispute of the two women about the child, and that if the sentence was to be given by the proctor in favor of the King, the bishop of Paris would serve for 10 proctors.

On this the bishop of Durham remained mute. After him the bishop of London attempted to impugn the first marriage, and labored at great length to prove that the authority of St. Basil, St. Gregory and pope Innocent III. was on his side, but at last they were found to be directly against him. The Bishop said, that even if the King his master was wrong in attempting to dissolve his first marriage, yet the Pope, whom they all called bishop of Rome, had shown himself partial and unjust in proceeding to the second sentence and giving executorials upon the first notwithstanding the appeal of the King to the future Council, which appeal, he said, bound his hands entirely; and it was no new thing to appeal from a Pope's sentence to a General Council, for it had been done in the time of the primitive Church; and this he labored to prove until I told him that, although for the manifest abuses which were committed, the said appeal was most justly appointed, there could be no appeal from the Pope's sentence to the Council. But even granting that it was permissible, the King could not avail himself of it for several reasons, of which I mentioned four: 1, because in the commission obtained at the King's instance, when the case was delegated to the two cardinals, by virtue of which the cause was commenced and afterwards revoked by his Holiness, a clause was inserted expressly excluding all appeal; 2, because the first sentence was given "sur le spolio et possessoyre," in which an appeal was not permitted; 3, the appeal should be made in 10 days from the date of the sentence or notice thereof, and the King's appeal was interposed two months after; 4, that a true *contumax* like the King cannot be allowed an appeal. Moreover, I said the King ought to wish, even if it cost him a great sum, that the appeal had never been made, for besides that he acknowledges thereby having received notice of the first sentence, which no one would have dared to notify to him in due form, he also confesses thereby tacitly the jurisdiction of his Holiness, and that I thought if a Council were assembled,—which will be as late as those can make it who wish Germany to remain as it is (*que sera le plus tard que pourront ceulx que ne vouldroient l'Allemagne autre quelle estoit*),—the King would not have his cause discussed there; for in talking with me sometimes of the General Council, he had said he would have nothing to do with it, and that he would give good order in his kingdom without aid of the General Council, and perhaps appeal from the said Council to the archbishop of Canterbury, who had taken upon himself to pass judgment upon the Pope.

Then the said Bishop was silent, and the archbishop of York spoke, using a single argument against the validity of the first marriage, which was so feeble that it was disposed of in two words, and the Archbishop had nothing more to say. And it seemed that the said Archbishop and Durham were very glad their arguments had been well confuted; for they were compelled to go against the truth. Afterwards the dean of the Chapel, following the steps of Norfolk, set up the plea that the Pope had no jurisdiction in this realm, for his power and authority, not being derived from God but from human ordinances, might be abrogated by a contrary ordinance, as they had done here, and as the Greeks had done before. To this I replied that even if the Pope's authority were only derived from human ordinances, as he said, which I denied, nevertheless the King could not avoid the jurisdiction of the Holy See, both on account of immemorial prescription and especially for the continual recognition made of it both by his predecessor and by himself, and, even if this had not

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been so, on account of the "prorogation" of his Holiness's jurisdiction in obtaining the said commission, and consenting to the Queen's appeal and afterwards to the revocation of the cause.

During these discussions the archbishop of Canterbury, not feeling himself equal to the part taken by the others, and feeling the hit I had given him at the beginning, did not formally enter the lists, but only said some word to the others to show that he was part of the play and did not sit there for nothing. Among other things he requested the bishop of Durham to speak of the suspicion entertained of the Pope in this affair, both for friendship and also for fear of your majesty, and moreover because the matter concerned his whole authority to dispense in such cases, and that it would seem that to usurp such authority he would judge the first marriage valid. Having heard my answer he was sorry he had put such things forward, being so ill founded that they gave me occasion to allege 10 or 12 causes for which he was not impartial, and so was incapable of judging the matter of the divorce. Some of these causes touched him very close, and made him remain very pensive.

While the said lords, bishops and doctors were speaking, the Chancellor, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Wiltshire and Cromwell looked as if they had already gained the day, but seeing how the case turned afterwards, Norfolk began to say that it was needless to discuss the case of the marriage further since the thing was done, or to impugn the validity of their statutes, which they would defend to the last drop of their blood, and that if anyone opposed them in this kingdom, he would be held guilty of treason; therefore the said ladies must not despise the law or it would be the worse for themselves, for the King would be obliged to execute it not only on his own account, but for the sake of his subjects. To this I replied by repeating in part what I had said to Dr. Fox, and adding that they would match their laws with those of Mahomet, which he commanded to be defended by the sword and not by reason. Nevertheless there was in them one good thing which was not in theirs, viz., that he did not compel anybody to swear to keep them, while they wished to constrain not only their own subjects, but also foreigners, and that they showed very clearly that their law was weak, that they did not trust it without the fortification of a general oath, and that they treated everything as suspicious,—even these poor ladies, who were kept closer locked than any prisoner, though they had no power to trouble the peace of the kingdom, but desired it more than anyone, and continually prayed God to promote it; and that I could certify and swear to them that the Queen had always written and protested when necessary that no one should think of making war upon her account, and that she would rather suffer everything, and if your majesty desired to do anything,—which you had never thought of,—the intercession of the Queen would have prevented you. I therefore prayed them to consider everything, and preserve the amity as they said they had hitherto done. They told me it would not be owing to them that everything did not succeed well, and that having made report to the King, they would inform me of his intention; but I think they will do as formerly, proceeding with what they mean to do without giving me notice, and conceiving that they have done enough in communicating to me what they have done, and letting me know that the said bishops of York and Durham, who are held learned and virtuous, have turned their coats.

I should have liked much better if they had given me audience at the time the said statute was made, "toutesfoys encoirez a ce este quelque chose de leur pouvoer bien expressement remonstre en telle assemblee partie de leurs erreurs, et estans iceulx attiltrez pour me donner entendre chose pour aultre." After this I took Cromwell apart, and showed him expressly as in confidence the honor it would be to the King to treat the Queen and Princess better, and the danger of doing the contrary. He said he would do all he could to

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690. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

make things better, but I think he will not dare say a word for fear of the concubine. Cromwell promised me that the Spaniards here who were called upon to swear to the statute should be exempt, and that as far as lay in his power, he would favor your majesty's subjects; telling me that two Englishmen who had been taken in Spain for keeping a certain book had been delivered by command of your majesty, and that their ambassador with you had written of the good service I was doing, as also did the ambassador in Flanders in his explanation about the intercepted packet, for which the King his master thanked me. I thanked him also on the part of your majesty for the favor he had shown your subjects, and took my leave refusing to dine with them.

I learned today that the King is sending to the Queen the archbishop of York, the bishop of Durham and Dr. Fox to exhort, summon and threaten her to acquiese in the said statute, otherwise they would proceed against her by rigor of the law. Of this I have given her warning that she may not be taken by surprise. It is to be feared that after the refusal of the Queen and Princess, the King will do them some ill turn, at the instigation of his cursed concubine. At least many think he will send them to the Tower when he goes to France, for fear of what may happen. The King will be quite the man to involve several persons in the folly of giving sentence in parliament against the said Queen and Princess, and making every one subscribe the sentence, to which there would be no resistance; so some immediate remedy is necessary. The Scotch ambassador, who was here first, came to me two days ago and told me their country had concluded a peace during the life of the two kings, and for one year after, and that they wished to comprise your majesty, whom the King wished also to name on his side, but that he was against any mention whatever being made of the Pope. I asked him if any mandate came from the Pope against the English whether they would make any difficulty in obeying it. He assured me they would not, although they might first make some shows and grimaces to dissemble with them, and make it appear that they were very sorry they could not do otherwise. He said also that some communication had begun between the King and the Bishop his colleague, and that the King gave some hope of marrying the Princess to the king of Scotland, provided that the Scotch king would meet with him and the king of France beyond sea in this month of July; and that the Bishop notwithstanding the peace has demanded a safe-conduct to return hither in case it was necessary to treat of such matters. I made the ambassador understand that the promise or hope of the Princess was only a bait held out to lure his master from Scotland, and to marry him at the King's pleasure, because he had the power of allying himself with your majesty, which was the thing these kings of France and England most feared. He said he did not think the King his master ought to go, and that my opinion was right, and that he would inform me of what took place in this and other matters by way of Flanders, addressing his letters to Antwerp to the conservator of their nation. I asked him if he had no news that your majesty's envoy had arrived, but he said he had none from Scotland since the arrival of the said Bishop. London, 19 May 1534.

Fr., pp. 15. *From a modern copy.*

691. GENERAL COUNCILS.

Hatfield MS. A treatise on general councils, declaring the corruption of the court of Rome, and particularly of the present Pope, who has given sentence against the King, and who deserves to be deposed.

*** This is the paper of which Burnet has given an epitome in his History (I. 285), and which he supposes to be a speech of Cranmer's, written by one of his secretaries, and

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probably delivered in the House of Lords or in Convocation. As the Editor of this Calendar had not seen the original, and believed it to be of the year 1533, an abstract of it was inserted in the last volume (No. 1488) simply from Burnet's description. It is not, however, a speech, but a regular treatise in sections or chapters with separate headings, and it does not begin, as Burnet says, "My lords," but "My lord," being addressed to some nobleman (possibly the earl of Wiltshire) who had instigated the author to the work. Neither can I identify the handwriting with that of any of Cranmer's secretaries. It is somewhat like that of Wriothesley, but it is probably not that of the author himself. The following passages are from the introduction :—

Begins :—"My lord, I have done as ye commanded me, and that with right goodwill. I entered into the course of the canon, and cast about on every side for the intent that if I could get any advantage, to take it for my profit, even as men do that enter upon their enemies' land to spoil. But I perceive that the bishops of Rome have done as rich men do when they are constrained to fly for fear of enemies. They carry away with them all that is of most value."

* * * * *

"Here shall ye have drawn, and in manner painted, a model of my building, where (*sic*) I present unto you that it may please you to show me whether ye like this fashion, and whether that ye will have it made of such stuff, and whether ye like the foundation that I have begun." If you like it (the writer continues) I may go on to discuss what is the duty of all bishops, what power Scripture gives them, and what further power they have by the liberality of princes, at what time and how the bishop of Rome came to be the highest, and who they were that would never agree thereto. After this it might be showed how profitable it would be that bishops and men of all sorts were forced to do their duty, as at the beginning of the Church. A great part thereof must be fetched out of histories whereof I am not yet sufficiently prepared, so that the thing requires time. I see the writing requires to be polished, and an answer made to the opposite party's reasons. But whatever your pleasure is, I am ready to accomplish it.

As to the date of this paper, the use of the expression "bishop of Rome" shows it to be of the year 1534, the Pope in question being evidently Clement VII. Burnet, in his abstract, alters this name throughout into the more familiar word "Pope," which made me suppose it was of the year 1533.

Pp. 80.

Hatfield MS. 2. Another treatise concerning general councils, consisting of—

An introduction.

Ch. I. "Of the power of kings and princes."

Ch. II. "What ministrations priests have power to execute among the people by the law of God."

Ch. III. "What ministrations priests have used only by custom and laws of man, and yet many of the lay people have believed that they have had power to use them by the law of God."

Ch. IV. "Of divers things that bishops of Rome and divers other bishops and also priests have used under the color of the law of God, which the law of God giveth them not, ne that their pretence therein cannot be affirmed by custom ne by assent of the people."

Ch. V. "By what authorities the Catholic general councils first began, and what power they have."

Ch. VI. "Of such councils as have been kept in time past by the power of the bishop of Rome and of the clergy, and have been called general councils."

Ch. VII. "Of the gathering and summoning of general councils."

Ch. VIII. "Of divers laws and decrees made by the clergy, which be not only untrue but that some of them be also against Scripture."

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19 May. R. O. **692.** HARRY ELLYNGTON to CROMWELL.

Memorandum that I, Harry Ellyngton, merchant of Bristol, on the 19th of this month of May received a confession of Ric. Thomas, goldsmith of Bristol, touching Lewis Farrure, who had received and changed certain church plate to the sum of 100*l.*, and sold it to Harry Whit of Bristol, grocer, and Thos. Wynsmowre, goldsmith, by which he won 14 nobles. These goods he bought of a gentleman in the neighbourhood who can only be come at by the confession of this Richard. The said Richard desires to be admitted into Cromwell's presence, when he will declare such things as will benefit the King and the Holy Church, and discover many strong thieves and robbers of churches. He desires also that there be brought before the Council Harry Whit, Wynsmowre and Farrure, in order to prove that there have been things cloaked and hidden in Bristol and thereabouts. A carrier of Bristol, named Noram, can tell a shrewd tale of these men if he be well handled, for he has carried much plate from Bristol to London. Christ save the King and the Queen.

P.S.—Will fetch Richard Thomas if Cromwell desires it, without any privy seal.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* To the right honorable Mr. Thomas Cromwell.

20 May. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 79 b. B. M. **693.** QUEEN [ANNE BOLEYN] to DR. CROME, Parson of St. Antonyne's, London.

Marvels that he has hitherto deferred taking the parsonage of Aldermary,* which she has obtained for him. Thinks by this refusal that he little regards his own weal and advancement. Considers that the furtherance of virtue, truth and godly doctrine will be not a little increased, and right much the better advanced, by his better relief and residence there. Desires him therefore to make no further delay, but take on him the cure and charge of the said benefice. At my lord's manor of Richmond, 20 May.

Copy.

20 May. R. O. **694.** SIR ROGER TOUNESEND to CROMWELL.

I received your letter with the King's command that I should apprehend the prior of Blackfriars, Norwich,† and send him to the Council. I have sent to the mayor to have the prior delivered to my servant, with due security. Since I wrote to you touching this matter, I have sent a letter to the mayor to lay secret wait for the prior whenever the King shall send for him. 20 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 May. R. O. St. P. I. 419. **695.** ARCHBISHOP LEE and TUNSTALL to HENRY VIII.

This day we repaired to the princess Dowager, when "I the archbishop of York, for an introduction to declare to her the effect of our commission, said to her:"—1, that you had often sent me and others of her council to declare to her the invalidity of your marriage with her; 2, that carnal knowledge, which is the great key of the matter, is sufficiently proved in the law, and admitted by some of her council; 3, that on proof of this you and she were divorced; 4, that she was thereupon admonished to give up the name of queen and not account herself your wife; 5, that you had contracted a new marriage with your dearest wife queen Anne; 6, that as

* Edw. Crome, S.T.P., was appointed rector of St. Mary Aldermary after Henry Gold. Newcourt does not give the date, but doubtless it was in 1534.

† Edmund Harcock.

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fair issue is already sprung of this marriage, and more likely to follow, Parliament has made acts for the succession, and against all that would impugn it; for which reason we were sent to make her understand the purport of these acts, lest she should incur a penalty by ignorance. "Which thing being thus declared to her, she, being therewith in great choler and agony, and always interrupting our words," made answer: 1, that she held the marriage between your Highness and her good, and would always account herself your lawful wife; 2, she denied that there was ever carnal knowledge between her and prince Arthur, and said they lied falsely that so said; 3, she declared she was not bound to stand to the divorce made by my lord of Canterbury, whom she called a shadow, and though he had given sentence against her, the Pope had given it in her favor, whom she took for Christ's vicar; 4, that she would never leave the name of queen; 5, that this marriage made after her appeal which she made by your Highness's leave, is of no value; 6, that she is not bound to the acts of Parliament, as she is your wife and not subject to you, and the acts were made by your subjects in your favor who are a party.

Tunstall, in reply to an observation that she made, that he and the rest of her counsel had always told her her matter was just, said the point on which they had been consulted when the Legates were here was only upon the validity of the bull and brief; but divers other questions had arisen and been debated by the chief universities of Christendom, among others by that of Bologna, the Pope's own town, and it was concluded that on the death of a brother who had carnal knowledge with his wife, no dispensation would enable the brother living to marry her. The Pope, too, had never maintained the contrary, but said at Marseilles that if you would send thither a proxy, he would give sentence for your Highness against her; and according to an epistle decretal sent hither by Campeggio, the Legates were to pronounce for the divorce if marriage and carnal knowledge had been had between prince Arthur and her; proofs of which were brought in before the Legates, and since before the Convocations of this realm and by them allowed; so that the Pope's sentence to the contrary was not valid. Tunstall had accordingly altered his opinion, and advised her to do the same; especially as the sentence to which she attaches so much importance was given after the King's appeal to the General Council. Refer to my lord of Chester, Mr. Almoner and Mr. Bedell to report further of her obstinacy, as they have very substantially ordered themselves in the execution of the premises. Huntingdon, 21 May. *Signed.*
Add.

R. O. 2. Modern copy of the preceding.
Pp. 3.

R. O. 3. Another copy of a portion of the same.
Pp. 4.

696. [INSTRUCTIONS to PERSONS sent to KATHARINE OF
R. O. ARRAGON.]

Her protestation that her first marriage was not consummated cannot be received in opposition to the presumptions of law and the depositions to the contrary, and the consummation is to be taken as sufficiently proved. The King marvels greatly that she persists in it. Touching her adherence to the bishop of Rome's sentence in her favor, this sentence is of no effect, being given after the King's appeal to the General Council, and by one who has no jurisdiction in the realm to define the legitimation or succession of princes. As to her desire to have her confessor, two chaplains, her physician, apothecary and two men servants, with as many women as the King pleases to appoint, who shall take no oath but to the King and to her,

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696. [INSTRUCTIONS to PERSONS sent to KATHARINE of ARRAGON]—*cont.*

and none other woman, she must open her mind more plainly; "for which purpose they now do come unto her." The King may perhaps grant some of her desires, but he must perceive that she will show such a reasonableness in her suit and demands that due conformity and obedience may ensue. If she desires to have this oath administered as to the King and to herself as dowager of prince Arthur, he might perhaps be induced thereto, but she cannot have them sworn to her as queen, for it is contrary to the King's conscience and to the laws. If she refuse this way, they think verily they must put her and all the foresaid folk to the act of the statute.

Her offer to remain in any gentleman's house with the said persons unsworn, is reputed to be dissembled and derogatory to the King's honor, but if she will abandon the title of queen, he will be contented to treat her honorably with what company she desires, and other pleasures appertaining to the honor of his dearest sister, but he cannot allow any of his native subjects to refuse to take the oath.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 6. *Headed:* Intratur.

R. O. 2. Another draft of the last clause of the preceding.

After this relation, they must try to persuade her what benefit may ensue to her by condescending to what she is already bound to by the law of God and nature, and what good she may thereby do to herself, her daughter and her servants, and on the contrary, what danger may ensue from her not consenting. They must exhort her to write her mind to the King.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 4. *Endd.:* Minute concerning the Princes Doweger.

21 May. **697.** HACKETT to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. St. P. VII. 556. Writes from time to time to Cromwell. Last week a post arrived from the Emperor with letters to the queen Regent in answer to her letters that the Lubeckers would not accept the comprehension of the king of Sweden in the truce between them and the Emperor; that the King's ambassadors proceed sore contrary to the Emperor's purpose, and that the King is giving great sums of money to the electors and councillors of Denmark so as to have the election at his pleasure. The Emperor has sent as ambassadors to Estland, Denmark and Sweden, the bishop of Brix, Mons. de Bredrode, master Gherart Mullart and master Maximilian Transilvano, who will procure the election of the duke of Holst, his younger brother, or don Fernando, as king of Denmark. They hope if any of these three are chosen, to cause the king of Denmark to "kyttyll" England without infringing peace between the Emperor and the King, just as the King causes the lantgrave von Essen to "kyttyll" don Fernando without infringing the peace. If some of those about the queen Regent had as much power as they have malice, they would do more harm than they can or may do. Is informed by a credible person of these parts that neither the Emperor nor the Low Countries are minded to have war with their neighbours, and that if some other prince would give the realm some business of war, some of his councillors would be nothing displeased thereat.

The bishop elect of Lonen in Denmark,* who came hither with king Christiern, lately came here from don Fernando to the Queen, and two days ago went to the Emperor with copies of the King's letters and the English

* Meaning Lunden in Sweden. Acho Sparre held the bishopric from 1519 to 1532 without consecration, and was therefore always called bishop elect. At the latter date he resigned it to Torbern Bilde, who was known by the same title. (Neumann, De Fatis Primatus Lundensis, p. 156.) But it is clear that the former person is intended.

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ambassadors' presentation to the electors of Denmark, and of the King's letters to the lantgrave van Essen. He is going to Spain for three causes; to inform the Emperor of the occurrents in Dutchland and their neighbors round Ostriche; because Fernando desires aid against his adversaries of Dutchland; and to stop the King from having his way touching the election of Denmark. Writes also to Cromwell. Brussels, 21 May 1534.
Hol.

21 May. R. O. **698.** Sir Ralph Dodmore to Lord Lisle.

Asks his favor to recover a debt due to him from John Rawlyns, a man-at-arms in Calais, to whom the writer had lent 100*l.* stg. London, 21 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

22 May. R. O. **699.** Will. Symons to Cromwell.

We have weighed all such wools as the strangers say they will weigh for this year. Another hoy has arrived, and others, I am informed, are coming with haberdash ware. We have examined the books of the customers touching the weight of wool, and found upon 12 merchants that the increase to the King is 209½ sacks 21 nails. Southampton, 22 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

22 May. Harl. MS. 2,046, f. 31 b. B. M. **700.** Chester.

Writ ordering the sheriff of Chester to proclaim certain statutes and ordinances passed by the Parliament. Chester, 22 May 26 Hen. VIII.
Copy.

23 May. R. O. St. P. VII. 558. **701.** The Bishop of Worcester to Cromwell.

Does not, as far as he knows, know him personally. Thanks him for his assistance so that he will be able to enjoy the King's liberality. Has heard of his kindness from his nephew Andrew, who has just returned. Supposes he has heard of the occupation of Tunis by Barbarossa. Ex Urbe, 23 May 1534.
Writes to Karne about the King's cause. There are great rumors about German affairs, but the truth is probably better known in England. *Signed.*
Lat. Add. Endd.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 44. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 291. **702.** [Cranmer] to my Lord [Chancellor].

Asks him to discharge Sir Thos. Mownteford, priest, whom he committed to the Fleet for words reported to be spoken against Cranmer, of which he offers to prove the contrary. Of all sorts of men priests report the worst of him, and therefore to be so reported of a priest very little grieves him, even if he had confessed it. Is well instructed by his last letters as to his commission to take the oaths to the succession, but he does not know how to order those who cannot subscribe in writing. Hitherto has caused one of his secretaries to subscribe for such persons, and made them write their sheep mark, or some other mark as they can scribble. Asks whether he shall take their seals instead.
Asks whether he has commissioned justices of the peace to take the oaths of priests; also who is to take the oaths of the religious of Syon, the Charterhouses and Observants, and other religious exempt.
From Cranmer's Letter Book.

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24 May. **703.** [CRANMER] to DR. THIRYLBY, Archdeacon of Ely.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 45. B. M. Cranmer's Works, II. 292.

Has received his letters, with a billet from the King enclosed, and perceives his ambitious mind in seeking his own glory without deserving it. He wishes Cranmer to confess by writing his diligence, and charges him with having been heretofore a testimony of his negligence. If he has hitherto been accounted negligent, nothing has been commenced on his behalf to show that he is not in deed the same man that Cranmer spoke in word; he has only changed from a slow negligence to a rash negligence. He has not advertised Cranmer a word of those things in which he desires to know the King's pleasure. There are three places specially noted in the bill, one in the margin of the first leaf, another in the third, where are divers words to be inserted in the process. Wished Thirlby to find out the King's pleasure whether these words should be inserted. The third place is on the second side, in the 14th line, where Cranmer wishes to know if the King would have *miracles* left out, which all the bishops think good to be left out, and for this purpose the same place is void in the parchment book.

Blames him for omitting to do this. In time past, he was esteemed but negligent in delaying, but now he shall obtain a more ample name, and be called also negligent by imprudence and precipitation in his most expedition. As he would fain obtain some better name to prove again his diligence, returns the billet for him to find out the King's pleasure. That Cranmer wrote not before so amply as he does now is not to be imputed to his negligence, but to Thirlby's, that he did not consult with Dr. Shaxton or Dr. Butts. Has not fully instructed him now, but some things he must learn by mouth of Shaxton.

He writes that the King thinks Cranmer has these articles subscribed by his Council, but when he was last at Lambeth Cromwell sent to him for it, and he has not seen it since. Thirlby must inquire for it. He must also tell the vice-chancellor of Cambridge* that Cranmer has lost his bill of Paul's Cross, and expects him these holidays to bring another, not doubting that Thirlby will bear him company. If he lacks horses, will provide for him. Croydon, 24 May.

Headed.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

704. SKEFFINGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. II. 193.

Understands that certain "fyauntes" are made to be put up to the King, for offices in Ireland. If they pass, he will have neither profit, strength, love nor thanks. Was never acquainted with such a fashion, but leaves it to his discretion. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

[24 May.] **705.** SKEFFINGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. II. 193.

Asks him to stay the gift of offices in Ireland. Intends, if he goes thither, that no man shall have an office unless he will dwell upon it. Reminds him of the lands in Skeffyngton.

He and Ossory intend to wait upon Cromwell at Court, on Tuesday next. Poplar, Whitsunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 May. **706.** MAGNUS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Reminds him that the King has often sent him into Scotland, and as the Queen, his sister, proceeded to his pleasure, she was at times remembered

* John Craiford.

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with his gracious letters, and at other times not. Cromwell will consider what is to be done at this time. Maribourne beside Westminster, Whitsunday, 24 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, the King's secretary. *Sealed.*

24 May. **707.** CROMWELL to the CONSULS AND SENATE OF LUBECK.

Vit. B. xxi. 98. B. M.

On behalf of William Gylbanke, whose ship commanded by Hugh Ship . . . . was captured near Sandwich on her way from Harmywe in Zealand, with goods "ad v[alorem] . . . . . quinquaginta trium librarum sterlingorum," and taken to Lubeck. Richmond, 24 May 1534. *Signed.*

A draft of a letter from the King, altered to be from Cromwell. Lat., p. 1., *mutilated. Add.*

25 May. **708.** [CRANMER] to MR. BAKER, Recorder of London.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 44. B. M. Cranmer's Works, ii. 293.

Has written to the Lord Mayor in favor of Mrs. Pachette, widow, who desires to have a house belonging to the chamber of London. Asks him to assist her in obtaining it. Croydon, 25 May.

Headed as above.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

25 May. **709.** ADAM OTTERBURN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Being ill at ease, has remained all day at the village of Ferry briggis. The bishop* has passed forward to York. Will meet him at North Allyrtoune on Wednesday night. "Albeit the said bischope wes sum part heith (hot?) at London, he is content now of gud freyndschip." Begs his favor for the bearer, who has had trouble in Scotland. He has a post at Berwick given him by the King, but the captain is trying to remove him. Wishes to keep up communication with him, and will write of all occurrences when he gets home. Ferry briggs, 25 May. *Signed.*

P. 1., *Add.:* To, &c. Thomas Crommell, speciall secretar to the Kingis grace of Ingland. *Sealed.*

25 May. **710.** [DR. LEGH to CROMWELL.]

Vit. B. xxi. 99. B. M.

These are the news since the . . . . . sent to you with master Pachett.

"The Landgrave is now . . . . . his army into the dukedom of Wittemberg, the cause of that . . . . . send you by this bringer in Dutch, also the copy of a mandat[e] . . . . and a proclayme against him in all Germany by Ferdinandus [in the] Emperor's name. It is said that the Emperor's legates, the Turk's [legates] in Hungary, the Venetians', Ferdinandus' legates, are at Vienna, tre[ating] of a league, as it is supposed. Marcus Maier received iij^{xx} soldier[s] . . . . . the Elffe, and there was in Holst a knight called Vrin Ranshalse [who] had evil spoken by Marcus when he was new made knight, and [said] he would make him a knave if he might catch him, and he hath taken a town and a castle from the said knight with a fair lordship, . . . Marcus came down of (from) the castle with a gown of velvet furred with m . . . . of the same knight, and asked the boors if they knew it, and if they paid aught to the buyer of it, and they said, "Jagh, maister"; then said he, "It will serve me well." There was much running from the duke of Lowingburg to the duke of Holste, and amongst the nobles of Holst much cracking. The duke of Holst and the king Swenye have married two

* Of Aberdeen.

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710. [Dr. Legh to Cromwell]—*cont.*

daughters of the duke of Lowingburg."† He is of a good house, but Hamburg and Lubeck have taken from him most of his lands. They dare not meddle with Lübeck. They have burnt a nunnery, a house belonging to one of the councillors of the duke of Holst, and the town and castle of Seggeberd. The men of Dettmarss[he] take the part of Lubeck, and are rising in Holst with 8,000 men. The Lubiceners have driven out the bishop, who took the Holsten part against them, and have taken all his castles. He is now fled with two or three priests to Hamburg. Some gentlemen of Holste called in husbandmen to help them in keeping a stronghold against the Lubiceners, but they remembering the wrongs done them by the gentlemen, took and bound them, and sent a messenger to Lubeck bidding them take the castle and them, which they did.

The Holstans took seven waggons with merchandise coming from Hamburg, and drave them to Sedggeberd castle. Thinking rescue would be made, they tried the guns, one of which burst, setting on fire three or four barrels of powder, which killed four or five of the gentlemen, and brought down a great piece of the house of the castle. Meanwhile, the duke of Holste was in Wtlande, on his way to Denmark, to get himself made king there.

This is and must be done in the name of the earl of Oldenburg, kinsman to king Christerne, who is kept in prison contrary to the promise made to the said king when he yielded to the men of Holste. Matters are so subtilly and suddenly managed that we cannot see where they will have any resistance.

The Duke has written that he never wished his council to come to Hamburg and take the Hollanders' part against Lubeck, and desiring them to be his friends. They answered that it was none of their deed, but of the duke of Oldenburg, his kinsman.

He is thus without aid, for he cannot make 1,000 men in his dukedom, and no soldiers will serve him.

The king of Swevyn is afraid for his land, having so often broken promise to the men of Lubeck. His sister and the Earl her husband have gone thither from Swevyn.

The Welshman who was in the Tower and after in Scotland‡ was lately with the duke of Holst. He said he was a great man of England and banished for the princess Dowager's sake, but he heard of me and privily went his way, some say to Ferdinand, others to the Emperor.

Melanchthon is sent ambassador to the bishop of Mens from the Elector and other princes, that he may be pope in all these quarters.

The town of Hamburg has sent letters to the Duke and the Lubiceners, to try and reconcile them, but they will probably destroy his whole land, because he took the Hollanders' part in the last diet, when an agreement was made which is now broken.

At the end of this week, a burgmaister, a senator, a doctor of divinity and a doctor of law are going to the King from Hamburg, and as many from Lubeck. Will write at large by them. I marvel that my servant does not return, and that I have no letters from you. Hamburg, 25 May.

Pp. 2, *mutilated. Endd. at f.* 101* *b* : The copy of Dr. Lee's letter.

25 May. R. O. **711.** T. Magnus to Cromwell.

According to your advertisement yesternight, I send the bearer to learn your pleasure about such matters as shall be committed to me and

† Christiern III. of Denmark (at present only duke of Holstein) and Gustavus I. of Sweden married Dorothy and Katharine, daughters of Magnus I., duke of Saxe-Lauenberg.

‡ James Griffith ap Howell. *See* Vol. iv., No. 876.

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others for going into Scotland. I have given him a memorial of things to be remembered after my poor mind; and will perform what I am commanded so far as my poor and old body is able to sustain it. Westminster, Monday, 25 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

26 May. R. O. **712.** John,* Prior of Plympton, to Cromwell.

Please to accept the annuity I offered you, and our good will. Plympton, 26 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 May. R. O. **713.** Sir Brian Tuke to Cromwell.

Has received his letters dated yesterday, communicating the King's pleasure that he should pay Mr. Duglas all the money due to him, which he says is 500 marks. Knows he means the earl of Angus's money, but has had no general warrant hitherto to pay any sum yearly,—only special warrants for the time. Understands from his clerk Alan Hawte that the King wishes the Earl to be allowed 500 marks by way of reward out of the money he had received from Tuke since 1 Sept. 21 Hen. VIII.; 1,000 marks a year from 31 July 21 to 31 July 24 Hen. VIII.; and from that date 1,000*l.* a year till further orders. Has therefore ordered him to be paid 500 marks tonight or tomorrow. Hawte says he is to have a warrant for this, but he is still more anxious to know the certainty of Cromwell's mind, for if he understand it correctly, there were 500 marks due to Angus on the 1 Feb. last. Havering, Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

26 May. R. O. **714.** Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Darcy.

I have received your letters of yesterday with the copy of the King's letters of privy seal to your lordship, delivered one month past, by which I find you propose to make your appearance on Thursday next. If so it will be taken, but I had rather you had either paid the money or appeared before now in holiday time. You also write you are sued by Mr. Attorney at the King's suit, and have appeared by counsel. If you have matter to plead, well; if not, Mr. Attorney must proceed, but such delays put me to blame. You ought rather to have made suit to the King during the long time I spared the suit, for I have heard you have good grounds to sue for the remission. For God's sake, as the King is now near, slack it no longer, that it may appear I do my duty in calling on you. Havering, Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1534.

Glad to hear of lord Huse's amendment.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 May. R. O. **715.** Lord Darcy.

Appearance put in by lord Darcy before Sir Brian Tuke on a privy seal directed to him for payment of 662*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to the King. Day given to make answer till *Crastino Johannis.* Dated 26 May, 26 Hen. VIII.

26 May. R. O. **716.** Sir Will. Gascoigne to Cromwell.

I thank you for your great cheer when I was last with you. Sir John Hayes, priest, took upon him to conjure to raise spirits to get treasure, saying he had the King's placard to do so, and you were his singular good master,

* John Howe.

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716. Sir Will. Gascoigne to Cromwell—*cont.*

and that he had helped you to a ring that you had lost, which the King gave you to deliver to the Queen. On this pretence he induced many to give him money to buy instruments to work with to the amount of four or five marks. One of these persons divulged it to me; on which I sent for the priest, who confessed he was about such things, and denied having the King's placard, but said that John Eston, serjeant-at-arms, had a placard, and that he occupied this science with him. He admitted the recovery of the ring, and said that 14 years ago he was steward of the household to baron Cursun, who had a similar placard, "and there he and John Casteldyn, an outlandish man, occupied this science." He confessed at one time that he got great treasure, and afterwards denied it, and that a shepherd found treasure in the fields, but he would say no more. I sent for his books and his instruments, and on the morrow my lords Bray and Mordaunt, and all the justices of the peace, met at Bedford, when I brought him before them with another priest, his confederate. The justices caused them to write their confession, but it was little to the purpose, and so they are committed to gaol during the King's pleasure. Cardyngton, 26 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 May. R. O. **717.** Leonard Smith and Sir William Kyngston to [Lord Lisle].

Whereas by your commandment Mr. Aylmer, I and others sold certain woods to Mr. Button within the park of Painswick, for which he paid us ready money, yet the wood is still standing, and Button can make no sale thereof, because your tenants are threatened that if they buy any of your wood from him they will lose their holdings after your decease, if that happen in Mr. Dudley's time. Thus the gentleman is likely to lose all his money unless your ordship have regard to your honor in this matter, and will cause all men to be loath to meddle with any like matter of yours. Mr. Kyngston therefore advised me to write this letter to you in his name and mine, for he wished the sale to take effect according to your letters. I beg you therefore to write to Motley, your bailiff there, according to the tenor of a letter hereinclosed, else I and others who sold the wood will be in danger. London, 26 May. *Signed.*

P. 1.

718. [Lord Lisle] to Sir Wm. Kingston.

R. O. I am sorry that any inconvenience should cause writing to be spared so long between us who have been so long familiar. I assure you there is no cause on my side, whatever you may have heard, otherwise I could neither have eaten nor slept quietly until I had written to you. Let this, however, be forgotten, and let us hear from each other after the old manner. I understand you desire a warrant for the discharge of 400 trees out of Painswick park. Please send me a draft devised by your learned counsel, and I will sign it.

Draft, p. 1. *Add.*

26 May. R. O. **719.** Rafe Sadleyer to Lord Lisle.

My master has written to you to be good lord to my friend Mr. Pole, the bearer. I ask you to give him the next vacant room fit for a gentleman and an honest man. You cannot prefer a more meet and honest man. Richmond, 26 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

1534.

27 May. R. O.

720. HARRY CARBOTT, Priest, to CROMWELL.

Master Hyghman,* of Paul's, is dead. He had a benefice called Waltamstow, in the gift of the King, by Crychyrche in London, and another in the gift of the abbess of Barkyng called Horndon. Desires to have one or other of them. They are of small value, the most 10*l. de claro*. St. Bartholomew's beside London, 27 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

27 May. Harl. MS. 442, f. 122. B. M. Soc. Ant. 70.

721. ACT OF APPAREL.

Proclamation that the servants of the King, Queen and Princess may wear such apparel as they now have till All Saints' next, notwithstanding the Act of 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13. Richmond, 27 May 26 Hen. VIII.

Later copy, pp. 2.

28 May. R. O.

722. DR. THOMAS BAGARD to [CROMWELL].

Implores his compassion. Is grieved that Cromwell, to whom he is so much bound, should entertain such an opinion of him. The dean of Arches reports that Cromwell said that he did not tender the King's pleasure,—that he went from London "ye wist not how,"—that he was "a very bearer of Hubberden and other such brabbling preachers in this diocese,"—and that he had commanded the dean of Bristol not to pray either for the King or Queen. Denies these imputations. Has done his utmost to further the King's matter. Reminds Cromwell that he came to him about my lord of Canterbury's injunctions to be executed in the diocese of Worcester, and asked whether he should go or no. Cromwell consented and delivered him a letter to carry to my lord abbot of Halesowen, which he delivered and had certified Cromwell of its delivery divers times since. Never supported Hubberden or thought him worthy to preach, knowing his lewd behaviour in his preaching in times past. Declared his mind thereupon to Mr. Marshall, a gentleman learned in the temporal law, "and much waiting upon your mastership." Never consented to Hubberden's preaching at Bristol, or knew of it till he had done it, for Bagard was then at London, and was very angry at it when he came home. Told the dean of Bristol so. Says the same of Mr. Powell's preaching as of Hubberden's. Neither shall preach in this diocese if he can let them, or any other the King thinks not meet. Explains what he supposes to be the origin of the rumor that he had forbidden the dean of Bristol to pray for the King and Queen. Shortly after he came from London it was reported that my lady Princess was not to be called so any longer, and being consulted by some of the rural deans whether to pray for her by name as formerly, he hesitated and rather advised them not to do so, especially considering my lord of Canterbury's injunction that parsons should say nothing that can touch the King's succession. His advice, however, was misheard and misreported. There are two or three doting deans here who have misheard him in other things. Hopes Cromwell will not hereafter have occasion to mistrust him in matters belonging to his office,† especially in looking straitly upon preachers. Worcester, 28 May. *Signed.*

Large paper, pp. 2.

* Thomas Hickman, vicar of Walthamstow and of Horndon super Montem, ob. 1534. Newcourt.

† He was chancellor of Worcester.

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28 May. **723.** JOHN [ELY] ABBOT OF BRUTON to LADY LISLE.

R. O. You and my lord shall have my prayers during my life, whatever has been reported of me. If it please your husband that I may come to speak with him, I trust I shall declare something that will not displease your ladyship. I doubt not you have already weighed the character of those who have made reports of me. My father of Bradstock* sends his commendations. 28 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

28 May. **724.** The ABBOTS OF FOUNTAINS and BYLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have received your letters by the hands of the late abbot of Rievaulx,† and called before us at Ripon the now abbot of Rievaulx‡ and the late abbot, the abbot of Kirstall acting as assessor, and we have agreed that the late abbot shall have a pension of 44*l.* from Rievaulx under the convent seal. Although a larger sum of money was offered formerly to the late abbot he is contented to receive the sum named. When the writings were concluded, the present abbot of Rievaulx made and still makes some delay. At our monasteries of Fountains and Byland, 28 May. *Signed:* Wylliam§ thabbot of Fontanys: John‖ thabbot of Byland.

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

28 May. **725.** ROBBERIES AT BRISTOL.

R. O. Examination taken before Will. Shipman, mayor of Bristol, David Broke and Thos. White in Bristol, 28 May 26 Hen. VIII., concerning felonies alleged against John Holland, prisoner in Newgate.

1. Will. Appowell and . . . . . of Bristol, say that at Lady day last in the afternoon, the mayor and sheriffs being present at a sermon in the White Friars' Church in Bristol, at the end of the sermon came Hugh Clerke, "white tawer," of the said town, complaining that John Holland had picked his purse during sermon time of 4*s.* 8*d.* and 17*d.* of silver. The sheriffs caused Holland to be searched, and found the said white money lying together, and then conveyed him to Newgate, the King's gaol in Bristol. Towards night divers of Holland's neighbors who had missed things urged the sheriff to have his house searched, when there were found stolen goods belonging to John Haithwaye, John Torre and Thos. Sperkyn of the Worsiter, and of others.

2. Thos. Hennyng, baker, and Margaret his wife, deposed to having lost a gown and other articles which were found in Holland's house. Since his committal they asked him why he took the said gown, when he promised to make them amends, saying he trusted his friends would not let him lie there.

3. Thos. Blake had some mantles stolen before Candlemas, some of which he believes were found in Holland's house. He has since demanded them of Holland, who said that if he were at liberty he would content him.

4. Margery Robyns says that Joan Tewe, deceased, wife of Ric. Tewe, had her house robbed about Candlemas last, when her husband was absent in St. Lucars beyond sea, and some of the articles were found in Holland's house.

Pp. 2. *Large paper.*

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* William Snow, prior of Bradstock, Wilts, afterwards first dean of Bristol.
† Edward Kirkeby. ‡ Ric. Blyton?
§ William Thirske. ‖ John Ledes or Alanbrigg.

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29 May. **726.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

On Saturday, Whitsuneve, I was informed by the Queen that the Bishops and others sent to her by the King to make her swear to the statute passed against her and the Princess, among other rude and harsh words which they used, had expressly threatened her with the penalties contained in the said statute, telling her it involved death. Thus they hoped to stagger her; but she remained all the more firm, replying among other things that if there was any one who had come to do such execution let him come forward, and she wished for nothing more except that if she was to die, it should be in public and not in a chamber or other secret place. I was also informed that certain maids who had likewise refused the oath had been shut up in a chamber, and that her confessor, physician and apothecary were forbidden to leave the house, and four other servants were put in prison. To remedy this as far as I could, I went by the command of the Queen immediately to Richmond where the King was, whom I warned beforehand by one of my servants that I was coming. He was astonished at my sudden arrival without having sent to demand audience, and I think he was not well pleased. Nevertheless he ordered, late as the hour was, that the Duke should attend me to dinner. After which the Duke in presence of the Marquis, Treasurer, Comptroller, Rochford, the bishop of Ely and captain of the guard, began to say that the King had been astonished as aforesaid at my coming, which was contrary to custom, especially as your majesty had forbidden his ambassador to take part in your feasts and triumphs without being invited, or to enter the Court until either he was summoned or he had spoken to Granvelle. The King therefore wondered if I had written [to your Majesty] that I could not obtain an audience when I asked for it, the Duke adding that he also had occasion to complain of me for his part, that I had suspected him sometimes of getting an audience that I wished for deferred. I told him, as to the first, that I knew nothing of it, and that your majesty would not have made that order without reasonable cause, at which the King should not be displeased. As to the second, having repeated all that passed before I wrote my last letter to the King, I acknowledged that an audience never has been refused me when I asked for it precisely and not alternatively, as I did when it was delayed. With this he was perfectly satisfied, and so also was the King, as he informed me afterwards. After these complaints the Duke intimated to me that if the matters for which I had come were private and not of importance, the King did not wish to be troubled with them, as his Council would settle them, but if they were important, he would hear me. I answered that I thought them of very great importance, and I had no doubt he would take the trouble to hear me; nevertheless knowing their virtue and good disposition to preserve the amity, and that by their dexterity they could insinuate it more graciously to the King than myself, I would explain it to them. I then did so as courteously as I could, exhorting them for many reasons to obtain a remedy, on which they retired to a corner of the room to consult together before making report to the King. Shortly afterwards the King, who was in a hurry to go hunting, sent to ask for them, and when they had remained some time with him they returned with the answer that the King, as he had several times told me, had no superior, colleague or controller in this realm or elsewhere, who could interfere with his laws, which all his subjects and the inhabitants of his kingdom were bound to obey; and as to the recent measures above referred to, it was no use talking about them till some of his commissioners had returned, and when he had heard all, he would make answer to me both upon those matters and about the licence I had asked to visit the Queen, which she desires so much, as she has sent to me to say. The Duke and the others also told me that the King was quite satisfied with my answer to the complaints made to me by the said Duke, and that they also thought I should have occasion to be satisfied with the answer the King

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726. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

would give me when he had heard the report of his commissioners, but till then nothing could be settled or discussed; and for this reason, the King, thinking it unnecessary to give me audience, had gone to the chase.

In the end I spoke to them about a ship of St. Sebastian that was taken last year by some Englishmen, and showed them the letter you had written to me thereupon, setting forth the injustice of the case, which they promised should be remedied according to justice.

Although since Whitsunday some of the above-mentioned commissioners have returned to Court and I have solicited an answer, there has been no chance yet of getting it, and yesterday Cromwell sent to beg me to have patience till Monday next, when I should have one without fail. Everybody fears some ill turn will be done to the Queen, seeing the rudeness and strange treatment to which she is daily subjected, both in deeds and in words, especially as the concubine has said she will not cease until she has got rid of her, and since, according to certain prophecies, one queen of England is to be burned, she wishes it to be Katharine to avoid the lot falling upon herself; and many suspect, as people say at Court that great things will be seen very soon, that it is something aimed against the Queen. Very lately the Chancellor, speaking in anger to three or four of the principal foreign merchants, told them that if they were to be trusted, all the foreigners in this kingdom would be treated as they deserved, and that they would cut off (*que lon racourciroit*) very great ones, which the said merchants interpreted to mean the Queen. These things are monstrous and difficult to believe, yet the obstinacy of the King and the malice of this cursed woman ought to make one doubt everything.

On the third day of Pentecost Cromwell wrote from the Court to the French ambassador that the Landgrave had defeated 6,000 soldiers of the king of the Romans. That same day the said Ambassador sent to the king of France his maître d'hôtel in diligence, I know not whether to solicit the sending of money to the Landgrave or some other designs. Next day the Ambassador visited Cromwell at his lodging, as it is thought, to congratulate him on the said news and form new projects, especially as with the said Ambassador were the Wayvode's man and Gregory de Casal, whose brother is ambassador at Rome for the said Wayvode; and it is said the King means to send the said Gregory as his ambassador to Venice, and his other brother, who is now there, to reside with the said Wayvode.

Two days ago I received your letter of 29th ult. with the documents therein mentioned, which I shall use as commanded. I have not yet sent those addressed to the Queen, hoping to be the bearer myself, and to tell her what I think expedient about the other matters. And if I can find an opportunity, which will be very difficult, I shall not fail to send letters to the persons sent by your majesty to Scotland and Ireland. One of those whom the King has sent to Saxony boasts of having done very good service to the King his master, but I cannot discover particulars. He has brought the copy of a counterfeit letter from the king of the Romans to the Turk full of great threats, to suggest that this has been the cause of the Turk's invasion. They are expecting every day the persons who are to come here from France to settle the affair of the interviews, and if they be agreed to, to arrange the time, the place, and form. I kiss your feet and hands 100,000 times for the pension you have given me on the archbishopric of Toledo. London, 29 May 1534.

P.S.—I have just been informed that the seigneur de la Guiche, who was here three years ago, had arrived quite alone, although those here reported that two or three men of great influence were to accompany him.

Received 16 June, at Salamanca, the day of the Emperor's entry.

Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

1534.

29 May. R. O. **727.** G. Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

My poor daughter, wife to lord Dacre, hearing that he is in the King's displeasure and has been committed to the Tower, is going to make pursuit for him to the King. "She hath not been accustomed or brought up in any such affairs or uncomfortable business, but after the homely fashion of the country." I beg you, therefore, to advise her. Sheffield Castle, 29 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 May. R. O. Rym. xiv. 491. **728.** The Charter House, London.

Certificate by Roland Lee, bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, and Thos. Bedyll, clk., that they have received oaths of fealty from the following monks and servants of the Charter House, London, 29 May 26 Hen. VIII., viz., from John Howghton, prior; John Whetham, Edmund Sterne, John Enys, Will. Wayt, Humph. Middylmore, "procurator," monks; and dom. John Heth, dom. Will. Barker, John Beddyll, Will. Rodon, Hen. Clarke, Nic. Horlyston, Nic. Robartes, Chr. More, servants and dwellers within the precincts of the house. And that the said bishop Lee and Sir Thos. Kytson received on the 6th June oaths from the following additional monks and servants, viz., (1.) Priests: Will. Brooke, Barth. Burgoyne, Jas. Walwerke, Ric. Bere, Geo. Bekerey, Hen. Hawte, Will. Exmewe, Thos. Jonson, John Darley, John Fox, Sebastian Nudygate, John Rochestre, Everard Dyckby, John Bulleyne, Oliver Batemanson, Nic. Rawlyns, Rob. Raby, Andrew Boorde, Thos. Salter. (2.) "Professi et non Sacerdotes": John Nycholson, Maurice Channey,* John Davy. (3.) "Conversi": Will. Grenewoode, Thos. Scryven, Rob. Billingesley, Rob. Salte, Thos. Clogger, John Bykerton, Thos. Owen, Rob. Pynchebeck, Walter Pierson, John Scoffyn, Thos. Redyng, Will. Horne, and Rob. Cardyn. *Signed by* bishop Lee and Bedyll.

729. The Charterhouse.

R. O. Gift by Robt. Cardon to the prior and convent of the Charterhouse, London, of money owed to him by Ric. Maddoke, David Playner, Wm. Huntely, Geffrey Brown, and Hen. Ladbroke, to be spent in mending the altar cloths, the buildings at "our cell," alms, and the use of the house. *Signed.*

P. 1.

730. A. Bord to the Prior of Hinton.

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 308. Desires earnestly their prayers. If he knew the prior of London would be good to him, would see him sooner. Cannot endure the "rugorosytè" of their religion. "If I might be suffered to do what I might without interruption, I can tell what I had to do, for my heart is ever with you."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

29 May. R. O. **731.** S. Vaughan to Cromwell.

The County Palentine, who was come into these parts, has desired ships of the Queen to be conveyed into Denmark. This day he leaves for Zealand to take shipping. He has great hope to be king there by aid of the Emperor. There is no mention here of war with France. Brussels, 29 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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* Or Chancæus, author of "Commentariolus de vitæ ratione et martyrio octodecim Cartusianorum."

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29 May. **732.** Stephen Vaughan to [Cromwell].

Galba, B. x. 68. B. M. As I wrote by another letter today, the Countie Palentyne, when at the Court, asked for ships to convey him to Denmark, which were granted, and he has today left for Seland, where the ships are. With the first fair wind he will sail.

The 27th inst., a post came from the Emperor with such "easy newes" from the army as hath made them somewhat sad. The Queen was always accustomed on the Sunday before Whitsunday, when the people of Brussels keep their Umegang day, to go to the town house to see the procession, and dine there, but because of this news, she came not abroad. The news is kept secret; if it had been good, it would have been out before the letters were half read.

There is no provision here for wa[r] against France. Money and corn both lack, so that I think they can do nothing this year, and scarcely next, because of the great drought and probable dearness of corn.

My servant has just come from England with your letter telling me that the King desires me to take leave of the Queen and his other friends and return to England, which I will gladly do with humble thanks. Brussels, 29 May.

Hol., pp. 2.

30 May. **733.** Dame Elizabeth Whettyll to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I thank you for your letters, and am glad to hear of your welfare and all yours. "I thanke your ladychep for the gret payne yow toke in festyng of my gestes at the Franckferyte. I trouste no my honorabell yeres comes in that I had soche a lady to fornes my rome. Wheras you tretyn me fordar," I must make haste home for the great danger I stand in, but there is a saying that threatened men live long. I think long till I see you. If I were at Calais again I would no more be a suitor. Good Mrs. Staynings is still a suitor, with a great belly; I have pity to see her now. Mr. Cromwell has assigned her to the King's attorney for writings that should be made, and he drives her off so that she makes as much suit now as she did. She trusts to be dispatched this term. For lack of a good pen and a good writer, I fear you will have much work to read this my hand.

I would be glad to hear how Mrs. Anne* does in France. Recommend me to your daughters. My two maids desire to be recommended to you and the gentlewomen. 30 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

734. Elizabeth Stayninges to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks lady Lisle for remembering her and her husband in her trouble. Mr. Cromwell has daily promised that she should have her husband discharged out of prison, for the King has three times commanded him by mouth to deliver money for his deliverance. Asks her to write to thank master Norres for the pains he has taken in suing to the King for this money. Has found him their special good master. Cromwell has appointed sundry days to have had her husband at liberty, and answers that he lacks but time to make an end. When the time shall come, God knows. To remember lady Lisle's goodness comforts her when she is not merry, for she is bound to none of her kin, in her trouble, but to her ladyship. Lady Whettell was with her in the Cownter, and has sent divers times to know when her husband will be discharged. It is too long to write how unkindly her cousin Arundell has dealt with her husband. He daily troubles their

* Anne Basset.

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tenants, and reported to Mr. Cromwell and others the worst he could, and more than truth. Asks lady Lisle to write to any lady she knows at Court who is familiar with the Queen, that she may resort to her sometimes. Fears that trouble is not yet at an end. Cannot remain here long, "for I am in the taking that I was in the last year, and if it had pleased God, He might a sent it your ladyship, the which would a been more gladder than I am." Her husband desires to be humbly commended to lord and lady Lisle. "Your poor niece."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.* : At Calais.

30 May. **735.** Cardinal Farnese to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 261. B. M.

Is glad to hear by the Emperor's letters and from the count of Cifontes that his conduct in the affair of the queen of England has pleased his majesty. Rome, 30 May 1534.

Ital., pp. 2, *modern copy.*

31 May. **736.** Henry Gee, Mayor of Chester, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Received his letters by Cusake and Fynglas to prepare shipping for them. Prepared a vessel for them of 20 tons, for which he spent 4*l.* Begs to be recompensed. Chester, 31 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.* : Secretary.

31 May. **737.** Lubeck.

R. O. Rym. xiv. 539.

Commission given by the town of Lubeck to Otho Adam Pacæus, LL.D., Gerhard Odinberg* and John [ab Elpergo]†, in reply to a proposition made to them by Henry VIII.'s ambassador, Dr. Thomas Leghius‡ (Leigh), to offer the King their confession of faith and treat for an offensive league against the Pope. They are also to treat of the affairs of the German merchants. Lubeck, 31 May 1534.

Lat. Vellum, mutilated.

31 May. **738.** Sir Thomas Audeley, Chancellor, to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Sent a commission to Sir John Dauncy and John Hales, baron of the Exchequer, and Chr. Hales, Attorney General, to examine in a dispute between Hen. Lacy and Thos. Prowde concerning certain lands in Marke and Oye. The said commissioners have made their award. But as, nevertheless, a new commission has been issued from the Chancery, to you and others within the town of Calais, for examination of the same matter, I have sent you the certificates made by the previous commissioners, for your better instruction. London, 31 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

[31 May.] **739.** John Johnson *alias* Anthony to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Commendations to his lordship and my lady. As you desired, I have spoken to my lord§ to be good lord to me and write to your lordship for the preferment of Rob. Clayre to 6*d.* a day. My lord has granted my request, and you will receive his letter by the said Robert, to whom I beg you to continue good lord. Will keep his promise to my lady to give her 20 nobles for Lisle's goodness to him. Written in the Isle of Thanet, Trinity Sunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

* Not Adinberg, as in Rymer.
† Name lost by mutilation since Rymer's day.
‡ Not Loghius, as in Rymer.
§ The prior of Christchurch, Canterbury.

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31 May. **740.** The Earl of Ossory.

R. O. St. P. II. 194. Indenture, dated 31 May 26 Hen. VIII., between the King and Peter Butler, earl of Ossory, at his departure from the King. The Earl promises that himself, his son and their heirs shall be true subjects. The King grants him the governance of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, Ossory and Ormond. The Earl promises to assist Skeffington, appointed deputy in place of the earl of Kildare. He shall not maintain, without the Deputy's assent, any Irish lord and captain as Macmorgho, O'More, O'Chonour, or O'Karraile. He shall assist the King's judges everywhere above the water of Barrow and provide gaols in Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary, &c. He shall do his best to get possession of Dungarvan Castle and to reduce the earl of Desmond. He shall resist the bishop of Rome's usurped jurisdiction. Those Irish or English who shall be brought to good conformity by means of the Earl shall be favorably entertained by the Deputy.

Copy, pp. 5.

Lamb. MS. 611, p. 22. 2. Another copy.

741. Complaint against the Earl of Ossory.

R. O. Petition to the king by John Gryffen, yeoman of the Guard. Was granted the office of customer of Drogheda by patent 9 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII., but the earl of Ostre (Ossory), when Deputy, deprived him of the office and gave it to one of his servants. Has been many times in Ireland to get what is due to him, and the last time the said Earl promised, before Sir Wm. Skevington, then Deputy, to pay him before he left Dublin, or to have left Coly and his son to settle with him; but he did not keep his word. Begs that, now the Earl is here, he may be commanded to pay, and that Harry Jonys, yeoman usher to the Queen, may be joined with him in the patent.

P. 1. *Endd.*

31 May. **742.** James V. to ——.

Royal MS. 18, B. VI. 35 b. B. M. "Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum Senatui co . . . . . salutem. Agit apud vos, viri consulti[ssimi,] . . . . . da Johannes Lytill, vir Scotus, quod ea . . . . . jus ullum hostiliter ab Anglis est direpta . . . . . vestro senatu suam repetens navem Joannes m . . . . . quibus justam suam actionem commendare . . . . . suadet, tum ipsa causæ æquitas, tum vestri hon . . . . . Quamobrem petimus tametsi ad hoc quod e . . . . . non indigere vos intelligimus, ut non . . . . . nostri in hac causa rationem ineatis, quam si ea . . . . . tuna apud nos inciderit haberi cupitis; quod si faci[tis erit] nobis gratissimum." Stirling, ult. Maii anno trigesimo q[uarto].

Copy, mutilated.

31 May. **743.** John Tregonwell to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you have publicly announced among my friends that the King has granted me the mastership of the rolls in reversion after Dr. Taylor, allow me to state that it will be soon vacant on Taylor's resignation. Let me request your favor in this matter, as any disappointment will greatly redound to my dishonor after what you have said. London, 31 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1534.

744. [Lord Darcy.]

R. O. Lady Day and Easter rents, a° 1534.

"In this purse is of the money that mine auditor brought the 14th day of April *anno prædicto* of my farms, 21*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.* Taken out to put in my purse, 28 April, to pay for a loaf of sugar and 1 lb. of cinnamon, 27*s.* 0½*d.* For a tun of French wine and for surgery stuff bought by Chauntrell, 6*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* To Mr. Cowper, 5 May 26 Hen. VIII., for half year's rent of the vine garden at Westminster, 53*s.* 4*d.* To pay Basset for working at Westminster and "coottyng" the hedges at the garden, 4*s.* 3*d.* Put in my purse, 10 May, for works at Mortlake, 20*s.* Paid the clerk, 11 May, for the use of the house, 40*s.* Taken out, 15 May, to lend the bailly of Kingston, 40*s.*, &c.

Pp. 2. *The heading in Darcy's hand.*

[May.] **745.** Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper.

More's Eng. Works, 1,431. *Prefatory Note by Editor of More's English Works.*—Within a while after Sir Thos. More was in prison in the Tower, his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Roper, wrote and sent unto him a letter, wherein she seemed somewhat to labor to persuade him to take the oath (though she nothing so thought), to win thereby credence with Mr. Thomas Cromwell, that she might the rather get liberty to have free resort unto her father (which she only had for the most time of his imprisonment), unto which letter her father wrote an answer, the copy whereof here followeth:—

The terrible things he hears about himself are not so grievous to him as her letter trying to persuade him to the thing wherein of pure necessity, for respect unto his own soul, he has often given her precise answer before. To the points of her letter can make no answer, having sundry times told her that he will disclose to no one the matters which move his conscience. Desires her to leave off such labor and be content with her former answers. A greater grief than the fear of his own death is that he hears that her husband, herself, his wife, and other children and friends are in danger of harm. Can only commit all to God, whom he prays to incline the King's heart to favor them all, and himself no better than his faithful heart to his Highness deserves. If the King could see his true mind as God knows it, it would soon assuage his high displeasure. Can never show it in this world but that the King may be persuaded to believe the contrary, and must put all in the hands of Him for fear of whose displeasure he suffers this trouble, out of which he prays God to bring him, when His will shall be, into the endless bliss of Heaven, and meanwhile to give him and her grace, in their agonies and troubles, to resort prostrate unto the remembrance of the Saviour's bitter agony.

[May.] **746.** Margaret Roper to Sir Thos. More.

More's Eng. Works, 1,432. *Prefatory Note by Editor.*—To this last letter Mrs. Margaret Roper wrote an answer and sent it to Sir Thos. More, her father, the copy whereof here followeth:—

It is no little comfort, since she cannot talk with him by such means as she would, to delight herself in this bitter time of his absence by often writing to him and reading his most fruitful and delectable letter, the faithful messenger of his virtuous and ghostly mind. Doubts not that God holds His holy hand over him, and will preserve him, both body and soul, now when he has abjected all earthly consolations and resigned himself to His holy protection. Their comfort since his departure has been their experience of his past life and godly conversation, wholesome counsel and virtuous example, and a surety of a great increase thereof.

Prays that God will help them to follow what they praise in him. "Your own most loving obedient daughter and bedeswoman, Margaret Roper,

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746. MARGARET ROPER to SIR THOS. MORE—*cont.*

which desireth above all worldly things to be in John a Woods's* stead, to do you some service. But we live in hope that we shall shortly receive you again. I pray God heartily we may, if it be His holy will.

747. MORE to ALL HIS FRIENDS.

More's Eng. Works, 1,432.

Prefatory Note by Editor.—Within a while after Sir Thos. More had been in prison in the Tower, his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Roper, obtained licence of the King that she might resort unto her father in the Tower, which she did. And thereupon he wrote with a coal a letter to all his friends, whereof the copy followeth:—

Being in prison, and not knowing what need he may have or what necessity he may be in, begs them all that if Margaret Roper, who alone has the King's licence to resort to him, desires anything of them that he may happen to need, they will regard it as if he asked it personally. Begs them to pray for him, and he will pray for them.

748. SIR THOMAS MORE.

More's Eng. Works, 1,432.

Two short ballettes which Sir Thomas More made for his pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London, entitled "Lewys, the lost Lover," and "Davy, the Dycer," beginning "Fy,† flatering fortune, loke thou never so fayre," and "Long was I, lady Lucke, your serving man."

749. The BISHOP (STEWART) OF ABERDEEN to [CROMWELL].

Calig. B. III. 278. B. M. St. P. IV. 668.

Begs him to remember their conversation about James' marriage, and to promote it now that the Scotch ambassadors are in France for the purpose. The King may understand his master's good mind to him by many ways. Begs him to keep secret from all but the King "the persuasion of meeting." "Our writings are endit, therefore necessar is that we meet this Tuesday and complete all things as efferis;" after which we may come to the King and common about taking leave.

Apologises for his evil hand, as he will use no secretary in these matters.

Hol., p. 1.

750. HENRY VIII. to [the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY].

R. O.

Notwithstanding the repeated councils summoned by the King to promote unity in religion, there swarmeth abroad a number of indiscreet persons, with neither learning nor judgment, who nevertheless are authorised to preach and blow abroad their folly. Considering the pains we have taken to avoid this, and the commands we have given to you, "whom, besides your profession, we repute a personage addict to honesty, and to the observation of our precepts," we expect you, and the rest of our ministers whom we have chosen to instruct the people, to have special regard to the election of preachers, and to call in the licences of those who are incompetent, so that our people may be fed with wholesome food, neither savoring the corruption of the bishop of Rome nor led into doubt by novelties.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 6.

Ends: "Whom we have not only put in trust, but also command to foresee and provide remedy for such inconveniences as might ensue in that behalf."

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* This John a Wood was his own servant that was suffered to be with him in prison, to be his servant there.—*Note by Editor of More's English Works.*

† Printed "Ey."

1534.

751. [CRANMER] to LATIMER.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 41. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 296.

Last April, Cranmer and the bishops of his province caused an inhibition to be had for preaching within their dioceses, to prevent the malignity of divers preachers who intended to hinder the King's just cause of matrimony and deprave the acts of Parliament, and thus preached sedition rather than edification. It was therefore concluded that no bishop or bishop's officer should license any to preach without special injunction declared to them that they should not preach anything prejudicial to the King's matrimony, whereby the King's issue might come into doubt among the vulgar people, or reprehend in their sermons any ordinances or statutes made or hereafter to be ordained by Parliament.

As he has licensed at Latimer's request divers in his province to whom he could not give such injunctions without their intolerable charges, desires Latimer to do so to all who are or shall be licensed to preach at his instance. Wishes him to be right circumspect that the injunctions may be well observed, or else to return the licence of any whom he doubts.

Headed: To master Latymer, parson of Weste Kynton, in Wiltshire.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

752. [CRANMER] to the DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 44 b. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 294.

Asks her to cause some of her friends about the King to promote the suit of her servant and Cranmer's ally, Thos. Cade, who has obtained an office at Calais of 6*d.* a day, which he wishes to hold by deputy. Has been lately so importunate to the King for matters concerning himself that he is unapt to sue in this behalf.

Headed: To, &c., the duchess of Norfolk.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

753. [CRANMER to ———.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 40 b. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 299.

Asks him to favor the prior of the Charterhouse in the isle of Axholme in his suit.

From Cranmer's Letter Book.

754. EXAMINATION OF HENRY KYLBIE.

R. O.

1. Never till his communication with the hostler of the White Horse at Cambridge heard anyone speak against the King's marriage, "neither yet with it, other than God give them joy of it." 2. Has been Mr. Pachett's servant six years; 3, before which he dwelled with master Brokesby of Leicestershire, now deceased, four years. 4. Never heard any but strangers speak of the King and the bishop of Rome. Some as he rode to London said that we should no more sue to Rome, that there should be a Pope within this realm, and that this Act should save much money within the same. 5. Never heard his master Pachet speak of such matters, for he kept much at home. 6. On Saturday 2 May he came with master Pachet from London to Cambridge homewards towards Leicester, and on the Monday evening after, whilst he was dressing his master's horse, he fell into communication with the hostler of the White Horse, who told him that there was no pope, but a bishop of Rome; to which he replied that there was a pope, and that whoever held the contrary were strong heretics. "Then the hosteler answered that the King's grace helde of his parte. This examyned saide that then was both he an heritique and the King an other, and said also that this busines had never been if the Kinge had not maryed Anne Bullen; and therewithall they multiplyed wordes and wexed so whotte in theire communication that the one called the other knave, and so fell to gither by the eares, so that this examyned brake the hosteler's hed with a fagotte styke."

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

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755. PHILIP WHARTON to CROMWELL.

R.O. "The confession of Sir Ric. Morse, priest, prisoner in the Counter in Bread Street, and of Margery Cressy, prisoner at the Gatehouse at Westminster, and of the sinister and crafty demeanor and sayings of one John Cannady, goldfiner, Roger Horton, and other goldsmiths, by reason whereof, as I am informed, the King's grace is entitled to certain forfeits."

Complains that he cannot get back a bowl which he found at a goldsmith's stall in Cheapside on 4 May instant, though he delivered to the beadle of the goldsmiths on 27 March, the day after he was robbed, 3*s.* 4*d.* and a bill of particulars. How often it has been bought and sold since by sundry goldsmiths and by Sir Ric. Morse, he explains at considerable length. The said Margery was a receiver. Mentions among other things that the priest desired Cressy and his wife, Jane Cok his mistress, and an hostler and his wife, who kept one of his bastards, to dine with him at the Maidenhead in Coleman Street, where Margery praised a cup that stood before them and offered to sell some plate she had at home, to which the priest replied that he had parishioners who would gladly buy plate. Mr. Kytson is mentioned as sheriff.

Pp. 3. *Add. at the head:* Of the Council.

ii. On the fourth page, in another hand, is written the confession of Margery Cressy in reference to the above matter, with memoranda of the names of persons implicated.

756. W. H. (?) to the CONFESSOR OF SYON.

R. O. On Saturday night Mr. Legge your chaplain was sent to the Tower, by commandment of Mr. Secretary Cromwell. He desired Mr. Secretary's servant that brought him to the Tower to inform me or my wife that we might send you word. He has only 3*s.* 4*d.* in his purse to buy meat and drink. Being there it will be very costly to him. Wherefore this Mr. Secretary's servant desired me to let you know in what case he is, and he trusted he should have comfort from you or my lady. His money will soon be spent, and if he lacks friends, he will have neither meat, drink nor bread.

My wife bought him a mattress and bolster, and sent them to him with a pair of sheets and a coarse covering, "for that he should have no bed but of the boards." I hope he will soon be restored.

I desire you to recommend me to lady Dorothy.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

757. ENRIQUES DE TOAR to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Two years since certain Spanish envoys were here, at whose request I received licence from you of taking a house to pursue my calling at Huaseminstell (? Westminster). Here I was twice robbed to the amount of 100 gold crowns (*pondera*). Being reduced to poverty, I took another house in which I dwelled with my wife and son, laboring at my work and giving work at the same time to certain Englishmen. It is now eight days of the month of May since one Bartholomew, an Englishman, and his companion entered my house and took away all the work that I had done myself, and other which I had commanded to be done, saying, I had no right to ply my trade. I told them to do me no wrong, and showed them my licence, but they would not look at it, but took away my goods. I beg they may be convented before you to give an account of their conduct, and if they have no right, as I think they have none, let them be condemned to make restitution and suffer such punishment as you shall think proper.

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

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758. ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to
R. O. CROMWELL.

These are the names I wish to have in the commission as well for my discharge as for the confidence I have in them. I shall therefore beg your favor for them that I may be despatched as soon as possible, as I lie here at no small charge. Mr. Bedyll will render our business this day at the Charterhouse, where our diligence cannot help, nor reason nor policy, which with all circumspection we have used.

Resolve with Mr. Bedyll of the journey to Sion, that I may know by this bearer.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed with the following list*: The names to be had in the commission. Master Pakyngton, master Holte, master Morton of the law; Sir John Gyfforde, Sir Ph. Draycott, knts.; Edw. Lytleton, esq.; Mr. Ric. Strete, archdeacon of Derby. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

759. ROLAND LEE, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to
R. O. CROMWELL.

Please speak with this bearer, who has brought the second answer from the bishop of Chichester. By his information I find no little dissimulation which is not to be forgotten. In remuneration of the same, it would be well if he called in his own person here *ad præstandum sacramentum*, like other bishops. Thanks this honest priest for his pains. Towards Sion this morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

760. SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. This day I with other commissioners for sewers met at the town of Guildford. We have appointed that 10 of the commission shall view the river down to the Thames, and make a report within 14 days. As I hear from the bearer that you cannot be at Byfleet on Monday night, let me know if you can be at Kingston upon Tuesday. Guildford Manor, Saturday night.

P.S. in his own hand: "There is no man now in hour qwavrtar that ressons agaynst it, bot hevere man with it that has hoder lerneng or descressyhon." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council and master of his Grace's jewels. *Endd.:* In a° xxvj° R.H. viij.*

761. GRANTS in MAY 1534.

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1. Sir Arthur Darcy. Annuity of 12*l.* out of the manor of Castell Eton, and certain lands, &c. in Castell Eton and Merston (Wilts), and out of the manor of Barngroves in Stanes, late of Wm. Zouche, deceased, during the minority of Frances Zouche, d. and h. of the said Wm.; with the wardship and marriage of the said Frances. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 26 Hen. VIII.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8. (*undated on roll*).

2. Sir Ralph Borough. Wardship and marriage of Peter Fawkenour, son and heir of Thomas Fawkenour *or* Faukenour, deceased, in the King's hands by the voidance of the see of Winchester [*sic*, "Winton," but *qu.* Worcester?] *Del.* Westm., 1 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

3. Ralph Sadleyre. Grant, in reversion, of the office of notary or prothonotary of Chancery now held by master Wm. Throgmerton, LL.D. *Del.* Westm., 2 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

4. Robert Aldryche, S.T.P. Grant of the canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. Mary and St. George in Windsor Castle, void by the death of

* From the style of the address this letter is probably earlier; but if the endorsement is correct, it cannot be before May 1534.

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761. GRANTS in MAY 1534—*cont.*

Richard Sydnour. Greenwich, 28 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

5. Anthony Saunders, yeoman of the guard. Fee of the Crown, 6*d.* a day, *vice* Gilbert Gras, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 3 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

6. Sir Thomas Clifford, captain of Barwik. Grant of a prize ship which belonged to John Litel, a Scotchman, and was taken in the Humber 19 Nov. 1532 by a ship called *the John* of Barwik, under the command of Laurence Hamerton, which the King had fitted out to repel the aggressions of the Scots.—S.B. *Del.* Westm., 4 May 26 Hen. VIII. *In French.*

7. *Town of Barnardescastell.*—Commission to Sir Thos. Tempest, Ralph Evers, Robt. Bowes and Christopher Lassell, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Anthony Menvell. Westm., 5 May.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

8. Edw. Cornewales, a sewer of the Chamber. To be keeper of the lantern at "le Lantern gate" in Calais, *vice* Edw. Thwaytes *or* Thwates, attainted of misprision. Greenwich, 28 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 11.

9. Arnold Lubery, *alias* Arnold Fosaunt, native of Cleves, born subject of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 5 May.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

10. Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield. Restitution of temporalities on the election of Rowland Lee, LL.D., canon and prebendary of Lichfield, as bishop. Greenwich, 21 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 May, 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8. *Rym.* XIV. 528.

ii. The archbp. of Canterbury to Hen. VIII., certifying that he had confirmed the election and consecrated the new bishop at Croydon on Sunday, 19 April 1534. Croydon, 20 April.

11. George Cornewall, of London, *alias* of Benyngton, Herts, son and heir of Sir Richard Cornewall. Pardon for the murder of John Ode, *alias* Woode or Wodde, serjeant of the mace in the city of London. Greenwich, 28 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

12. Anth. Brakenbury, a gentleman usher of the Chamber. Lease (by advice of Sir John Daunce and John Hales) of the mill of Percebrigge, now in tenure of Thos. Robynson; a cottage and certain lands there, late in the tenure of Robt. Stevenson, and now in that of Geo. Warcop; another cottage with lands there, late in the tenure of Robt. Stevenson, and now of Wm. Patenson; a close called Bolomynge and another called Cotegarth, in tenure of Geo. Warcop; parcel of the manor of Percebrigge, in the honor of Barnard Castell, parcel of the lands in the bishopric of Durham, assigned by Parliament for the pay of the garrison of Berwick; also a close called Cotegarth, in the lordship of Gaynford, in the tenure of Geo. Warcop; another called Milne Holme, in the tenure of divers tenants there; another called Cheritre Garth, with five acres of land, in the tenure of John Betson, clk.; another called Berset, in the tenure of Ric. Burrell, and a tenement with lands in the tenure of Hugh Clerke, parcel of the manor of Gaynford, in the lordship of Barnard Castell aforesaid; with reservations; for the term of 21 years, at certain stated annual rents. *Del.* Westm., 7 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

13. Sir Thos. Clifford, captain of Berwick, and Sir Geo. Lawson, treasurer of the same. Lease of the fishery of the King's water of the Tweed for 21 years from the expiration in Mich. 1542 of a former lease granted to Wm. Laughton and 12 others. *Del.* Westm., 7 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

14. Patrick Fynglas. To be Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, with the fees enjoyed by Sir Bartholomew Dillon and Patrick Bermyngham, out of the issues of the ports of Dublin and Drogheda. *Del.* Westm., 8 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

15. Nich. Poyntz. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Anth. Poyntz, deceased, s. and h. of Sir Robert Poyntz and of Joan Guldeford, late wife of the said Sir Anth. Greenwich, 4 May, 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

16. Humph. Bassett, of London, servingman, *alias* "swordeplayer," *alias* yeoman, *alias* cook. Pardon of all felonies, &c. before the 3rd April last. Greenwich, 2 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

17. Thos. Ogle, one of the riders of the King's horses. Reversion of the office of keeper of Fulbroke park, which was granted by patent 12 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII. to Wm. Corpson, one of the yeomen of the Guard, with the usual fees out of the issues of the manor of Fulbroke. Greenwich, 2 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

18. Robert Litton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of William Litton, deceased; also to Sir Andrew Wyndesor, William Litton, George Wyndesor, Sir Philip Bothe and William Nanfant, as trustees. Greenwich, 1 May, 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

19. John Lyngfeld, *alias* Huntley, prior of St. James, Tanryge, Surrey, Winchester dioc. Licence to accept the parish church of Oxsted, to which he has been presented

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by Katherine Burgh, widow, and to hold the same or any other benefice along with his said priory, the resources of the priory not being adequate to meet the necessary expenses and hospitality. *Del.* Westm., 10 May 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

20. Thomas Wentworth. Wardship and marriage of Isabella Whiteley, daughter and heir of Percival Whiteley, deceased. Greenwich, 26 April 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 May—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

21. Thos. Spore of Rotherfeld, Oxon., yeoman. Pardon for the manslaughter of Thos. Croxforde, of Stonour, Oxon., in the honor of Walyngford. The incidents are recorded in an inquisition taken 27 April 24 Hen. VIII., at Crowmershe, Oxon. Westm., 13 May.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

22. Abbey of Tewkesbury. Assent to the election of John Wiche, late prior, as abbot. Greenwich, 27 April 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 May.—P.S.

ii. Petition of the convent attached, dated 6 May.

23. *Cheshire:* Commission to Sir Thos. Fulleshurst, Ric. Halsall (or Hassall) and Will. Clayton, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heirs of Ralph Lacestre of Tofte and Laurence Merbur[y]. Westm., 15 May.

ii. Commission to the same, on the lands and heir of Edw. Bekynsale and Thos. Warde of Norbery. Westm., 15 May.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

24. Wm. bishop of Aberdeyn, ambassador from the king of Scots. Passport to return to Scotland with 50 persons of his train, &c. Greenwich, 18 May 26 Hen.VIII. —S.B.

25. John abbot of Bukfast, Devon. Grant of the rectory of Churstowe to him and his successors, on condition that they keep a perpetual vicarage, with one priest there, and contribute the usual sum to the poor of the parish.—S.B. *Del.* Westm., 18 May 26 Hen. VIII.

26. Anth. Kyngeston, *unus depositorum nostrorum ad mensam.* To be keeper of the New park of Thornbury, otherwise called the Holme park, late of Edward duke of Buckingham, an office lately held by Thos. Bennett, late yeoman of the guard, with 4*d.* a day. Greenwich, 26 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

27. Emerius Tukfeld, chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Bromeley, Rochester dioc., void by the forfeiture of John Adison, S.T.P. *Del.* Westm., 18 May 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

28. Monastery of Thurgarton. Restitution of temporalities, on the election of Thomas Dethyk as prior, confirmed by William Clyff, LL.D., vicar-general of Edward archbishop of York. *Del.* Westm., 19 May 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

ii. Confirmation of the election by Edward abp. of York, signified to Thomas Dethike, by Wm. Clyff, archdeacon of Cleveland, the Archbishop's vicar-general. 30 April 1534. *Attached to P.S.*

29. Royston Priory. Congé d'elire on the death of Rob. White, last prior. Greenwich, 14 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 May.—P.S. Dated 9 May, on pat. *p.* 2, *m.* 7.

ii. Deed of John Manytre, sub-prior and president, constituting Ric. Britten, John Wells and Alex. Stookes, canons, his proctors, to announce to the King the death of the prior, on the 2nd April 1534, and to obtain the congé d'elire. 4 April. *Attached to P.S.*

30. Wm. Blakenall. Lease of 16½ acres of meadow, called North Mede, late in tenure of Rob. Baker, 7 acres of arable land, with herbage and pannage within 1 acre of underwood, called Dawson Croftis, and also within 50 acres of wood and pasture, and within 24 acres of meadow called lez Sayes, lately held by Morgan Johnes, in the manor of Waynested, Essex, parcel of the lands purchased by Henry VII. of Sir Ralph Hastynges; with reservations, for 21 years, at 9*l.* 10*s.* rent and 2*s.* increase; on surrender of a similar lease granted 19 July 9 Hen.VIII. to Nich. Rawson, deceased, who demised it to Oliver Manfeld, and he in turn to Charles duke of Suffolk, who granted it to the said Wm. Blakenall. *Del.* Westm., 19 May 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

31. David Marten. To be comptroller of the King's works in England; in reversion after Geo. Lovekyn, who holds the office by patent 24 March 20 Hen. VIII.; with fees for himself and a clerk under him, and a livery. *Del.* Westm., 20 May 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

32. Hugh Norres, yeoman of the Guard. To be clerk of the creeks and passages to the town of Brystowe; with 10 marks a year. Greenwich, 15 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 1.

33. Thomas Cob, John Hale, and Stephen Cob, yeomen. Grant of the next presentation to the parish church of High Ongar *alias* High Hunger, Essex, London dioc. Greenwich, 15 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 May 26 Hen. VIII. — Writ for P.S. *Signed by Thomas Cromwell and add. to the earl of Wiltshire. Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

34. Hen. duke of Richmond and Somerset. Grant of three fairs, at Burne, in Lincolnshire. On the eve and day of St. Matthew (Matthias) Apostle, 23 and 24 Feb., the eve and day of the Name of Jesus, viz., 6 and 7 Aug.; and the eve and day of St. Edward King and Confessor, 12 and 13 Oct. Richmond, 20 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 May.—P.S.

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761. GRANTS in MAY 1534—*cont.*

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35. John Graynfeld. Reversion of the place of a serjeant-at-arms, now held by John Eston, by patent 20 June 14 Hen.VIII.; with 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 22 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

36. John Baptist Semensa. Licence to export "Charseis" or other woollen cloths, tin, lead, hides, &c., from the ports of London and Southampton, to the value of 20*l. T.*, 23 May.— S.B. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

37. Anthony Bonvisy, merchant of Luke (Lucca). Licence to pass beyond sea with five servants, six horses, and 100 "crownes of the sonne." Richmond, 24 May 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

38. Thos. Cranemer, archbp. of Canterbury, Sir John Markeham, John Hercy, John Merynge, Edm. Molyneux, Wm. Merynge, Nich. Denman and John Clayton, clk. Mortmain licence to alienate lands to the annual value of 45*s.* 8*d.*, in exchange for others, to John Olyver, clk., prebendary of Overhall in Norwell, Notts. Also to alienate lands to the annual value of 2*s.* 4*d.*, in exchange for others, to Ric. Marten, vicar of the vicarage belonging to the prebend of Overhall, and his successors for ever. Also to alienate lands, &c. to the annual value of 2*s.* 6*d.*, in exchange for others, to Ric. Alvey, clk., vicar of the parish church of Norwell aforesaid, of the vicarage belonging to the third prebend of Norwell. Also to alienate lands, &c. to the annual value of 5*s.*, in exchange for others, to Wm. Inkersell, clk., priest of Norwell chantry in Southwell, Notts. Also to alienate to Thos. Burton, clk., prebendary of the prebend of Palice Hall in Norwell, and to Ric. Thomyow, prebendary of the said third prebend in Norwell, and their successors, and to all and single the said prebendaries, vicars and priests of the said chantry and their successors for ever, and to their tenants from the 13 Aug. next, common of pasture for the cattle in a close, called Swyne close, in Norwell aforesaid, containing 40 acres of land.—S.B., *endd.*: Richmond, 18 May 26 Hen.VIII. P.S. of same date, *del.* [Westm.?] 25 May. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 17 [*enrolment dated* Westm., 5 May].

39. Thomas Broke. Lease of all lands, &c. in Calais, late in tenure of Edward Thwaytes, attainted 16 Jan. last; viz., one acre of land and a windmill upon it, in the lordship of Marke, a windmill at Calkewell, in the county of Guisnes, and 16 acres of land at Mydelway; for 41 years, at stated rents. Richmond, 20 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 May.—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

40. John Ruckewood. To be purveyor of timber, for the fortification and repairs of Calais and Guynes, with 10 marks a year. *Del.* Westm., 25 May 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

41. Monastery of Wilton, Salisbury dioc, Restitution of temporalities, on the election of Cecilia Bodenham, late prioress of Kyngton, as abbess. Fealty to be taken by Thos. Benet, clk. Richmond, 20 May 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

ii. Significavit of the election of Cecilia Bodenham, late prioress of Kynton, by Thos. Benet, vicar general of Laurence bp. of Salisbury. 1 June 1534. *Attached to P.S.*

42. John Appowell, of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon., weaver. Pardon for abetting John Done *alias* Dole *alias* Downe, who, Tuesday 11 Nov. 24 Hen.VIII., stole from the house of Thos. Chief at Henley a black gown and a piece of wollen cloth belonging to Thos. Ardrenne, in the custody of the said Thos. Chief. Greenwich, 17 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 May "anno subscr."—P.S. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

1 June. R. O. **762.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to CROMWELL.

In behalf of Thos. Delaryver, gentleman usher of his chamber, who has been wrongfully accused by Roger Lassels, Ralph Every, Robert Bowes and John Barton of killing a stag within a close of the abbot of Byland. Lassels, who is the abbot's steward, indicted him against the mind of the abbot. Canford, 1 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

1 June. R. O. **763.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

Can only recompense his kindness by prayers. Has received his letter by Antony, being glad that Cromwell has taken him into his service. He shall not only have, as Cromwell desires, his former wages, which were 26*s.* 8*d.* a year, but 40*s.* Desires Cromwell to let Antony know that when

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he is at Canterbury upon holidays, "he, among other of the chief servants of this house, give attendance to my table, which I trust shall not be unseemly for him to do." Has delivered unto Antony, as Cromwell desired, such goods as Dr. Bocking had the use of in this house, "albeit I consider it to be a strange example in this house to affirm our religious brethren to have goods in singular propriety." For such charges as Antony has sustained for Dr. Bocking, trusts he will be no loser. Sends him the advowson of the deanery of Mallyng, as he desires. Sends him as a small token "a pax to stond upon your altar where ye do your mass." Canterbury, Monday, 1 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 June. **764.** Will. Lelegrave to Cromwell.

R. O. As you have been pleased to write to lord Edmund Howard, Rob. Fowler, vice-treasurer, and to me that I should appoint a substitute in my office by the King's command, I have appointed Rob. Pole. But your letters "can take no place here" with the said lord Edmund and Rob. Fowler; and people in Calais wonder how Thos. Fowler and Rob. Shatforthe, who is but my clerk, can be so bold by their maintenance to occupy my room without the King's commandment. Without your interference they will keep it on account of my sickness. Calais, 1 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 June. **765.** F. B. Covert, Warden of Canterbury, to Lady Lisle.

R. O. The bearer has been with me out of friendship to know how I have sped in the business that was committed to him, that he may certify your ladyship at his return. I have made a quiet end with my lord of Canterbury, and had very good words from him. My accuser is dead.

I commend the bearer for his faithful service to you in my business. Commend me to my lord. Canterbury, 1 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

1 June. **766.** Antony Cave to Lady Lisle.

R. O. You sent me word by Mr. Rob. Baynam that Sir Fras. Bryan had written to my lord Deputy that some wines of his had been stopped. I sent no such word to Mr. Bryan, and had no cause, for I never desired licence of my lord for any wines of his. In truth I could find none in Calais to be sold that was meet for him, and I wrote to him accordingly, adding that if any came from France, I would provide them, though I feared it would be difficult to obtain a licence, as I was told Thos. Fowler could not get leave to send wines to my lord Chamberlain in England. I did not write to Mr. Brian, but only to my wife to send word to Mr. Brian's servants. Antwerp, 1 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

June. **767.** James V. to the Pope's Secretary.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 35. B. M. "Domino Sixto Sanctissimi se[cretario]."

Thanks him for his services, of which he has heard from his servant John . . . . . Stirling, ... June 1534.

Lat. Copy, p. 1. *Mutilated.*

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1 June. **768.** JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 35. B. M.

Requests him to cause silence to be imposed upon David Bonar, who has commenced a suit impugning the collation of the vicarage of Pambryde, Brechin dioc., to Alex. Kymmermouth, by the King, in pursuance of the faculty granted to him by the Pope. Stirling, kal. Jun. 153[4].

Lat. Copy, p. 1. *Mutilated.*

1 June. **769.** THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O. Rym. xiv. 492. Burnet, vi. 77.

Attestation by the archbishop of York of the conclusion arrived at by the convocation of York, 5 May 1534, that the bishop of Rome has no authority in England. Cawood, 1 June 1534.

Cleop. E. vi. 207. B. M.

2. Modern copy, with the following addition* :—

ii. Consimilis facta per episcopos et decanos. Roland Lee, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Bishops of St. David's and Bath and Wells. Dean of Bath and Wells, and 15 others. Preceptor and chapter of St. David's, with seven others. Preceptor of Llandaff, with four others. Dean and chapter of St. Paul's, with 78 others. Dean and chapter of St. Asaph, with three others. Dean and chapter of Lincoln, with 70 others. John bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of Oxford, under the seal of the university.

Abbots. Of St James, Walden, with 18 monks. St. Awsitha, with 20. St. John's, Colchester, with 15. St. Augustine's, Bristol, with 18. St. Mary, Cirencester, with 18. St. Mary and St. Eadburgha, Pershore, with 24. St. Mary and St. Kenelm, with 23. St. Mary's, Tewkesbury, with 37. St. Peter's, Gloucester, with 36. Oswey (Oseney ?), with 20. St. Mary and St. John, Wolley, with 20. Welle, near Grymesbie, with 10. St. Peter and St. Paul, Bruna, with nine. St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, with 25. Peterborough, with 41. St. Peter and St. Paul and St. Oswald, Bardeney, with 17. St. Mary, Eynesham, with 16. St. Mary's Thorneton, with 24. St. Mary's, Missenden, with 13. St. James', Northampton, with nine. Oswell Weston, with 11. Croyland with 32. St. Mary, Humberston, with five. Dorchester, with seven. Domus Dei, Dover, with five. St. Saviour's, Feversham, with 13. St. Bennet's, Hulme, with 25. Wymondham, with 10. St. Mary's, Bruton, with 17. St. Mary's Glastonbury, with 51. St. Mary's, Keynesham, with 15. St. Peter and St. Paul, Mochelney, with 10. St. Saviour's, Aldney (Athelney), with 12. St. Nectane, Hartland, with 5.

2 June. **770.** CONVOCATION OF YORK.

Wilkins, III. 782.

Attestation by Lee archbishop of York, as in the preceding, but dated Cawood, 2 June 1534.

Prorogation of the Convocation to 4 Feb. by writ dated 26 Jan., with which the Archbishop certified his compliance to the King by letter, dated Thorpe, 8 March 1534, fourth year of consecration (*i.e.*, 1534–5).

2 June. **771.** ROBERT ABBOT OF WALTHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I received your letters desiring me to deliver to Thos. Pykrynge the counterpane of Nasynge farm, with other bonds, until you and I shall be agreed upon the covenants. He told me on inquiry that he had not delivered you his convent seal as yet, but would do so within 12 days. As every man is mortal, I told him I would send the indenture and obligations when

* This is only a modern inventory of a number of similar deeds signed and sealed at various dates by the bishops, abbots and monasteries, &c., all which will be found noted elsewhere, either at the end of the months in which they were executed, or, in some cases, under the precise dates of the documents themselves.

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he repaired to you; with which he was satisfied. I now send them by my servant John Archer. The lease shall be engrossed and sealed at your pleasure. Waltham, 2 June.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

2 June. R. O. **772.** GEORGE COTTON to CROMWELL.
In my lord's* voyage towards Canford, before he came to Salisbury he was lovingly received by the worshipful men of the county, and the mayor and aldermen of the city, who sent him costly presents. At my lord's manor of Canford, 2 June. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 June. R. O. **773.** LEONARD SMYTH to LORD LISLE.
I have your letter with the box by your steward, who has not yet spoken to Mr. Cromwell, because the latter has been continually at Court till this day, when he comes home. Your "brewes" (?) are come to London, so that your steward will deliver them to him with your letter. I will follow your instructions, and trust Mr. Steward will take some money to you. Mr. Densel, Mr. Marven and Mr. Wyndesore shall have knowledge of your pleasure with diligence. I intend on Friday next to ride to Paynes-wike "by Mr. Aylmere," and in four or five days to be in London again, by which time Mr. Wyndesore and your counsel will have come to the term. Mr. Rukwode desired me to write his letter to you for the King's coming to Calais, when I hope you will ask and have of him what you now sue for by others. London, 2 June.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lord deputy of Calais.

2 June. R. O. **774.** ROB. BAYNAM to LADY LISLE.
I have told master Cave of the letter written by master Bryan to my lord your husband complaining that, as my lord had given orders that no wine should pass out of Calais into England, some wine bought by Mr. Cave for him could not be forwarded. My lord is displeased, and wonders who so informed Mr. Bryan, as no one came to his lordship to ask for any licence to have wine out for him. Mr. Cave denies to me that he ever wrote to master Bryan of any such matter, and has written to Bryan himself requesting him to vindicate him to my lord. Antwerp, 2 June 1534.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

3 June. Vit. B. XXI. 100. B. M. **775.** HENRY VIII. to HENRY EARL OF HOGEN AND VROICKHUS.
Thanks him for the offer of military assistance contained in his letter of 4 non. Maii, sent by Hendric his servant. Has no need for it at present, but will make use of his offer when occasion serves. Hampton Court, 3 June 1534. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1., *mutilated. Add.*

3 June. R. O. Letters, 294. **776.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.
On Tuesday next I intend to visit Rochester, and will do my endeavors if there is anything you wish to be inquired of. I thank you for your goodness to my secretary James Barnarde touching the person that has lately robbed his father. If they once look you in the face, they shall not be able to conceal anything from you. Croydon, 3 June. *Signed.*
Endd.

* The Duke of Richmond.

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3 June. R. O. St. P. IV. 670.

777. The Bishop of Aberdeen and Adam Otterburn to Cromwell.

Wrote yesterday from Coldstream. Have today commoned at more length with the Borderers of the East March. Great slaughters have indeed been committed on them, for which the captain of Berwick's deputies can make no reparation. At Huntingdon spoke with the Captain, who was not disposed to have meetings. Hope, nevertheless, that commissioners will be appointed on both sides. At the Merse, in our passage to Edinburgh, 3 June. *Signed.*

Add.

3 June. R. O.

778. Sir Will. Gascoigne to Cromwell.

According to your letter I have caused the sheriff to send up to London the prisoners of whom I spoke. The sheriff has sent his undersheriff with them at his own cost. Cardyngton, 3 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 June. R. O.

779. Reynold Lytylprow to Cromwell.

A priest in Norwich named William Ysebelles, parson of St. Augustine's, has spoken certain words in the pulpit, and others secretly, which were reported by one of his parish, the eve of Corpus Christi, before the mayor of the city and his brethren, where the party was solemnly sworn and depositions taken. Yesterday another was examined for the same matter. Will send the depositions by Midsummer. The priest is committed to prison till I hear your further pleasure. Norwich, 3 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 June. R. O.

780. John Rokewood to Lord Lisle.

This day I took leave of the King, who bade me make his commendations to you and my lady, and say that if any dangerous sickness arose in Calais, you should cause those infected to be turned out of the town, and that you should have the streets kept as clean as may be, as he intends to be there shortly to meet with the French king, but he does not wish it to be reported yet; also to have the town well victualled. I have business that will detain me here four or five days. London, 3 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd. Sealed.*

3 June. R. O.

781. Welsh Marches.

Articles for the better preservation of order on the Welsh Marches.*

In consequence of complaints made in the Parliament late holden at Westminster of horrible outrages committed in the cos. of Gloucester, Hereford and Salop and the marches of Wales, the King, with the assent of the lords Marchers at Shrewsbury, on the 3d June made the following ordinances:—

Officers of good disposition to be placed as stewards and constables in the castles in Gloucester, Hereford, Salop and the Marches, according to the Statute.

All disclaimers and letters of march to be laid aside.

All officers of the Marches, especially stewards, to exercise their office in person at two courts annually, on pain of losing their office, and at the next

* The year to which this document belongs is uncertain; but it is probably before the Statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 6.

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court to proclaim these articles, and bind all suspicious persons to appear at three days' warning.

The constables in Wales and the Marches to be resident, or else provide a proper and sufficient deputy, on pain of forfeiture of their fee.

Everyone harboring or receiving a person who has refused to appear after proclamation made concerning him, to forfeit his goods and his body at the lord's will.

No officer to give a safeconduct, except the lord or chief stewards.

If any misgoverned person change his place of abode, and the steward or lieutenant of his former country demand his return of the steward or lieutenant of the country to which he has removed, he must return him under forfeiture of 100 marks.

No openly known thief to be allowed bail or mainprise, but to be taken to the castle for execution, and in default of execution there, to the castle of Wigmore.

There is to be "no distressing between country and country," but every aggrieved person to sue for legal redress. Every one doing the contrary to be deemed in all things as a felon.

That no thief or maintainer of thieves be allowed to hold any office, that no livery be used, and all idle men or vagabonds be compelled to work.

Every chief officer to find surety in England to execute his commission to the best of his power.

Pp. 2.

4 June. **782.** La Guiche.

See Grants in June, No. 1.

783. [La Guiche to Montmorency?].

R. O. According to what I told you at parting, I have reopened before this king the proposals for an interview between the King and him, which he had made to me before my departure "par dela," telling him that I had spoken about them to you and that you approved of them, and that you had said, if at my return I found him of the same opinion, you would do your best to promote it with the King, as it would awe the illwillers of both princes. At my return I found the King still of the same disposition, and he said that if he had known the King had come so near him last year, he would have greatly wished that some meeting had been arranged between them, and desired me to inform you that if you think the King as much inclined to speak with him as he is, you would, after proposing it to him, inform the duke of Norfolk by your letter or let the King do so by his, intimating his intention to him, as the said King has done by my letter to you. And, for a commencement, you may say that I have written to you how the King had spoken to me about the indissoluble amity and affection he bears to Francis, and among other things that he wished to see him face to face as if he were his own brother; and if Francis think it expedient to command me his pleasure, you may say I feel quite assured the said King on his part will be very glad. If he should go on to discuss time and place, you may show him the opinion of the said King. First as to time, the sooner the better, and rather this summer or at the beginning of autumn than later, because I know that the said King has appointed his Parliament at the Feast of All Saints, and he would certainly be glad to have the meeting finished in time convenient. As to the place, his opinion is that it should be held within the Marches of the two kings, and no place would be more convenient than Arde, where they met before, were it not that it has been burnt, but perhaps something might be done to put it in suitable condition; otherwise Boulogne, Calais or Marquize might do. Francis should

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783. [La Guiche to Montmorency?]—*cont.*

consider that the said King must cross the sea for the purpose, and that it would be a long way to Boulogne, so that illwillers might find means to molest one or other of the kings on the route. It would be enough for each king to bring an ordinary train. The occasion of the interview ought to be declared to be for mutual defence against the Turk, the common enemy of our faith, and for the weal of Christendom, notwithstanding that their intention may also be to consider how to subdue enemies who wish to arrogate to themselves the monarchy of Christendom; other particulars may be easily arranged as they have been at the former interviews. Further, the King has desired me to thank you very cordially for the good offices you have done him in advancing his affairs.

Fr., copy, pp. 3. *Endd.*

784. Henry VIII. and Francis I.

R. O. St. P. VII. 559.

"Certain articles to be proposed on the King's behalf by Mons. le Guys." *

1. As to the interview proposed between the two kings the King considers that it would be very advantageous to both, and he desires it especially for the affection which he bears to his good brother above all others. Nevertheless, regard for the state of his own kingdom and the love he bears his Queen and her daughter the Princess, and his anxiety to protect their honor against the illwill of the Emperor, prevent his leaving the kingdom without taking measures for their security, for if the King leave the kingdom he would leave behind him another daughter, and her mother also, who with their friends might intrigue against them. Moreover, the King is informed that the Emperor has determined to send great succours to his brother don Fernando, against the duke of Wurtemberg, from Bohemia, Italy and Germany, and also 3,000 Spaniards, who on pretence of going into Flanders, with perhaps even a greater number (for one must reckon on the worst), might make a sudden invasion in the King's absence. To prevent this, the King thinks it necessary that Francis should agree to put a number of vessels to guard the Channel, as many as he thinks suitable to the honor of both kings, which would be not merely to the honor of Francis, but would also be a blow on the horns of those who would interrupt the interview. Further, as the King will cross the sea to his own personal discomfort, which is a trouble to him hard to endure, and which he would not do for any other prince, especially at such a time, it would be advisable that Francis, considering the perfect confidence he has in the King's friendship, should be content that the interview take place at Calais to save time, and to avoid long discourses by which it would be otherwise delayed. If so, it had best be held about the 20th Aug. next, and considering that the power of both kings is well known by all the world, it should be desirable that expense should be avoided in the trains of the two kings, and that Francis should come to Calais with —— horsemen; but if Francis do not consent that it be at Calais only, but both at Calais and Boulogne, like the last, the King thinks, in case of a sudden invasion in his absence, of which, even though it were a small matter, great things would be reported, that Francis should bind himself to revenge any such injury, and the two kings would be bound to invade the Emperor wherever they could injure him most. Even if such an enterprise be not attempted, the fact that the sea is protected by ships and the frontiers of Flanders fortified will cause all men to think that the friendship between

* Corrected by Lord Burleigh to "Guych."

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the two kings is such as cannot be dissolved, and that then the interview should take place on 20 Aug. or soon after, each king having in his company not more than 300 horse.

If the bishop of Rome should hereafter fulminate or send execution of censures against the King in any of the dominions of his good brother, he trusts Francis will promise to show his displeasure, and that he will give strict commandment throughout his realm that no such censures nor anything else be published to the King's dishonor.

As to the contribution of 50,000 cr., which Francis desires upon the last payment of May, to be employed in Germany, in the interruption of don Fernando's election as king of the Romans, and in support of the duke of Wurtemberg for the recovery of his duchy, the King consents to it, on sufficient bonds being made, as in the case of the last contribution for other 50,000 cr. to the duke of Bavaria.

R. O. 2. A paper in French, virtually a translation of the preceding, headed:— "La response faicte et propoz tenus depar le Roy sur les poinctz a luy proposez par Mons. de la Guyche pour en faire raport et recit a son trescher et mieulx ayme frere et perpetuel allye le Roy Tres Chrestien."

It contains an additional article* setting forth that as Francis had desired both by La Pommeray and Morette and by the said La Guiche, that the King would not press him at the interview to make such laws in France as he has made in his own kingdom touching annates, appeals and dispensations from Rome, the King consents, as it is not consistent with friendship to press him to make laws against his wisb. In like wise the King requests that he will not urge him to revoke any law made by him or his Parliament, being assured however, that if meanwhile the bishop of Rome do anything to his prejudice, Francis will take it in good part if the King complains of his injustice.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell. Endd.

R. O. 3. Modern copy of § 2.

785. Henry VIII. to Francis I.

R. O. St. P. VII. 562. Whereas the French king, in his answer to the memorial delivered to him by the seigneur de la Guysshe on the King's behalf, has declared his readiness to meet the King to arrange for the safety of the sea and to defend the King if the Emperor invades the King's countries during the interview, the King thanks him most heartily, and specially that he will not suffer any despatches, fulminations or censures from the Court of Rome, and is finally resolved to pass over to Calais according to the said articles. He thinks, however, that the interview may be deferred till — Sept. next, and wishes to know the French king's intentions, and the number of ships which he intends to set forward, wherein he supposes he will use no less diligence and dexterity than in seeing the musters of his gendarmes to be made and his ordnance well settled upon the frontiers.

Draft, with an endorsement by lord Burleigh pasted on.

[4 June.] **786.** Katharine of Aragon.

Otho, C. x. 206. B. M. Nicolas's Proceedings of the Privy Council, VII. 344. The declaration of answer from the King and his Council to the princess Dowager concerning certain messages and reque[sts] made to the King's highness, as on her behalf, by Sir Edm[und] Bedyngfeld, knt., steward of her house, and William Tyrr[ell], gent. usher.

On Corpus Christi day we spoke with the princess Dowa[ger], Sir Edw. Chamberleyn being present, showing her "w[hen] we had our message from

* Printed in State Papers, VII. 562 *note*.

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786. KATHARINE OF ARAGON—*cont.*

her to the King as by mouth [declared], that after our declaration to the King's highness and his Privy [Council] we were commanded to put it in writing, and so we did, de[siring] her Grace to hear the tenor and process of it." To this she agreed, and Sir Edmund Bedyng[feld told her] that the King and his Council were much surprised at her declaration that she [was not] carnally known by prince Arthur, and could not believe she would persist in it, as it could not be esteemed material in law, besides the depositions and presumptions to the contrary. "To the w[hich she answered], I do greatly marvel that any wise, noble or learned men (having a conscience) will take upon them to judge or determine any such act to be done betwixt prince Arthur and me; and Almighty God knoweth (to whom nothing can be hid) they say untruly on me." She protested before God that she [was brought] a true maid unto the King, and that neither for love of the King nor of her daughter, nor for honor or riches, would she damn her soul, adding: "And furthermore [whereas yo]w do declare prince Arthur to have sufficiency of age [I w]ill briefly declare unto you his age. He was 15 years [twenty-seven]e weeks and odd days when he died, for the cummyng [of the] King his father into this realm and his marriage [with qu]ene Elizabeth, and so then his birth and his de[ath wil]l profe my saying to be true. Also there were dy[vers] . . . . . women about me at that time that hath [showe]d the truth of their conscience in this matter . . . . [of] them were Spaniards and the residue of th[em English]; and if any of them be living I doubt not [they wi]ll verify my saying."

Further, Sir Edmund Bedingfeld told her "where she stikked for . . . . and fervently in the sentence given at Rome," all learned men considered it of no effect, and her own council affirmed the same, because it was delivered after the King's appeal to a General Council. Moreover, the bishop of [Rome] has no authority here in this r[ealm] to define the succession of princes. She replied that she would not discuss the laws of the realm, but would stand to the Pope's sentence, for in the beginning of this matter [the King was] content she should have a council of bishops, doctors and proctors of this realm.

Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld also said that where she desired to have her confessor, two chaplains, physician, potecary, two men, and those women that be now about her, as many as it shall please the King to appoint, and that they should take no oath except to the King, and to her and no other woman; "as in this request and desire your Grace must open more plainly your mind; for if it be your desire to have the persons above named to serve you and name you as [Queen], that in nowise can be agreed unto, for it should be prejud[icial] to the King's honor, dignity and laws; but to have [them] sworn unto the King as their prince and sovereign, and to [you] as dowager of prince Arthur and his loving sister, he migh[t] peraventure be the more facylye induced thereto." She replied that her confessor, physician and potecary were her countrymen, who had continued with her many years and had taken much pains with her, as she was often diseased. But if they took any further oath than they had done to her she would never trust them again.

Badly mutilated, pp. 5.

787. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

R. O. Gentleman's Mag., XLII. p. 573.

Articles of information to Mr. Secretary concerning the princess Dowager's household, to the intent the King's pleasure may be known.

What houses the King will appoint for her removal towards winter, that due provision of hay, wood, coals, &c. may be made.

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The King has been at excessive charges for carriage for provisions at houses heretofore appointed, where no profitable provision for carriage could be had. To remember venison for the whole grece time this summer, that it may please the King to grant a stipend for one priest for the household for ministering divine service, and also for visitation of persons in time of sickness and otherwise, as all her chaplains, except her confessor, are departed.

To ask Mr. Secretary to move the King for a warrant for two bucks from the chace of Rysing, in Norfolk, for Sir E. Bedyngfeld.

R. 1.

[4 June.] **788.** Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

R. O. Sir. Edw. Guldeford is deceased. As to the matter you wrote to my cousin, baron Hales. and me concerning Mr. Dudley and his wife, I cannot inform you, for he never sent for any of us since he lay sick. My cousin has ridden towards him, but will come too late to do any good. God send the King good men of honor to put into Ports, and also at Ledys, for which Mr. Seyntleger is fit. He lives within two miles of it. I beg to be appointed *custos rotulorum* of Kent, as the King formerly designed. The people of this country are well contented with the oath. Canterbury, night of Corpus Christi day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

[4 June.] **789.** John Gage to [Norfolk].

R. O. I visited my brother Sir Edward Guildford at Leeds on Trinity Sunday. Found him sick, and, having some doubt of his recovery, urged him to make his will. He said he would send for Mr. Barnehale (Mr. Baron Hale ?) and put everything in order. He told me his mind in everything that day, which I showed immediately to my cousins Sir Edward Wotton and John Crowmer and to my nephew John Guildford. This Corpus Christi day, at four in the morning, received a letter from John Guildford that Sir Edward was on the point of death, and had made no further will. Hastened immediately to Leeds, and within four miles of the castle met several of Sir Edward's servants, who said their master was dead, and that John Guildford had ridden down to Halden. Unless the King and your Grace take some [other] direction, an indifferent person might as well have the custody of the house of Halden, putting aside both Sir John Dudley and John Guildford. Sir Edward's burial is postponed till the King's pleasure be known. Informed lord La Ware of what was impending, and advised him to come to Leeds, to be a stay between Sir John Dudley and John Guildford. Intends to remain here with Sir Edward Wotton till he hears from your Grace. Bocton Malherbe, Corpus Christi day. *Signed.*

Hol., pp. 2.

4 June. **790.** Thos. Cromwell to Henry Sapcottes.

R. O. Desires him to make ready to come up to him with all convenient celerity, as he is executor of Edward Watson, deceased, who was in danger to the King. From my house at Canbery, 4 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* At Lincoln.

4 June. **791.** John Abbot of Peterborough to Cromwell.

R. O. There is a matter in variance between Fras. Merynge and Rob. Markeham in the Star Chamber, touching a farm of mine; and whereas Merynge suggests that I made a lease of it to his father Thomas, and took a ring of 8*l.* for a fine, this is not true. When I was first made abbot his father gave me a small ring of no value, which serjeant Mountagu will show

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791. JOHN ABBOT OF PETERBOROUGH to CROMWELL—*cont.*

you; and no further communication passed between us. My friends must have thought light of me if I parted with a farm worth 100 marks for a ring worth 20*s.* The said Thomas, finding before his death that his interest in my farm would cease, asked me for a prolongation of the lease, which I refused. I am advertised by my neighbor, Sir John Russell, how good master you are to me in my suit for my obligations and acquittances for such sums of money as I have paid to my lord Cardinal for such debts as my predecessor owed him. I send you a token by the bearer. Peterborough, 4 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 June. R. O. **792.** DAN STEPHEN BRYSTOW to JOHN LYANS.

I have received your letter in which I perceive your mind. I hear he has a letter of nomination; sometimes that he has not. My lord Bishop is our special good lord, and says that Mr. Serjeant shall not have his mind in this thing, and he will be here himself in 14 days, and that as our master will resign to a young man not able to rule the house, he shall resign to one at the Bishop's pleasure against his will. We wrote to him: Make haste in this matter. If Mr. Norys will send down his kinsman with you, you shall both be contented; and for your own part, you shall not lack 40*s.* nor four marks if you bring the surety with you. I have made such friends that I cannot lack 300*l.* at two days' warning; but I dare not be so bold with them except I was in good surety of it; for I should bring myself and my friends into danger. Bring the King's broad seal with you, and you shall have 4*l.* reward. I received your letter on the 3rd June. Dated 4 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my well-beloved brother John Lyans, dwelling in London and the Fleet Street.

4 June. R. O. **793.** RICHARD CATESBY.

Receipt by Wm. Whorwod, gent., from Ric. Catisbye, esq., of 10*s.* for half a year's fee, by the hands of Ph. Wateley. 4 June 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed.*

4 June. R. O. **794.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

I have sent you your cloth from Keyne, who demanded for it no less than 33*s.* 4*d.*; but if you like it not you shall have the money back. Berry your servant had a coat cloth of fine green for Mr. John Bassatt of Mr. Holte, as you commanded. I hope to bring or send you 100 marks in 10 or 12 days. London, 4 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

4 June. R. O. **795.** GEO. LORD ROCHFORD to LORD LISLE.

I have delivered your present to the Queen, who is very glad of them, for they were the first her Grace had this year. I understand by your servant that the horse which was Hyghfeld's was sold. I beg you to get him back from the purchaser, if the price be reasonable, for me. Hampton Court, 4 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 4 June 1534.

5 June. R. O. **796.** REYNOLD LYTYLPROW to CROMWELL.

I send you a letter dated 3rd inst., in which I wrote of a priest in prison for certain words. I desire to know your pleasure. He has a chamber with many movables worth 40*l.* in an outpart of the city, the key of

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which is in the hands of the mayor. If it had not been so, the sheriffs of the city would have been busy therein. I wish to know whether an inventory shall be taken and the goods safely kept, for I shall not come up with the depositions till Midsummer, except at your pleasure. Norwich, 5 June.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

5 June. R. O. **797.** Sir Will. Kingston and Sir John Wallop to Lord Lisle.
We regret to hear that you have not only refused to admit Thos. Barnabe, in whose favor the King wrote to you for a room of 8*d.* a day, but have molested and imprisoned him. As your friends we warn you not to create further displeasure. What there is already you will see by the King's letters now sent. London, 5 June. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

5 June. R. O. **798.** Charles Duke of Suffolk to Lord Lisle.
Begs his favor in behalf of the bearer Ric. Dryland, who has served the King in parts beyond sea in Suffolk's company, for a spear's place. London, 5 June. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy, &c.

799. James V. to [Henry VIII.]
R. O. S.P. IV. 672. We have received by our bishop and treasurer* your loving letters written with your own hand, and also your credence. We shall persevere in kindness according to our other letters sent by the bishop. Our writings ought to give satisfaction to all but our enemies. As you are now to have a meeting with France we will write no further till your return.
Hol.

5 June. R. O. **800.** Ric. Caundyshe to the Duke of Suffolk.
Has remained at Norton according to the Duke's letter with John Van Andwerp and Hans De Fromont, who are applying themselves with diligence to find the mine. Here is the greatest diversity of earth and stones, for the stones in the gravel in most places appear to be very gold. Many assays have been made to prove it, but nothing found as yet, and it is believed the glitter "is but the scum of the metal which groweth beneath in the ground." They have now begun to dig pits to get at the principal vein. The people are as glad as ever he saw to further the matter, for in old evidences the place is called Golden Norton, which proves that gold may be found there. Sees no great forwardness as yet, but prays God they may find some. Begs that his interests in the matter between himself and the duke of Norfolk may not be prejudiced by his absence from London. Norton, 5 June.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 June. R. O. Letters, 294. **801.** Cranmer to Cromwell.
I request your favor to my master of the mint of Canterbury. The provost of the King's mint in the Tower will not suffer him to hire such coiners of the Tower as by the King's grant it is lawful for him to do. The provost discourages the merchants from having resort to my mint. Croydon, 6 June. *Signed.*
Add: Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

* The bishop of Aberdeen.

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6 June. R. O. **802.** THOMAS GEBONS, Mayor of Hereford, to CROMWELL.

On Monday next after the feast of Pentecost late past, Robert Stopar *alias* Robert Pewterer of Hereford asked me, "What tidings?" I said, I had none. He replied "I trust to see queen Katharine's banner spread again, and she shall be queen of England in her old place, by the grace of God." For these words I brought the said Robert before Sir Jas. Baskervyle, John Scudamore, John Guilliams, Ric. Warmecombe and John Buryton, justices of this county, and commissioners for taking the oaths to the King's succession, &c. On this, Stopar was strictly examined on his words, and what he had to say in that cause, when he not only confirmed what he had said but spake divers other opprobrious words, which I send. 6 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

Titus, B. I. 160. B. M. 2. The confession of Rob. Stoper *alias* Pewterer, taken at Hereford on Monday in the week of Pentecost 26 Hen. VIII., before Thos. Gebons, mayor, Sir Jas. Baskervile, John Scudamore, John a G'lm, Ric. Warmecombe and John Biryton, justices of the peace.

He said that he himself was king, that he was of the name of Henry, the eldest son of Henry late earl of Wiltshire, and that he was proclaimed king of England on Lowe Easter Even last at Charing Cross, by the name of Henry king of England. He trusts that queen Katharine's banner shall spread again, and that she shall be queen of England in her old place, by the grace of God.

P. 1. *Endd.*

6 June. R. O. **803.** THOMAS RUSSHE to CROMWELL.

I have, as you desired, visited Our Lady's box at Ipswich, and taken a reckoning of the keeper there for wax and other imagery, which was never so little. Devotion is decayed, as doth appear by the same, as your servant Wm. Laurence will inform you. Please favor the bearer, steward to my lord of Bury, in the matters objected to him by his parishioners, as my lord of Bury desires. I have talked with my lord of divers things, and he trusts you are his friend. He will shortly give you cause to have your good will. Ipswich, 6 June.

The matter might be committed to some gentlemen of the country.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 June. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 262. B. M. **804.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Wrote last on the 11th ult. Has since received the Emperor's letter of 1 May.

Presented to the Pope the Emperor's letter and credence, thanking him for the sentence in the Queen's favor. He said that now he had done justice, he hoped that the king of England would observe it. Replied, according to the Emperor's instructions, that his majesty would not fail in doing towards the execution of the sentence what he was bound to do by his duty and his obligations as Emperor and Catholic King. The Pope said that he expected this.

Asked whether the Emperor and Pope should send persons to join the Imperial ambassador in England in trying to move the King from his error, and inducing him to obey the papal sentence, and said that the Emperor would do nothing without the assent of the Pope. He replied lukewarmly, as is his habit, that he thought the embassy would have no effect on the King, but that nothing would be lost by it, and it would be a good compliment; that the envoy should have instructions to make a protest if the King refused his request. Said that he ought to send a person also, but he

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replied that it was not fitting for him to do more than act justly according to his authority and office. Told him this was a case in which he could not lose authority, but would rather deserve thanks from God and the world, as he was the father of all, and bound to admonish them. He said that he would send to his nuncio in France to ask the King to persuade the king of England, at their coming interview, to listen to the person whom he should send; he thought the French king would be glad to do this, but it would be well to consult him first. Cifuentes replied that nothing would be done at the interview tending to the good or peace of Christendom, and therefore this delay was unnecessary; the French king would not handle this matter; there was no need for the Pope to know from the king of England whether he would receive his nuncio, as the cardinal of La Minerva told him some days ago that his Holiness had been practising about this. As the King would certainly not listen to a nuncio, it would be better to send without asking licence, so that the world might know the Pope's merciful behaviour, and be indignant at the King's refusal to receive his nuncio, especially the people of England, who disapprove of the King's conduct. Does not think the Pope will send to England, but write to his nuncio in France to deal with the matter at the interview.

Spoke to the cardinal of La Minerva on the subject, who thinks the Emperor should send a person to tell the king of England that the sentence was justly given, but that the Pope should first ascertain whether the King would listen to his nuncio (*y en lo de sa Santidad esta este Cardinal puesto en saber primero si el rey de Inglaterra vira la persona*). Has had no opportunity of thanking the other cardinals or of speaking to them about this.

Has seen the answer sent by the Emperor to the "apuntamientos" in the Queen's cause. All diligence shall be used in obtaining the execution of the sentence. A copy of the *executoriales* has been sent to him with two important alterations. Suspects they are delaying till they see what the French king will be able to do at the interview with the king of England.

The Pope said that if the French king had not been at Marseilles, he would have renounced obedience to the Church, as the king of England had done, and made a patriarch in his own kingdom; and he still fears it, as the king of England has sent to ask him to do it, but he has refused. Said it was a strange thing that he could have such fears of the Most Christian king.

Gives an account of a conversation with the Pope about a general council. * * * * * * *

Rome, 6 June 1534.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 20.

Ibid., f. 272. 2. Contemporary abstract of the same with marginal notes.

Sp., pp. 24. *Modern copy.*

805. JOHN GOWGH to [CRANMER].

R. O. As I expected, Dr. Bucknam is an exile from our parts. He is one who will do mischief wherever he is. It would be for our good if you convented him (*si semel celsitudo tua convenisset eum*), but he fears for himself, as a guilty person. In his place is appointed a man of like fame, like judgment, I will not say learning, by name Olyver, truly a man fit to suffer punishment, if his deserts were weighed. At Cambridge they cry out that it is a disgrace that he who knows nothing but cookery should be set over others. There are in that convent† many young men, whom his authority will easily lead from the truth. Certainly he has never favored higher

† The Black Friars, Cambridge.

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805. JOHN GOWGH to [CRANMER]—*cont.*

learning, and old bottles cannot bear new wine. Urges the necessity of appointing good presidents. Asks Cranmer to grant him licence to preach anywhere, and also to Thos. Burbanck, fellow of the same college. "Talerus noster" cannot now join your household.

Lat. Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Rmo., etc. Cantuariensi archiepiscopo.

7 June. **806.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 295. Thanking him for his favor to his cousin Molyneux. Croydon, 7 June. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the Council. *Endd.*

7 June. **807.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 295. The provincial of the Friars Austins has lately appointed friar Olyver as prior of the Black Friars, Cambridge. He is a man of little learning and ill qualities. He also preached against the King's cause, and defended the authority of the bishop of Rome. I beg he may be removed from his office, and Dr. Hilsley may have it. There are in the house of Black Friars men of good study and learning. About Easter last I gave you a bill containing such matters as friar Oliver preached last Lent. I beg you will remember him. Croydon, 7 June. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the Council. *Endd.*

7 June. **808.** JOHN POLETENSIS,* Abbot of Pershore, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letter respecting the pension of my predecessor, the moiety whereof was diminished by Act of Parliament in such case provided for maintenance of hospitality. The affair has been examined by my lord President and others at the suit of my predecessors. I hope I may with your favor enjoy the benefit of the statute. Pershor, 7 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

7 June. **809.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. La Guiche has brought the resolution of the interview of the King his master with this king, which is to take place in August in the same place as the last. There is no talk of the ladies being present nor of much attendance. La Guiche left this morning on his return, and with him the Waywode's man, who goes to settle his despatch in the court of France. As to what the Queen sent to tell me yesterday, the King, since the remonstrances I last made to his Council, has shown himself more merciful, having set at liberty her confessor,† physician, apothecary and some others, which has been to her a great consolation; but much greater has been the letters which it pleased you to write to her. She has already sent to me three or four messengers, to entreat me earnestly to procure licence to go to her, for which I have begged as much as I possibly can, and Cromwell sent yesterday to tell me that as soon as two doctors whom the King had again sent to the Queen had returned, I should have an answer which ought to satisfy you. London, 7 June 1534.

Fr., p. 1. *From a modern copy.*

7 June. **810.** THE PRINCESS MARY.

R. T. 145. No. 5, § 40. Letters of protestation by princess Mary, dated 7 June 1534, against the treatment she had received in being declared illegitimate and deprived of

* John Stonewell. † The bishop of Llandaff.

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the title of princess of Wales. Declares that she will not marry, enter a monastery or take any such step at the will of her father without the free consent of her mother.

The following sentence and the signature are in her own hand: "Ita ut universa et singula in hac scriptura habentur, dicimus, narramus, asseverimus, asseveramus ac protestamur de mera nostra scientia ac matura deliberatione, teste meo manuali signo et sigillo meo." The letters were sent to Eustache Chappuis, minister of the Emperor, and were authenticated by notarial attestation and signature of witnesses.

From a French catalogue of papers formerly at Brussels. The original in Latin.

7 June. R. O. **811.** Anthoine de Noyelle, Abbess of Bourbourch, to Lord Lisle.

I thank my lady for the remembrance she has sent me. I thank you for promising to get me 10 or 12 pieces of alabaster from England. I send you a bill of the dimensions I require, and should like to have them as soon as possible. I send you also the measure of the Flemish foot (*du piet de pardesa*). Monastery of Bourbourch, 7 June.

I will endeavour to procure two dozen couples of "biorieaux," which your servant tells me you are in want of, but I fear it will be difficult, as there were never so few as this year. My aunt sends commendations.

Hol. Fr., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

8 June. R. O. **812.** John Lord Audeley to Cromwell.

Is sorry to molest him, but has no comfort except in Cromwell's goodness. Wished to refer the dispute between himself and Sir John Mundy to the decision of the lord Chancellor and Cromwell; but Mundy has no mind to follow, and takes all he can. "As for Laurence Bonevyz' matter, that I cannot yet be so fortunate to move that thing that may be happily taken." Hopes God will enable him to do the King some acceptable service. "At my poor house at Wade," 8 June. *Signed:* "John off Audelay, baron."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his most singular beloved friend, Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

8 June. R.O. **813.** Sir John Dudley to Cromwell.

I have received your letter dated Canbery, 6 June. The King shall be truly advertised of all such goods and chattels as lately belonged to Sir Edw. Guldefford, my father-in-law. When the re-delivery of the evidences was demanded, according to your letter to Mr. Wyat, great partiality was shown by one whom I had believed to be impartial, as your servant Awcher can show. When these goods have been fully viewed I beg I may have custody of them until it be seen in what case my father stands with the King. Halden, 8 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor and Secretary. *Endd.*

8 June. R. O. **814.** Sir Richard Tempest to Cromwell.

When Tempest was with Cromwell, Sir Henry Savell came riotously with threescore men to Holmforth and drove away the cattle of the King's tenants, threatening that if they put their cattle on the ground they should repent it. He has driven some of them from the lands they held of the King. Of late he sent two servants who fought with the King's tenants with sword and staff, and refusing to find surety to keep the peace, were committed to Sandall Castle. Sir Harry bade them find no surety, but leave it to him, so they remained in the castle near three weeks, and one fell sick and died. Is sure he has no title to the King's ground. Bollyng, 8 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Master Cromwell, Secretary, &c." *Endd.*

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8 June. R. O. **815.** THOMAS RUSSHE to CROMWELL.

I understand that Sir Anth. Wingfield has written to you of certain words spoken by Ric. Bukyngham of Wykham Market on Trinity Even last, in the presence of Ralph Ball, yeoman of the Crown, Roger Baldry, Nich. Sudbury and Rob. Wodrofe, to this effect: "The king of Denmark is dead, and he that was the old king would be king again; but the people would not have him because of his ill demeanor." He said also that there were made here in England Acts of Parliament such as were made in Denmark, by reason of which all the commonalty "was in his neck and utterly against him." As murmur might be made of his words, he did not mean well. He would be glad to recall them. Ipswich, 8 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 June. R. O. **816.** WM. LORD SANDYS to LORD LISLE.

Thanks him for his letter, which shows his continual goodness. Has written his mind touching his lordship's commission from the King to his deputy and other officers at Guisnes, showing that he will be always at the King's pleasure and commandment. Thanks him for giving commands to his servant for the "pwettes" for which he wrote. The Vyne, 9 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

9 June. R. O. **817.** JOHN LORD HUSE to LORD LISLE.

Is glad to hear of his welfare. Recommends the bearer for Lisle's service. Will be bound for his truth. Otford, 9 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lisle, lord deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

10 June. R. O. **818.** G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter by a monk of the Cisteux to let him enjoy the abbey of Comhere within my office in the marches of Wales, from which he is kept by dan William Leycetre, supported by divers officers there. It is a matter in which I have little meddled, although I have been pressed by the abbot to favor Leycetre, who it is said has done very well the little while he has been in the said house, while the monk in whose favor you write, I believe, will not himself deny that he has been the cause of the decay of two houses, for which he was expelled. Begs credence for his son Francis. Sheffield Castle, 10 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* My lord Steward.

10 June. R. O. **819.** G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to CROMWELL.

I thank you for informing me by my servant Rauff Leche of a matter which has somewhat perplexed my mind, and would have caused me to come up for my declaration, but that the King made answer for me in the things imputed to me, which is to my singular comfort, although the matter is still unknown to me. I therefore send my son, to whom I desire you to give credence. Sheffield Castle, 10 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.:* My lord Steward.

0 June.] R. O. **820.** SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

Yesterday the King received from Sir John Wallop, his ambassador in France, the two letters enclosed. You are to read them and digest in your mind their contents, especially the letter of the 30 May, and give him your opinion when he comes to Westminster. Hampton Court, Wednesday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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11 June. R. O. **821.** H. Duke of Richmond to Cromwell.

As the monastery of Bynden in d. of Salisbury is now void, and adjoins certain lands of mine in the Isle of Purbeck, and the convent intends to take care of my deer, I beg you will grant them liberty to elect their own abbot, as the King has licensed you to take order in such cases. Canford, 11 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 June. R. O. **822.** Henry Earl of Essex to Lord Lisle.

This Thursday, St. Barnabas' day, your servant and victualler came to me and showed me of his coming to you, which was very sudden. I send a couple of venison pasties, and desire credence for your said servant. Stansted, 11 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

11 June. R. O. **823.** Sir Edw. Ryngeley to Lord Lisle.

The King and Queen are in good health. I came to the Court on Tuesday last about 3 o'clock. I was not there half an hour before his Grace sent for me into a garden which he has just made. He asked me heartily how you did, and whether the town was free from sickness and clean kept, of which I assured him. It would be well for you to speak to master Mayor for the mending of the two gutters from the market to Our Lady Church. If he lack paviours I can send them from London. The King is well contented that his works go so well forward. I told him in the Treasurer's presence how much more is done in thickness than appears in the book, both in the two towers and the walls. The King is well contented with the pains you have taken about them and the sandhills, and is pleased with the conduct of his retinue, as I think they will see when he comes thither. I advise you to let the drags and ploughs go still upon the sandhills till you can shoot level over them from the mount at Becham Tower. I have not asked the King for wood or anything else, because the letters you promised to send have not come. I wish they were, for I trust to be shortly at Calais. As to my own business, the market was done before I came. We have a new lord Warden of "the Porche," lord Rochford.* Sir John Dudley is master of the armery, Sir Antony Browne standard-bearer, and master Harper has the "awnage," that is, the sealing of the cloth in Kent. Today the King comes to York Place to supper and dines there tomorrow, and to Waltham to bed, and on Saturday to Hunsdon, where he will remain all next week. He will not be at Hampton Court till Saturday week. I have given all your recommendations to your friends except to master Kingston and master Norrys. The former is at Wanstead, and the latter came to the Court late on Tuesday night. A great sum of money has been stolen from him, so that he is not pleasantly disposed to be spoken with. I have no other news, but I hope to know more before I come out of Essex. Recommendations to the Mayor, lord Edmund, master Wynkefeld, Mr. Porter, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Undermarshal and Mr. Ruckwode. Hampton Court, 11 June. *Signed.*

I pray you be contented with my meaning, for my inditing is but reasonable.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

* His patent was not passed till the 23 June. *See* Grants in June, No. 16.

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11 June. **824.** Sir Edw. Ryngeley to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has given her recommendations to the Queen, who asked heartily how she did and how she liked Calais. Can hear nothing of any false reports about her. Every man speaks of her good and honor, and almost every gentleman and gentlewoman in the Court ask how she does. Has not spoken with Mr. Kingston. He is at Wanstede with my lady, who is sick there. Will try and find out from him and others who they are that report about her ladyship. Will return shortly. Hampton Court, 11 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

12 June. **825.** Sir Thomas Arundell to Cromwell.

See Vol. VI., Nos. 628, 629, which belong to this year.

12 June. **826.** Sir Henry Everyngham to Cromwell.

R. O. Desires letters to the prior of Pontefret for a renewal of his lease of the tithe of Knottingley. The prior has promised it to him several times, but has made a grant to another man. Is sued for conspiracy by one Will. Langholme, who was indicted for stealing 20*l.* from his house, and whom he forbore to prosecute, as he was told Cromwell had written to the judge in his favor. Desires Cromwell's interposition. Knottingley, 12 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Willm. Coke.

12 June. **827.** John Hughes to Cromwell.

R. O. I desire you to remember the bill to be signed for the foundation of the chantries in the church of St. Davys. It was the King's express pleasure that the bill should be preferred to him by you. London, 12 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

12 June. **828.** John Gryffythe and Nic. Wyddon, priest, to the King and Council.

R. O.

Whereas letters were sent to the Privy Council of late touching certain words spoken against you by Chas. Plommer, canon of the college of Windsor, reported by Miles Wyllen, a canon there, to John Gryffythe and Nic. Wyddon, one of the vicars, 27 May last, 26 Hen. VIII.; on hearing the same, Gryffythe said to Miles, "Why have you kept this matter secret so long?" On which Miles replied that he had declared it to Dr. Tate, also a canon, and desired his counsel. Tate said, "Plowman is but a railing person, and this is but a trifling matter. Never speak further of it." On the 28 May, after the bill of Plommer's saying was sent you, Miles said to Gryffythe, "I trust ye will not set forward the matter which ye spake to me of, 27 May." Gryffythe replied, "If I should not set it forward I would I were hanged." Miles said, "If ye so do, ye have undone me." "Choose you, I care not," said Gryffythe; "the matter toucheth my master so near that I will set it forward." Windsor, 12 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. at the head. Endd.*

12 June. **829.** Sir Will. Musgrave to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter, and, according to your directions, the day and time of every indictment shall be perfectly known, "so that as concerning my book there shall be nothing therein reprovable unto me." This service

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to the King will, however, be chargeable to me, and you and I shall specially bear the blame in this matter touching the lord Dacre and Sir Christopher his uncle. Therefore stand stiffly upon it, that I may have your aid; for divers of this country, and specially those that are bound for the lord Dacre's goods to the King, will in nowise trust that he shall have any overthrow. As soon as they shall see him go down they will cry *Crucifige!* for the country has been so overlaid with him that they thought here was no other king. Notwithstanding, I am confident everything shall be so substantially set forth on my behalf that what I have alleged cannot be denied. The commissioners have not yet come to Carlisle, but they are in this country, and shall commence on Monday next the 15 June, when my witnesses will be ready. The king of Scots has come to the Borders to hunt in Esdellmure with the lord Maxwell, it is thought with the intention of destroying certain outlaws and rebels. Be good to my mother-in-law in this my absence, for she has been good to me in setting me forth for the King's service. Penreth, 12 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

12 June. **830.** Robt. Reynold to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his goodness. Begs for a licence to import 100 tuns of Gascon wine, partly to furnish his room and do the King service, as he is now at a great afterdeal, having lost horseflesh worth over 40*l.* st., as he showed Mr. Norrys when last in England. Calais, 12 June 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

13 June. **831.** H. Duke of Richmond to Cromwell.

R. O. Since I came into this country I and Sir Giles Strangwais have viewed a breach in my town of Poole called Northavyn Point. It will receive great prejudice from the sea, unless some remedy be shortly provided. Give credence to Will. Byttilcome, M.P. for the said town. Canford, 13 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 June. **832.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

R. O. I have sent you the hawks of St. Bee's, two falcons, and one tersell. They were like to flee before your falconer came, and as none could take them "braunchers," I caused them to be taken as nigh flying as could be. Next year they shall be taken as you please. I would not for 100*l.* that they escaped. I beg your favor to my monastery. Hornsay, 13 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[13 June.] **833.** Sir Roger Cholmley to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received a billet by your servant touching the fine of knighthood; in which I beseech you to be my good master. My lands being free do not exceed the yearly value of 50*l.*, and you may take 20*l.* according to your first "asseysement." I was at Waltham Abbey to wait on you, but you had left with the King before my coming. My lord Chancellor has sent you a ring of his own to befriend me. I am sorry you should be my heavy master, as I never knowingly did anything to displease you. Waltham Holy Cross, Saturday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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13 June. **834.** Edward Lord Stourton to Cromwell.

R. O. Last night the prior of Taunton* deceased, of which the bishop of Winchester is founder. I beg your favor for a canon of the house of Bruton called Ric. Hart, that by your interposition he may be preferred to the priory, and I will give you 200 mks. sterling immediately after he is in possession, or as much more as any one else will offer and 20*l.* besides. If you will make Mr. Norris favorable, I will give him 40*l.* Much effort is being made for it, but my trust is in you. Bonham, 13 June.

P.S.—I have been at the Charterhouse in the county aforesaid to take the oaths of the prior and monks, but the prior has gone a pilgrimage these 14 days, and seven of his monks will not take any oath till he returns and swears first. Let me know what I am to do if they continue in their refusal. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell.

13 June. **835.** Ric. . . . . wiche, of Leyftew[ich], to the King's Commissioners.

R. O.

The wives of the writer and others have been accustomed time out of mind to kneel "in the heighe . . . . . the north side, in the church of D[avenham?]," Cheshire, till Saturday 13 June, when Ric., Wm., Laurence and Geo. Vernon, John Sclater, John Rodelhirst, Rauffe Cheny and Ric. Wright, by the procurement of Dr. Bekynshaw, entered the church with weapons and cut up the said seat and carried it away. Asks that the King's letters may be sent to the doctor and others not to meddle further.

Hol., p. 1. *Defaced and partly illegible.*

13 June. **836.** [Lord Lisle] to the Seneschal of Boulonnais.

R. O. I have received your letter by the bearer, in which you say that I do not reply to the point in dispute, and that you think that taking your meadows and heritage would be found a small occasion to begin strife, where there is now such good friendship, and that the King my master does not intend it.

Long before my coming hither the King had given to his gentlemen of this town the meadows "de la concesse," not for a beginning of strife, but being assured that neither the French King nor his subjects would suspect any evil therefrom, or prevent the removal of the hay. For this reason, before proceeding further, I advertised the bailly and officers of Ardre. I am not aware that there is any dispute. As I have been informed since my coming hither, the "concesse" is within the pale, and is mentioned in the agreement made at Bretigny. The King can therefore dispose of it as of his own inheritance. In accordance with your desire, I will inform my master, and till I hear his pleasure everything shall be stopped. I have not come hither to begin strife or make any alterations, but will use all my power to maintain the peace and friendship between the two kings, and to live with you as a good neighbor and friend. Calais, 13 June.

Fr., copy, pp. 2. *Endd.*

13 June. **837.** F. B. Covert, Warden of Canterbury, to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I received by the bearer your kind letter of the 25 May, by which I perceive that the old proverb is not true—out of sight out of mind. Prays a blessing upon her and her spouse. In answer to her inquiries how he has done with the King and my lord of Canterbury, trusts that he has made an

* Will. Yorke. *See* Vol. vi. 417 (16).

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end quietly and to the honor of God. Fears she has heard some report of him which is not true. Sometimes men take passage at Dover in a hard wind and yet arrive at Calais with a fore wind. Water and wind bringeth men to Calais, so it is inaffection and light tongues bringeth men to care. Cannot tell whether he can come to Calais this summer, for as yet he has not preached since he came from Calais, though he is not forbidden. We will be ready to come if it be any comfort to her ladyship, my lord, the council or the town. I send your clock again; "and where ye thought that he went too fast, the fault was in a little pin which was turned aside, as the bringer shall show you. Surely I was fain to bend him stiffer, after that I found that fault in that small pin, to make him to go faster." Canterbury, 13 June.

I commend the bringer to you as his foundress.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

14 June. **838.** Sir George Throkmarton to Cromwell.

R. O. At my last departing from you I broke unto you concerning the manor of Tottynho which I had bought in Buckinghamshire. I had rather you had it than any other man, as I am driven to put it away, for I owe 800*l.* for a lordship that I lately bought of lord Bray in my own country, for which I must put away 60*l.* a year. Master Baldwin can instruct you of the title, who induced me to buy it. I have but 18*l.* lands in hand. The rest is in reversion on the death of a gentlewoman now married to Ashfeld, a servant of master Norris's, so that I think for some office during his life you may obtain immediate possession. I beg you to remember my lord of Norfolk concerning the fee simple of Soylill. The price is 900*l.*, for which I will be bound to you. Westm., 14 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

14 June. **839.** Sir Thos. Palmer to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Begs her to take no displeasure on account of his long absence, and to intercede for him with lord Lisle. It has been very painful and costly for him here. Where he expected aid, consolation and comfort, found unnaturalness, ingratitude and unkindness, even when he was more likely to die than live, as two doctors of physic can witness, whose coming has brought low and bare both body and purse. Is now well recovered of his body, and the other lies at the mercy of his friends. London, 14 June.

Hol., but not in his own hand, p. 1. *Add.*

June. **840.** Sir Walter Stonor to Cromwell.

R. O. I inform you that on Sunday last, 14 June, John Dawson of Watlyngton, and other his neighbors whose names are comprised in a bill which I send, came to me. The words reported and what I have done will appear by the bill. They remain in ward till I hear your pleasure.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 332. 2. Affidavit touching the above, dated 14 June 26 Hen. VIII., to this effect:—That Joan Hammulden wife of Water Hammulden said, in the presence of John Dawson, Wm. Goode, constable, and others, that she was sent for to one Burgyn's wife of Watlington, when she was with child, about Whitsuntide twelvemonth, and the said Burgyn's wife said to her that for her honesty and her cunning she might be midwife unto the queen of England, if it were queen Katharine; and if it were queen Anne, she was too good to be her midwife, for she was a whore and a harlot of her living.

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840. Sir Walter Stonor to Cromwell—*cont.*

ii. The said Burgyn's wife, upon her examination, denies the words, but says that one Collins' wife had said, about Midsummer last 25 Hen. VIII., that it was never merry in England since there was three queens in it, and then the said Joan said there would be fewer shortly; which the said Joan denies.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 June. **841.** Bishop Roland Lee and Thos. Bedyll to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 40. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 41.

On Saturday last, about 6 o'clock, we received your letters by the provincial of the Augustine Friars,* and accordingly we forthwith proceeded to Richmond. We came thither between 10 and 11 o'clock that night, and next morning moved the warden and one of the seniors named Sebastian, and after the whole convent, to confirm the articles, delivered by the provincial, with their convent seal. To that they were untoward, so we moved them to put the matter in the arbitrament of their seniors or "discrettes," four in number, who should meet us at Greenwich this morning. And so they did. When we came to Greenwich we moved the convent there to do the same, but could nowise obtain it; they would answer every man for himself. We required a final answer of each, and found them of one mind of dissent from the said articles, especially this, *Quod episcopus Romanus nihilo majoris auctoritatis habendus sit quam ceteri quivis episcopi in sua quisque diocesi.* They said this was against the rules of St. Francis, and showed us the rule enjoining ministers to seek, *a domino papa*, a cardinal of the Roman church to be their patron. To this we made three answers: that St. Francis dwelt in Italy under the obedience of the bishop of Rome, as [English] monks are under the archbishop of Canterbury, and these words were not meant for friars of England; that we considered the aforementioned chapter of St. Francis' rule to have been forged by some ambitious friar; and that they were the King's subjects, and by the law of God owed him entire obedience. But all this reason could not sink into their obstinate heads. Albeit we declared that the two archbishops, the bishops of London, Winchester, Durham and Bath, and all other prelates and famous clerks, had subscribed to the conclusion against the Roman pontiff's jurisdiction. They concluded, notwithstanding, to live and die in the observance of St. Francis' religion. Myles end, 15 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

15 June. **842.** Anthony Hamond and John Donyngton to Cromwell.

R. O.

As Thomas Barton promised you in our names an advowson, we send enclosed the advowson of the parsonage of Babworthe—the best we have. It was granted *pro secunda vice*, but since then one voidance has been filled. York, 15 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell, secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

[15 June.] **843.** Thos. Halley *alias* Carleyll.

R. O.

Patent creating him Norrey king-at-arms, with 20*l.* a year.

Draft. At the end is a memorandum of the appointment of Thos. Benolt to the offices of Norrey and Clarencieux by patents of the 20 Nov. and 30 Jan. 2 Hen. VIII.

See Grants in June, No. 10.

* Dr. George Browne.

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15 June. R. O. **844.** ISABELL* STAYNING to LADY LISLE.

Thanks lady Lisle for her kind remembrance of her and her husband. Mr. Smyth thanked Mr. Norres for her husband, at lady Lisle's commandment. Is certain that Norres never spoke to Cromwell since she sent. When last with him, he told her he marvelled greatly what Cromwell meant, as the King had told him twice within three days to deliver the money to rid her husband out of prison, and that Cromwell regarded his speaking very little. Asks her or lord Lisle to write to Cromwell, or to Norres or some other great man to speak to Cromwell for them, and to send the letter by the next messenger. Was never so weary of suit. Lying in prison and rewards to people to speak to Cromwell, with expenses in durance since Christmas, have cost more than 100*l.* Within eight weeks Cromwell has appointed sundry days for them to be rid out of prison, but the time is not yet come; "wherefore I pray God send him at liberty, for words are but wind with him." 15 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. **845.** HENRY VIII. to SIR THOS. AUDELEY, Chancellor.

In behalf of Walter Stenynges, a prisoner for debt in the city of London, who desires permission to visit his tenants in the country under surety, to make provision for payment of his creditors.

P. 1. *Add.*

15 June. R. T. 149. R. O. **846.** ALBERT DUKE [OF PRUSSIA] to HENRY VIII.

Transmitting letters from his brother William marquis of Brandenburgh, coadjutor of Riga and postulate bishop of Osiliensis in Livonia, for whom he bespeaks Henry's favor. Has written to William Paget, late ambassador here, of the irruption into the Cimbric Chersonesus and the war made upon his kinsman the duke of Holstein. Hopes Henry will give him aid. "E Regio Monte" (Königsberg), 15 June 1534.

Lat., p. 1. *Modern copy from archives of Königsberg.*

ii. The SAME to PAGET.

Hopes he has returned safe home. His brother the marquis William has written to him that he had sent ambassadors from Livonia to Lubeck, desiring that city not to allow any soldiers to be inrolled who belong to the Teutonic Order or the other states of Livonia; to which they have replied by openly confessing that the Grand Master of the Order has for some years sanctioned such intercourse. From this it may be judged that Lubeck is a close ally of Livonia. The Lubeckers also boast everywhere of having secret aid from the King against the duke of Holstein. Cannot believe that Henry would give aid in such a cause against such a Christian prince. Dated as above.

Lat., pp. 2. *Modern copy from archives of Königsberg.*

16 June. R. O. **847.** G. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to CROMWELL.

The mayor of Leicester and his brethren this day sent him a lewd and evil-disposed fellow who had been talking sedition in an hostry. Sends him and and his confession taken before the writer's uncle Will. Hastings and Edw. Sapcotes. He confessed the three first articles before the mayor. The fourth the two witnesses will justify. Ashby de la Zouche, 16 June, *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Mr. Cromewell, secretary to the Kinges highnes. *Endd.*

* Isabel or Elizabeth; she signs both ways.

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847. G. Earl of Huntingdon to Cromwell—*cont.*

R. O. 2. The confession of Simon Morton made before George earl of Huntingdon, 16 June 26 Hen. VIII.

1. He had been at the Scottz banke, and in company with Scots upon the sea for three quarters of a year, and had spent 20 nobles amongst them. *Added, in another hand, in margin:* "If this were in the time of war, as meseemeth, it is treason." 2. He says, if any man would serve the king of Scots and be sworn to him, he should have 12*d.* a day, with meat and drink, and if there be war, 20*d.* a day, finding himself. *Margin:* "The speaking of these words only is misprision." 3. He says that if the king of Scots come into England, he would bring with him a knot of good fellows, and some of them should be found shrews or they go.

Ric. Holt and Will. Traford of Leicester witness the premises, and declare he said that if the king of Scots come to England he would bring 40,000 with him, and by the time he came to Leicester the king of England would have little power.

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R. O. 3. Another copy of the same confession taken before Chr. Clugh, mayor of Leicester, and Thos. Bett, Nic. Rennold, John Barton, justices of the peace, Thos. Catelyn, baily, Raffe Garsett, Wm. Prate, Thos. Cresse, comburgers of the same town. 16 June 26 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Signed and sealed. Endd.*

16 June. **848.** Sir Anthony Fitzherbert.

R. O. Receipt given by Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, justice of the Common Pleas, to Thomas Cromwell, secretary to the King, for 68*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, arrears of his fee for his office in the Common Pleas and as justice of assize for two half years ending 6 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

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17 June. **849.** Thomas Bishop of Ely to Cromwell.

R. O. I was very desirous to speak with you before I left for the country, to have had your advice, and for your satisfaction; but I shall not tarry long. I beg credence for my brother, whom I have left to attend upon you. Holborn, 17 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 June. **850.** Thomas Abbot of Abingdon to Cromwell.

R. O. Cromwell has been misinformed that the chamberer's office and the collector's of this house is void; and it would be inconsistent with the rules to give the office to Ric. Berall or any of the monks, by convent seal, for life. If any monk had such a grant, it would be the abbot's duty to take it from him. Desires Cromwell, therefore, to excuse him. Abendon, 17 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Chief Secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

17 June. **851.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 289. B. M. Wrote last on the 7th, about his interview with the Pope concerning the sending an Imperial ambassador and Papal nuncio to England. Has since spoken to all the cardinals who understand the matter, and all agree in thinking it of no use, though nothing would be lost by sending.

The Pope has again said that it would be advisable to send a person to the interview between the kings of England and France. Replied as before that it would not be well, as nothing will be treated there for the benefit

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of Christendom. He said he would send a person to England, but he does not intend him to accompany the Imperial envoy. He told the Count there was no need to obtain *executoriales* unless the secular arm were called in. Replied that it was not reasonable to act in an unaccustomed manner, on which he said he would order them to be despatched.

* * * * *

Rome, 17 June, 1534.

Sp., pp. 11. *Modern copy.*

Ib. f. 297. 2. Contemporary abstract of the preceding, with marginal notes. Headed: "Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes a xxvij. de Junio 1534."

Sp., pp. 18. *Modern copy.*

18 June. R. O. **852.** ROBERT FARYNGTON to CROMWELL.

Dr. Bradshay, parson of Eccleston, a kinsman of mine, is inclined to resign his benefice to me for a pension; but as the bishop of Harford has the advowson, we cannot proceed. I request that you will ask the Bishop for the advowson on receiving another of the same value. It is rated at 29*l.* I have lost most of my exhibition and my friends for returning so soon from beyond sea. My father has been at great cost at the Parliament, and as yet nothing is allowed him by the country. I cannot proceed doctor of civil law, because from my poverty I am compelled to live in the country on my friends. If the advowson cannot be had, I beg you to get me the King's exhibition, and I will go beyond sea, or read a lecture in your name as your scholar at Cambridge. I beg credence for my cousin Norwey the bearer. Leylond, in Lancashire, 18 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

18 June. R. O. **853.** MICHAEL MASON, Mayor [of ———], to CROMWELL.

We have received your letter to deliver to John Godde, servant to John Hampton of Feversham, the ship *Christopher* with cargo and one prisoner, Stephen Chylton. We took no such ship nor prisoners. She was taken by Anthony Curtoys and John Bellowe. 18 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 June. R. O. **854.** JOHN ABBOT OF CHESTER to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter in favor of John Denwall, whom the abbot is accused of wronging by detaining from him ground called the Ley Acres, which he thinks he ought to have at a certain rent. The truth is this. Divers years ago, when I was put from my abbacy by the late lord Cardinal, the pretensed abbots in mine absence let to Denwall a parcel of the demesne lands of the Ley as a yearly tenant; afterwards for a term of years such lands and pastures as my predecessors and I kept in our own hands—for grazing fat cattle for maintaining the hospitality of the house. When I was lately restored by the King, I discharged Denwall and all who held part of the said acres, and none complained but he. He still holds his tenement of 40*s. per annum*, "the best tenement in all the town of Ley," which is more than sufficient for him to occupy, as he builds cottages upon part of them. The lands which he now desires he never occupied before, but let a great part of them. I have offered him two closes at a less rent than he let them to strangers when he held them. I have taken no fine of him, and have never done so in any extremity. Chester, 18 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Large sheet. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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18 June. **855.** The Marquis of Villa Real to Cromwell.

Nero, B. I. 77. B. M. In behalf of Fernan Rodrigez, son of Antonio Fernandez of Viana, a Portuguese, who, as he has been informed by a letter from Bastian Rodrigez dwelling in London, has been arrested for having killed "hum Birigales" (?). Caminha, 18 June 1534.

Portuguese, p. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

19 June. **856.** Leonard Smyth to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have been at Kingston Lisle and Paynswike with Mr. Aylmere, where we viewed your woods, both within the park and without, and have sold as much as we conveniently can at this time. You will have the money in six or seven days. We have not yet received all, but it is about 80*l.* I have written to Mr. Wyndesore to come to London, and I trust your matter touching Mr. Seymour shall be heard. I trust you have written to my lord Chancellor about it. You are in possession of the land Mr. Hyde bought of Sir John Dudley. As to your servant who came to London with Mr. Steward, my lord Chancellor will not suffer him to be bailed, the matter against him is so weighty. He must therefore wait, for I must not be too laborious to Mr. Cromwell for him. His truth will soon declare itself. No news, but that two carts full of friars came to the Tower two days ago. London, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

19 June. **857.** Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has made certain woodsales, with Mr. Aylmere, at Kingeston Lisle and Paynswick. Will send the money in five or six days. The subpœna for her evidence will be sent to her servant next week if Mr. Grenfeld keep promise.

Has written to Mr. Wyndesore to come to London. Trusts that then her matter will be well heard. Went today to the lord Chancellor about her servant John of the Buttery, but he will not let him to bail. Nevertheless, if he is clear, his remedy will be the better against the priest. London, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

20 June. **858.** Gardiner to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Recommends to her the cause of a widow, the bearer, wherein justice only is required at the marshal's hands. Does not write to lord Lisle, but sends his commendations. London, 20 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 June. **859.** Sir William Gascoigne of Cardyngton to Cromwell.

R. O. Mr. Bryane, according to the King's command, has appointed out of my manor of Dame Ellensburye as much wood, &c. as amounts to 18*l.* or 19*l.* yearly, "and yett the wodes be nott motten." I beg you will ask the King that I may be recompensed for my land. As I am not able to ride, I have written to my cousin Gosteweke to solicit for me. Give credence to Roger Hunt, my servant, who will wait upon you. Cardyngton, 20 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

860. Sir William Gascoigne to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg you will intercede with the King that I may be recompensed for such of my lands as he has and intends to have in Howghton. I send you

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for your pains 10*l.* to buy you a hackney to ride upon, and at my coming to London you shall have such reward as will content you. My cousin Gostweke will show you more of my mind. Cardyngton, the —— (*blank*). *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 June. R. O. **861.** William Parre to Cromwell.

I perceive by report of my uncle Sir Will. Parre that you desire to have my cousin Thos. Pikkeryng in your service. When I come to my living the whole governance of my poor household will rest in him, and nothing can be done without his opinion. My late mother trusted him implicitly, and admonished me implicitly to follow his advice. Still, if it be your pleasure, he shall be at your commandment. Please to remember the bill in your hands to be made joint patentee with my uncle in all his office. Stansted, 20 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 June. R. O. **862.** Ant. Sentleger to Cromwell.

I thank you for your goodness, by which I have all my living. I give you my heart, the greatest jewel I have. I send you a buck. Slendon, 20 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 June. R. O. **863.** Sir Brian Tuke to Cromwell.

A person has come to me in your name asking me to certify you what money one Langriche owes the King. There was a debt long before my time due by obligation payable 7 Hen. VIII. by Thos. Mydleton for 1,000*l.* With him were bound Will. Esington, Will. Breton and Thos. Langriche. There was also a recognisance of Henry Turnour, Langriche and others for payment of the said 1,000*l.* payable in 1518. Gives further particulars, and the proceedings he has taken to recover the debts; also the effects of the debtors. There is a house belonging to Bifeld, who is one of them, wherein young Heron that is in the Tower dwells. I showed these things to the King last Easter when he signed my book. I will give further information when I see you, for you will be gone early to the Court tomorrow. London, 20 June 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

20 June. R. O. **864.** Edw. Thwaytes to Cromwell.

I received your letters willing me to assist Mr. Francis Clopton in all matters for your use. As the matter is very difficult, he could not for the present do anything to further it. As you have now obtained both lordships, I doubt not the whole rent will be recovered. Esture, 20 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 June. R. O. Rym. xiv. 493. Wilkins, iii. 774. **865.** St. Paul's.

Declaration by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, that they will observe perpetual allegiance to Henry VIII. and queen Anne and their issue, acknowledging the King as head of the Church of England, and that the bishop of Rome has no authority in this kingdom, &c. 20 June 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

Signed by five canons resident, three other canons, the subdean and two "cardinals," one "succentor," six minor canons, 31 chaunters (*cantharistæ*) and 29 others, of whom six are designated *vicarii*.

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20 June. **866.** JAMES V. to the OFFICERS OF THE ORDNANCE* OF FRANCIS I.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 35 b. B. M.

Recommends to their favor Peter, who has charge of the ordnance in Scotland, and is going to France to recover debts. Stirling, 20 June anno trigesimo q[uar]to, [ut] supra.

Lat., copy, p. 1, *mutilated.*

867. FERDINAND KING OF THE ROMANS to JAMES V.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 35 b. B. M.

[Nothing remains but the salutation.]

Lat., mutilated.

21 June. **868.** SIR PIERS DUTTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The abbot of Vale Ryall in Cheshire is dead. Recommends dan Rondulph Wilmeslowe of the same house as his successor, for his discretion and learning. He will give Cromwell 100*l.* in hand, and do him further as large pleasure as any other man. Hatton, 21 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 June. **869.** FR. JOHN HYLSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Although I have labored in my progress, I have not found any religious persons who have utterly refused the oath of obedience. Some have sworn to it with an evil will, and slenderly taken the oath, of whom I will show you more at my coming. Exeter, 21 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable. *Endd.*

22 June. **870.** HARRY HUTTOFT to HUMPHREY BOLEYN.

R. O.

I have received yours, advising of the error late found in reweighing the wools of Castlin's ship. You think it very strange that such an error should be made, and have proceeded to the proof of it. As they were reweighed by Symons so we found them. Enters into a number of details. The executor of the weighing can abuse the wisest men that look upon him. 22 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

23 June. **871.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

It is about eight days since there arrived in two ships the ambassadors of Lubeck and Hamburg in equal number, viz., three from each town, and 18 servants, of whom those of Lubeck are bravely dressed in red with bands of yellow and white satin, and with these words on the sleeve: *Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?* Those of Hamburg are more simply dressed in black with the motto, *Da pacem, Domine, in diebus nostris.* They have not yet had audience of the King, perhaps waiting for the doctor, whom the said king has at Lubeck, who is to come by land, and, as some think, not without speaking with those of Bremen and other confederates. The cause of their coming is still hidden. I have been given to understand that the King entreated them to come, assuring them of great profit; and it is thought that among other things he will treat of commercial intercourse in case his subjects be forbidden to resort to your dominions, of which he is a good deal in doubt. Perhaps also he invited them to excite the jealousy of the Flemings and a fear that they would lose their trade. I expect those of Lubeck will treat somewhat of the affairs of Denmark. Those of Hamburg

* Machinarum rectoribus.

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I am told made some difficulty in coming, and one who is familiar with them informs me they reckon on their return to pass through Flanders towards the Queen.

I have not ceased since Whitsun Eve to solicit an answer to my communications with the Council, and for a licence to visit the Queen, for which she daily urges me, but as yet I have had no success. Cromwell gave my man to understand some days ago that what I desired was very proper, but it was a question of trusting ladies (*mais les dames estoient de croyre*). Afterwards Cromwell sent word to me that he would come and speak to me, but he forgot this as well as other things, and I sent my man to remind him that the duke of Norfolk and he had to speak with me about the matters I was soliciting, and also about certain letters that the King had received from Spain. This conference was to have been yesterday, but owing to some business that had occurred, they sent to beg that I would have patience for two or three days. During these delays the Queen has had little rest, for the King has lately sent messengers to her to make the ladies about her swear, with instructions in case of refusal to bring them away prisoners. This the commissioners would have performed altogether if it had not been for the difficulty of taking so many ladies away against their will, besides that they were moved with pity not to leave the Queen alone, who implored them most lamentably not to proceed with such severity until they had informed the King; and with this view they arrived two days ago in Court. I do not know what commands they will receive.

About 10 months ago I sent the Queen a protestation that she was to forward to the Princess for her to sign. This I thought had been done long ago; otherwise I would have seen to it well; but lately the Queen, despairing of an opportunity of getting it signed, sent it back to me, and I have found means to get her signature, as your majesty will see. It is inconceivable what pains the said Princess has taken with her incomparable and angelic wit to pass the said protestation and the like, and to divert the attention of the guards about her.

I am informed by a person of good faith that the King's concubine had said more than once, and with great assurance, that when the King has crossed the sea, and she remains *gouvernante*, as she will be, she will use her authority and put the said Princess to death, either by hunger or otherwise. On Rochford, her brother, telling her that this would anger the King, she said she did not care even if she were burned alive for it after. The Princess quite expects this, and thinking that she could not better gain Paradise than by such a death, shows no concern (*na fait cas du monde*), trusting only in God, whom she has always served well and does still better now. Having spoken to the Queen, by her advice I will make remonstrances; but I know not if they will do any good.

Begs pardon for repeating some things, to which he is constrained by the importunity of many good persons inclined to the Emperor's service. If his majesty do not see to affairs here, there will be no remedy after by reason of this sect, which begins to increase. The King expects that it will secure the loyalty of his people against your majesty, and also conciliate the favor of Germany, especially of maritime cities like Lubeck; and though he has no right, he will always be able to extort from his subjects whatever he pleases, and will excite in France and Germany as much opposition to you as possible. Even if your majesty were to show yourself satisfied with all he has done, I do not believe he would give up these intrigues, both for envy and for the doubt he always entertains that at last he will meet with the reward he merits. And these people think that the true bridle to keep France and Germany steady would be to take action here.* It was thus that the

* "que la vraye bride pour arrester la France et l'Alemaigne et les garder de ruer seroit de pouvoir (*pourvoir?*) yci, et par tel moyen l'empereur Maximillian supedicta ses deux compediteurs comme le contienent les croniques de ce royaulme."

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871. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Emperor Maximilian overcame his two competitors, as shown by the chronicles of this kingdom, which, in the state in which things are now, they say would be as easy to conquer as could be; for great and small are only waiting for the least opportunity to declare themselves in favor of your majesty, the Queen and Princess, of whose life there is great fear otherwise. You could not believe the hundredth part of the vexation of all this kingdom, except some of the new sect, at the delay of a remedy, and the reproaches I have had for it from innumerable quarters. This I have ventured to repeat that you may not imagine that the new oaths have altered the disposition of the people.

The archbishop of Canterbury, reserving to himself the determination, which he promises to declare within a year, whether there be any purgatory, whether it be well to pray to saints or worship them, whether it be lawful for priests to marry, and whether pilgrimages be meritorious, has forbidden by public command any preacher meanwhile to make any mention of these articles in his sermon, either for or against. This is only a preparation for the work of the coming Parliament, in which the King intends to take the goods of all the churches; which he has not yet ventured to propose only that he might not attempt too many dangerous things at once. London, 23 June 1534.

Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

23 June. **872.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Fragment of a short letter, of which all the material part is lost. Towards the end the following expressions occur: "how to use him[self] in . . . . . and hath not[hing] brought . . in such things; wherefore he hath great [need] of instructions. Thus I am bold always to trouble you with my rude pen," &c. Wooborn, 23 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Badly mutilated. Add.:* Secretary.

873. [TAYLER to the AMBASSADORS OF LUBECK?]

R. O. The King has received with very great satisfaction the letters they have brought from the senate (*senatus et resp. vestra*) expressive of their goodwill towards his majesty; but as the ambassadors are probably tired with their long and perilous journey, he will defer hearing their charge till Sunday next. Meanwhile [Tayler] is commissioned to express to them how much pleased the King is to hear of their arrival, both on account of the object of their mission, and also on account of the princes who sent them, for all of whom he has a high regard. Finally he thanks them for the great trouble they have taken in this embassy, and assures them that nothing in his kingdom that may gratify them shall be wanting to them.

The King is very grateful for their acute and learned judgment on the subject of his marriage, and thanks them alike for their friendship and for their zeal in defending justice and the authority of God's word. The cause is that of Christ and his religion. Proceeds to give an account of the King's scruples of conscience and the bishop of Rome's resistance to his just demands *per fas et nefas*, "velut Davus, imo cacodæmon."

Lat., imperfect, pp. 2. *In Tayler's hand.*

2. Another draft of a speech to the same ambassadors, in answer to an oration by them, with which the King is highly pleased. The remarks about the King's marriage are similar to those in § 1, but are continued to a greater length. The King will take advice about their petition.

Lat., pp. 4. *In Tayler's hand.*

1534.

874. JOHN ÆPINUS to CROMWELL.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 34. B. M.

Our states have sent us as ambassadors to thank the King and express their goodwill to him and his people, but we are accused of coming to excite sedition and spread false doctrine. It is said that nothing is left for us but to return with the King's indignation and the disgrace of our states. These rumors have terrified my host, who wishes he had never received me. I request you to obtain my despatch from the King.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Domino Crumwello, R. M. Secretario. *Endd.*

24 June. R. O.

875. JOHN KING OF PORTUGAL to CROMWELL.

Requesting his intercession with the King to spare the life of a Portuguese subject named Fernando Roderic of Viana, who had killed a Genoese in London; as he had previously been very barbarously treated by the Genoese and his companions. Evora, 24 June 1534. *Signed:* El Rey.

Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Thomæ Clamuel, serenissimi regis Angliæ supremo secretario. *Endd.*

25 June. MS. Ashmol. No. 1,729, f. 2 a.

876. CRANMER'S VISITATION.

Letter under stamp of the sign manual of Henry VIII. to doctor Peter Ligham, commanding him, in his visitation of the province of Canterbury for the Archbishop, to procure the seal of every chapter, college and monastery, and the subscription of every member thereof, and of every parson, to a "writing" delivered herewith, and "to the artycle concernynge the bisshopp of Roome his aucthoryte within this realme," giving authority to commit recusants to prison. Hampton Court, 25 June 15 . . . .

25 June. R. O.

877. SIR EDWARD RYNGELEY, Knight Marshal of Calais, to LORD LISLE.

Has received his letter dated Calais, 18 June. As to the paviors he writes for, has arranged with two honest men, who "can good skell for the mendeng of the corrant of showers there." They ask 2*d. st.* a square yard, and their cost in and out. If lord Lisle wants them, he must write to him at John Skowttes, the Queen's tailor.

Is glad to hear lord Lisle is doing with the sandhills still. Has not yet seen the surveyor's man who has come for money, but will do what he can for his despatch. The money that Mr. Norres lacked of the King's is had again, every penny, in all 1,200*l.* The party that had it is in the Tower. His name is Blechynden, a servant of Sir Edw. Nevels. Hears he is pardoned. Cannot inform him of the King's coming to Calais, nor his number, for it was not fully determined before Midsummer day; but it is said he intends to be there on Sept. 6. Will go to the Court today, and tarry till he is despatched of his business. Desires to be recommended to lady Lisle and the Council. London, 25 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

25 June. R. O.

878. EDWARD MAYE, Mayor of Dover, to LORD LISLE.

Desires him to take measures for the security of the passage between Dover and Calais. This day, in the town hall, there came before him and his brethren and master Carye of Calais, the bearer, one Saboot Barnartt, merchant of Rouen, complaining that on Midsummer eve, he being in a ship called the *Katharine*, of Dieppe, John Rosse, master, in the Downs, off the English coast, was attacked by a rover of 60 tons, manned by 30 Dutchmen, well furnished with artillery, who boarded, robbed and maltreated them, and said if they had been Englishmen they should all have been cast overboard. Dover, 25 June 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1534.

26 June. **879.** Archbishop Lee to Henry VIII.

R. O. By your letters, which came to hand June 18, you allege that the prebend of Wetwang, heretofore united to the college in Oxford lately called Cardinal's College, is now, by attainder of the Cardinal and dissolution of the college, in your gift. You therefore command me and my brethren the dean and chapter to allow the impropriation of the said prebend anew to your college, now named King Henry VIII.'s College. In the absence of the treasurer of York, now in the South country, and Mr. Franklin in Scotland, and as my brother dean is the only one in residence, I cannot make perfect answer; but on their return I will do my best to further your request. I beg, however, that as I have given the collation of the said prebend, believing I had a lawful title, to my old friend the dean of St. Stephen's, you will be pleased to recompense him. Thorpe, 26 June 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

26 June. **880.** The Same to Cromwell.

R. O. On the same subject. Begs him to intercede for the dean of St. Stephens. Believes his title is good, for he gave it him by good advice.

Recommends that other letters may be sent, making no mention of commandment, for as consent is required, consent must be free. Complains also that words of command are used to him in letters from the King for such prebends as are void by promotion of any of the King's chaplains, although not, he believes, in similar letters to the others. Thorpe, 26 June 1534. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

26 June. **881.** The Same to Cromwell.

R. O. As I knew not when this bearer would return to you by whom the King commanded us to make answer, I therefore, on your letters sent by Dr. Oliver's servant, have sent you both my own answer and my brother the Dean's to the King's letters, such as we can make for the time, by the said servant of Dr. Oliver. Thorpe, 26 June 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*.

26 June. **882.** Duke of Suffolk to Cromwell.

R. O. I have written to my lord abbot of Westminster that the bearer my servant may be his farmer of Bynholm, Worcestershire, after expiration of the lease of Thos. Nevell. I beg you to favor his suit. Henham, 26 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 June. **883.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg you to remember the 100*l.* that lord Dacres owes me, which without your help I have little hope of recovering. George Douglas's servant is waiting here for money. The abbot of St. Mary's sends you by the bearer his nephew 4,522*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* I pray you write to John Constable in favor of a poor widow, whom a kinsman of mine, servant to my lord of St. Mary's, is to marry; also to admit the bearer, my lord's nephew, as your chaplain. York, 26 June.

Remember my good brother, Rob. Lorde. My lord has another nephew at Cambridge, a goodly young man, who has a benefice. My lord and I pray you to accept him as your scholar.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To my right honorable master Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

1534.

26 June. **884.** JOHN LORD MORDAUNT to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am advertised that the King intends to go to Calais. I beg you will get me discharged according to the suit I made when I was last with you, as I have been of late so sore charged both for myself and my son, and I am in great debt to the King. Of late I have been troubled with sickness. I shall be at London the 3 July if I can ride. 26 June.

Remember my kinsman Nich. Hardynge.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

885. JOHN LORD MORDAUNT to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII. 158. B. M. I pray you to be good to me in my suit to the King for my debt to him. The days appointed in this bill shall be duly kept, or else that by your mediation the King will take my lands in Northumberland at 20 years' purchase, which I will warrant to be worth 157*l.** over all yearly charges. I doubt not the King can exchange them for others with the earl of Northumberland. But I beg you to get me the days appointed in my bill, that I may keep my land.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Thos. Cromwell, esq., secretary to the King's grace. *Endd.*

26 June. **886.** WILLIAM BRABAZON and JOHN AP RICE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Have set the goods of Lord Dacre and Sir Chr. Dacre in stay for a certain space, and have sold all the sheep in Cumberland and Westmoreland, as the bearer, Sir Thos. Wharton, can show. Sir Chr. Dacre was said to be rich in ready money, but we can get no knowledge of his books. Suppose he knew himself guilty of the acts whereof he is indicted before he came to London. Carlisle, 26 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary to the King's grace. *Endd.*

26 June. **887.** ROBERT FOULER to CROMWELL.

R. O. By the King's commandment I retained in my hands from the money received before Easter for his pensions of France due in November last 2,000*l.*, to be delivered from time to time to his surveyor here for the fortifications of Calais and Guisnes. I have delivered to the surveyor up to this time 1,760*l.*, so that there only remains 240*l.*, which will not suffice for this month ensuing. As to the pensions due in May last, I hear nothing of their coming. Calais, 26 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 June. **888.** SIR EDWARD RYNGELEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Wrote in my last letter that the saying was in London that the day was appointed for the King's being at Calais, but it is not so far forth yet. Sends the King's "geise." The ambassador of the Lubecks will be here on Sunday, and so will all the Council and the gentlemen dwelling about London. There is no other news but that the King and Queen are merry. Desires to be recommended to lady Lisle and the Council. Hampton Court, 26 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

* Corrected from 47*l.*

1534.

26 June. R. O. **889.** Sir Ric. Bulkeley to Henry Norres.

His backfriends Edward Gruffith and Dr. Glyn have made means to Mr. Secretary to be in displeasure with him, all for envy. Has received Norres' letters commanding him to take charge of the castle and view the artillery, and see the prisoners safely kept, which he has done, although lady Velavill, late wife to Sir Roland, and her son-in-law Wm. Ap Robert, who was with you lately in London, refused to deliver it up. Had to obtain a writ of *subpœna* to the said dame "Annes" and her son-in-law before they would do so. Never saw a house so ill kept, for there is scarcely one chamber in which a man may lie dry. Dame Agnes claims part of the artillery, which she has no right to, for Sir Rowland, as you know, murdered a man in my lord Cardinal's time and forfeited all his goods. After which he sued to be at his fine with the King, and swore he was worth 500 mks. in goods besides 100 mks. worth of artillery, which he acknowledged to be the King's. Beaumaris, 26 June. *Signed.*

P. 1, *long sheet. Add.:* To, &c. Henry Norres, esquire for the Body, chief of the King's Privy Chamber, high chamberlain of North Wales, and constable of the King's castle of Beaumaris.

27 June. R. O. **890.** Sir John Porte to Cromwell.

At this my being at Oxford, according to your letter sent to me, I have had communication with the commissary, certain doctors of the university and the corporation. With some difficulty they have come to an agreement as to the commissary's jurisdiction touching the lease of a house made by a beadle of the university, who is a freeman of the town. By this occasion a beadle was hurt in a fray. The parties are content to refer the affair to Mr. Stonor and Mr. Barantyne. I explained your pleasure to them touching the watch, according to the statute of Winchester. The commissary said he could not be "applyable" that the town should keep watch without Convocation, which they will hold today. Saturday, 27 July.* *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

27 June. Cleop. E. vi. 209. B. M. Burnet, vi. 78. Wilkins, iii. 775. **891.** Royal Supremacy.

The judgment of the university of Oxford rejecting the Pope's authority. In domo congregationis nostræ, 27 June, 1534.

Pp. 2. *Modern copy.*†

Cleop. E. vi. 209 b. B. M.

ii. Appended to the above is the following list of colleges, hospitals, and priories that subscribed to the supremacy, with the number of subscribers in each. Headed, "Protestatio collegiorum ad eundem effectum sub forma sequenti pagina":—

Oxford dioc.‡—All Souls' College, with 32 signatures. Baliol, 6. Brasennose, 9. Oriall, 11. St. Martin's, 17. *London dioc.*—Trinity College, Plesey, 7. Nine Carthusians contumaciously refused to take the oath. *Canterbury dioc.*—St. George's College, 3. Cobham College, 5. *Lincoln dioc.*—Almshouse of the Holy Trinity, Tatshall, 6. Ertlingborough College, 5. College of the Annunciation and All Saints, Fotheringhey, 12. St. Mary Newark, Leic., 30. Rector and convent of Asheridge, 12. College of SS. Mary, Thomas and Edward, Heigham Ferrers, 5. Lincoln College, 4. Eaton College, near

* The 27 July was not a Saturday either in 1534 or 1535. Probably July is an error for "June."

† The word *inserere*, which is corrected in Burnet, in the margin, to *insistere*, is in this copy *inherere*.

‡ Sic. Linc. dioc. then.

1534.

Windsor, 7. *Worcester dioc.*—College of Westbury-on-Trym, provost and 10 others. College of Stratford-on-Avon, 5. St. Mary's, Warwick, 14. *Norwich dioc.*—Colleges of Wingfeild, 4. Atylburgh, 3. St. Mary's, Metingham, 9. Rushworth, 5. Thompson, 4. St. Mary-de-Campis, 8. *Exeter dioc.*—Colleges of St. Mary's, Slepton, —. St. Cross, Crediton, 3. "Sci Carenteri, Exon, 1."* St. Mary, Oterie, 3. St. Thomas the Martyr of Glaseney, near Prondryne, 4.† *St. David's dioc.*—Landewy Breuy, 2.

Hospitals:

London dioc.—St. Bartholomew's, 3. St. Thomas of Acon, 6. *Worcester dioc.*—St. Bartholomew's, Gloucester, 3. St. Wolstan, Worcester, 9. St. John Baptist, Warwick, 1. *Norwich dioc.*—Ss. Giles and Mary, Norwich, 6. *Lincoln dioc.*—St. John's, Northampton, 4.

Protestatio facta per priores:

Canterbury diocese.—Prior of St. Martin's, Dover, and 12 others. Liddes, 12. Folkeston, 1. St. George without Canterbury, 6. Christchurch, Canterbury, 62. *London diocese.*—Dunmowe, 10. SS. John and Thomas, Royston, 7. Salutation of S. Mary, near London, 20. St. Mary's-without-Bishopsgate, 11. Hatfeild Regis, 9. Elsinge, Cripplegate, 10. Coulne, 10. Liega, 10. *Norwich diocese.*—Waburne, 1. Eye, 8. Ixworth, 16. Woodbridge, 6. Hempton, 3. Bliborough. 3. Cockesford, 8. St. Sepulchre, Thetford, 6. Hicklinge, 9. Prior of Norwich Cathedral, 39. Buckham, 11. St. Faith, 6. Westacre, 16. Walsingham, 21. Beeston, 3. Pentney, 13. St. Olave's, 5. Ingham, 6.

Lincoln diocese.—St. John, Caldwell, 8. Snelshall, 3. Markbie, 8. St. Mary's, Ashbie Canons, 12. St. Neots, 11. Ellisham, 7. Huntington, 12. Wymondley, 4. SS. Mary and Edburga, Burcester, 8. Bushmead, 3. St. Mary, Thorneholme, 9. Wroxton, 10. Dunstable, 12. Launde, 13. Finshead, 6. St. Mary's, Keyma, 10. SS. Mary and Nicholas, Spalding, 20. Newneham, 17. Torkesey, 5. SS. Peter and Paul, Chacome, 7. Stonley, 6. Newstead, near Stamford, 3. Kirkby Bellers, 9. Nocton, 3. Ulvescrofte, 9.

Worcester diocese.—Stodley, 8. St. Giles' Abbey, Little Malvern, 7. Gauntes, 4. Lanthony, near Gloucester, 23. Wrecksall, —. St. Mary's Cathedral, Worcester, 40. St. Sepulchre, Warwick, 1.

Bath and Wells diocese.—St. John's, Bridgewater, 11. "Victornie ordinis S. Augustini de Worspringe," 7. SS. Peter and Paul, Bath, 15. SS. Peter and Paul, Taunton, 14. *Exeter diocese.*—SS. Peter and Paul, Plympton, 19. St. John, Exeter, 3. St. Andrew's, Treverdreth, 6. St. Stephen's, Launceston, 11. St. George, Frethestoke, 5. St. German's, Cornwall, 6. *Rochester diocese.*—St. Andrew's, Rochester, 19. *Llandaff diocese.*—Burgevenny, 2. Nuns of Uske,—Cheapstowe, 1. *St. David's diocese.*—Pulla (Pille?), 4. St. John Baptist, Lantovy, 4. St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverfordwest, 5. Carmarthen, 8.

Of uncertain dioceses.—St. Mary Magdalen, Combwell, 5. St. Mary, Bilsington, 6. S. John, Brecon, 4. SS. Mary and Petroc, Bodmyn, 9. St. Mary, Pilton, 2.

Lat. Modern copy. Pp. 5.

892. THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

Cleop. E. VI. 16. B. M.

Collection of passages from the Holy Scriptures and Catholic authors concerning the authority of kings and bishops. *See* Strype, Eccl. Mem. I. i. 283.

Lat., pp. 122.

27 June.

893. CARDINAL OF JAHEN to LOS COBOS.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 307. B. M.

Urges the Emperor to treat the Pope gently and not to show so much suspicion of him. The fear of not being able to trust the Emperor will make him turn to France. Cifuentes is too mistrustful of his Holiness.

Sp., pp. 2. *Endd.:* Al Comendador Mayor, del card. de Jahen, 27 de Junio. *Modern copy.*

* St. Carentoc (or Crantock), in Cornwall. † Penrhyn.

1534.

28 June. **894.** Sir Jas. Worsley to Cromwell.

R. O. Rob. Aclonde, the bearer, a servant of mine, is wrongfully troubled in the Exchequer, for seizing to the King's use certain malt and salt from one Henry Clerke of Southampton who had not paid the customs. He gave information to the Exchequer, and was bound in a recognisance of 20 marks to make restitution to Clerke if sentence was given against the King. Gives details of the trial, which went against Aclonde, where the chief baron desired that Huttoft and Mills of the said town should make a friendly end between Clerke and Aclonde. This was done; but Aclonde's recognisance was forfeited without his knowledge. He is a poor man with a wife and children, and is worthy of your favor. I. of Wight, 28 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

28 June. **895.** Edward Aglionby to Cromwell.

R. O. It is thought here that not only the goods but the lands of lord Dacres and Sir Christopher will be forfeited by their indictment. Begs therefore that Cromwell will have him in remembrance, as he has done before. Would have waited upon him but was commanded by the King's commissioners to stay till the King's pleasure were known. Karlyell, 28 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell, secretary unto the King's highness. *Sealed. Endd.*

29 June. **896.** Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. Asks him to be favorable to the bearer Sir Thos. Wharton in his suit to the King concerning the captainship of Carlisle Castle (about which he talked to Cromwell when they were last together), and that he may be exempt from the warden of the West Marches, "seeing as ye know his is mine one hand, and that I cannot forbear him fro me." Desires credence for him. He knows about the service done here for the King. Morpeth, "being right sore accrasid of mine old disease," 29 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

29 June. **897.** G. Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

R. O. I hear from my daughter lady Dacre that you informed her the King's pleasure was she should make no further pursuit to his Highness for my lord her husband till the laws had determined his offences; which, though to her great discomfort, I doubt not she will obey. I beg you to favor her as far as you may without displeasure. Give credence to the bearer my chaplain, Sir Edw. Hatfeld. Hannysworth, 29 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

29 June. **898.** Sir John Dudley to Cromwell.

R. O. The bearer, one of the residentiaries of the college of Warwick, desires your favor in the college affairs. As I am an officer in the said town I am the bolder to ask you a favor. Warwick, 29 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

29 June. **899.** Christopher Mont (or Monthaborinus).

See Grants in June, No. 25.

1534.

29 June. Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 43. B. M.

900. HIERONYMUS LOPIS to STARKEY.

Starkey's letter was very pleasant to him, but he asks him to write longer letters. Living as he does in Padua, among learned men who are daily discussing various topics, he might send him an account of what they are studying and publishing, and what, for instance, Peter Bembo is doing. Even if there is no news at Padua, Venice, to which he is so near, must supply him with plenty of material for writing. Would gladly hear about the studies of Starkey and his patron (Pole), and of the health of the latter, and of the qualities of the air at Padua, which would be interesting to a physician. We are troubled here with a suspicion of the plague. Fears it may deprive him of a Greek teacher, whom chance put in his way, who has also been very useful to Starkey's friend Marco Fortia. Desires to be commended to Reginald Pole. Avignon, 3 kal. Julii.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Dño T. Starkeio, Anglo. Patavii. In ædibus ill. dñi Reginaldi Poli.

ii. STARKEY to LOPIS.

Received the above letter at Padua, 14 kal. Aug. Pole is well. Considers the climate of Padua healthy and like England, with little variation of temperature. Pole is engaged in theology, Starkey in civil law. There has been a discussion among the doctors here concerning letting blood in pleurisy. While they are disputing in the schools, the poor patients perish. The little boy, whom Lopis has often seen here, has died from the sting of a scorpion, in consequence, as Starkey thinks, of the unskilfulness of the doctors, who took from him too much blood. Matthew Curtius is reading Galen in Greek. Peter Bembo is writing a history of Venice. Padua, 5 kal. Aug.

Francis Curtius is dead, to the grief of those who follow the doctrine of Bartholus.

Pp. 3. *Lat., hol. Draft.* On the same sheet as the preceding.

901. [STARKEY] to a LADY.

R. O.

Though I have often blamed nature for not making windows in front of men's hearts, I complain now more than ever, being in a strange country where I cannot find words to express what my poor heart thinks. I am encouraged, however, to open my mouth by your great humanity, believing that you will not regard the rudeness of my words but the affection of my heart. Since the first day, Madam, that I beheld your singular beauty, and experienced your great virtues, I have felt such an affection towards you that my heart has never since been at liberty, and seems more in your keeping than my own; it has left my body quite deserted and miserable. How entirely it is devoted to your service I will explain when it shall please your good grace to let me speak with you. Begs her to read over again the letters written to her, because she is the lady to whom he is most subject.

French, p. 1. *In Starkey's hand.*

30 June.

902. SIR SIMON HARECOURT to CROMWELL.

R. O.

On St. Peter's day last the bailly of Bampton told me that one Will. Saunders of Bampton, shoemaker, and John Hill, of Eynsham, spake ill of the King as they were drinking together, and he desired me, as justice of the peace, to call the parties before me. As I have no commission to examine treason, I have sent him to you, with the names of his witnesses. I have committed one of the offenders to the castle at Oxford, and will commit the other as soon as I get him. Staunton Harcourt, 30 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

1534.

30 June. **903.** W. Tresham to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam.

R. O. The Mayor and I when last before the Council were commanded by my lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary that neither I should meddle with any townsman nor the Mayor with any privileged person of the University.

Nevertheless this 30th June the Mayor sent his serjeant to Jas. Collynson, one of our bedells, to compel him to appear before the Mayor in a civil cause. The sergeant tore the bedell's clothes to bring him to the Mayor, but could not prevail. The same day the Mayor commanded three townsmen of St. Mary's in Oxford to break up a house which the said bedell had the power to let as warden in a brotherhood in St. Mary's Church, and the said three townsmen, finding that Collyson had nailed up the doors, came to ask me whether I would assist the said bedell or no. I desired them to defer the matter till next day till the Mayor and I should speak together, when word came that a townsman called Wayth had wounded the said bedell severely, and the bedell him. The bedell's life is in danger. The Mayor has also taken from the wardens of the said fraternity certain evidences and 14*l.* in money. I beg you to move the King or my lord Chancellor for remedy. Oxford, 30 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. as* Treasurer of the King's household.

30 June. **904.** H. Duke of Richmond to Cromwell.

R. O. Recommend me to the King. And whereas I am informed he is purposed shortly to take his journey into France, I should have been very glad to have attended him, as my friend Mr. Knevyd can inform you. Canford, 30 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 June. **905.** Stephen Bishop of Winchester to [the D. of Richmond].

R. O. Master Coke* has delivered to me your Grace's letter in his favor reciting his grievances against me. His complaint to you was utterly untrue. Last year when I went beyond sea I ordered my officer to stay payment of master Cooke's fee; "but it was so stayed that master Cooke was paid (*i.e.*, satisfied?) and I forgave master Cooke, when he wept for kindness." He has spoken of me in such terms to the King, your Grace, my lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary as if he expected I should never be heard in answer; and now he is grieved that by Mr. Secretary's means I am to be heard. If you do not find my assertion true let me never be trusted again. I am only desirous your Grace should understand by this Cooke's character, "and the better perceive him in the use of his office of the Admiralty under your Grace." I bear no malice against Cooke, but regret his folly. I have never done him any injury. "I never interrupted him in the office of my registership, but have hitherto always and yet do suffer him to occupy it that hath hired it of him for 10*l.* a year, of whom he is truly paid." I only said I would stay payment of this fee till I knew the King's pleasure on account of a fault I found with him, &c. Winchester, 30 June.

Hol., pp. 4.

906. John Cooke to Cromwell.

R. O. I desire a continuance of your goodness, without which I should have been devoured by the malice of the bishop of London, and lost my living. Wherwell monastery.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

* John Coke, or Cooke, the Bishop's registrar, writer of No. 1,361, in Vol. vi.

1534.

907. The Abbess of Wherwell.

R. O. Commission to examine the charges against the abbess of Wherwell, who has already been several times before the Council and depositions thereupon delivered to the ordinary, but as yet nothing is done.
Pp. 2, *broad sheet.*

R. O. 2. Interrogatories to be demanded of the abbess of Wherwell, viz.:—

1. Whether she was not too familiar with the bishop of London when she was a nun, "and that the bishop of London was forbid the monastery of Wherwell and her company by late bishop Fox, then being bishop of Winchester, for the avoiding of the said suspicion." 2. Whether the Abbess since she had a child came from her monastery to Fullam to be merry with the Bishop. 3. Whether she was not lodged in the Bishop's own chamber for love, and whether the Bishop did not cause her to do on his kirtle "to keep my lady warm, wherein she sat at supper." 4. Whether the Bishop and the Abbess did not sit and talk together so long in the night that her ladies were asleep, "so that they might do what they list for them." 5. Whether the Bishop laid to her charge that she was with child again, "and the Abbess made him feel and know a privy token whereby he knew she was not with child, and axe her what that token was."
P. 1.

908. Edmund Stewarde to Cromwell.

R. O. Fragment of a letter apparently explaining proceedings touching his lord's (the bishop of Winchester) jurisdiction. The persons named are William Brown and master Cooke. Winchester, this ———.
Hol., p. 1. *Add:* [To the right hon]orable [and my go]ode [master, Mr.] Crum[well, secretary] to the [King's highn]eis. *Endd.*

30 June. **909.** Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Received by the bearer Roberts, a mariner of Calais, her letter and 12 doz. quails, whereof nine quails were dead in the cages. Has delivered them as she desired. Mr. Densell and Mr. Marven thank her for them. They are ready for the cause of which she wrote, but Sir Antony Wyndesore has not yet come to town. Has written to him twice, but had no answer. London, 30 June.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

30 June. **910.** Sir Francis Bryan and Sir J. Russell to Lord Lisle.

R. O. As it has pleased the King to give unto Stephen Lisle two tenements in the parish of St. Nicholas, respectively inhabited by John Craddoke and the widow, he is desired to certify the rent of the same. Hampton, 30 June.
Signed.
P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. lord Lyell, lord Debetye of Callesse, the lorde Edmond Howard, comtrowller of the same, or ether of them.

ii. Certificate that Cradock pays the King 30*s.* gr. a year, and the widow of John Shoemaker 20*s.* gr.
Written below the signatures of the above letter.

30 June. **911.** Scotland.

R. O. Treaty of peace between England and Scotland (*see* No. 647),
Rym. xiv. 540. with ratification by James V. dated in St. Andrew's chapel in Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, 30 June 1534, and made in the presence of Hugh prior of Durham, archdeacon Magnus and Wm. Franklyn archdeacon of Durham,

1534.

911. SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Gawin archbishop of Glasgow, Chancellor, Wm. bishop of Aberdeen, Treasurer, Jas. bishop of Ross, John bishop of Brechin, Jas. earl of Arran, lord Hamilton; Archibald earl of Argile, lord Campbell and Lorne, master of the household; George earl of Huntley, lord Baidzenach; John lord Erskine, Ninian lord Ross, Patrick prior of St. Andrew's, and Rob. abbot of Holyrood. *Great Seal of Scotland (mutilated) attached.*

Nineteen leaves, written on one side only. One leaf at the beginning is wanting.

R. O. 2. Copy of the preceding.
Mutilated.

30 June. **912.** SCOTLAND.

R. O. Ratification by James V. of the agreement for the delivery of the Rym. XIV. 542. Cawmills (*see* No. 648). St. Andrew's Chapel, Holyrood, Edinburgh, 30 June 1534, 21 Jac. V. *Great Seal of Scotland attached.*

R. O. 2. Modern copy of draft of the preceding, dated Edinburgh, — die mensis ——, 1534.

3. Other modern copies in Calig. B. v. 68. and VII. 129, dated as in § 2.

913. SCOTLAND.

R. O. Modern copy of the Treaty of Berwick, 14 Dec. 1528, and of the treaty for the re-delivery of Cawmills, ratified by James at Edinburgh, —— 1534, 22 James V.
Pp. 12.

[June.] **914.** MELANCHTHON to JOACHIM PRINCE OF ANHALT.

Corp. Ref. II. 735. Sends him a book by Alesius, which will refresh his mind with its varied and pleasant contents. The book has a wonderful history, which may console the prince now that the Gospel is so hated.
Lat.

Ibid., II. 735. MELANCHTHON to GEO. PRINCE OF ANHALT.
Sends Alesius's book.
Lat.

June. **915.** ROBT. COWLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. The son* and brethren of the earl of Kildare have committed ravages St. P. II. 197. about Dublin this week. They boast that they are of the Pope's sect, and will serve him against the King, who with those who take his part is accursed. Whoever advised the King to send him home was far overseen. Much damage will be done unless the King sends his deputy with a good power.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.
Endd.: C., Junii.

June. **916.** CUSTOMS.

R. O. Southampton.—An estimate upon customs growing of the coming in and going out of three galleys there in June 26 Hen. VIII.

* According to Ware, lord Thomas Fitzgerald surrendered the sword and robes of state on the 11 June 1534, before he broke out into this rebellion. *Note in State Papers.*

1534.

Masters.—Angelus Alberto, Jacobus Marcello and Laurentius Donato. The cargoes consist of wool, lead, tin, hides, kersey, &c.

Summa totalis galearum de intrantibus quam de exeuntibus, 6,174*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Pp. 5, *mutilated.*

917. [Sir] Antony Wyndesore to Lady Lisle.

R. O. As to my lord's matter, which the lord Chancellor and Mr. Cromwell have in hearing, one or two days have been appointed, and the counsel was in readiness, "and they took not." Fears it will be driven off all this term. Serjeants will not tarry long in London after the term. When the King comes to Calais, as the voice goes that he will, there will be means made to lord Lisle either by money or otherwise, that Mr. Seymour will have his desire, unless lord Lisle will stick in his cause. Has communed divers times with Mr. Seymour, who says plainly that the lord Chancellor and Mr. Cromwell will end the matter, and he will abide by it howsoever it is. Lady Lisle's counsel are fully determined to obtain her possession if they can possibly induce the arbiters thereto. Reckons they will be glad to pay 140*l.* yearly rent, but this will not be a beneficial end for lord Lisle. It must also be considered that all my lord's leases and grants must take effect, and not be revoked during his life.

There is assize brought against lord Lisle for the land that Chaundeler has. Mr. Marven advises obtaining an injunction from the lord Chancellor to stop the assize, as he is in Calais and has no knowledge thereof, and his counsel know not his pleasure. If that will not serve, Mr. Marven will be at the assize and shift the matter as well as he can. Has paid lord Lisle's debt of 145*l.* to the merchant. Has 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* left of Smyth's money, having paid the rest in costs to counsel in Michaelmas term.

Houlte asks for money for the livery, and showed a warrant for lord Lisle for 20*l.* Could not help him. Wishes to know lord Lisle's pleasure before Michaelmas. He was content to deliver the cloth at Wyndesore's request.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 1534.

918. Thos. Browne to Cromwell.

R. O. Petition for Cromwell's assistance to recover goods taken by the Lubiques in a ship called the *Adrian Johnson*, of Handwarpe, of which only a portion has been restored. Has applied to the ambassadors of Lubeck here in England without effect.

P. 1. *Add. as* Secretary.

919. Edward Lyttelton to the Bishop of Chester.

R. O We all, your special servants and lovers in Staffordshire, are looking daily to hear of your lordship's coming unto your own. Is very bold to write on behalf of a poor kinswoman. Margaret Bollsstered, who is now departed, was wife unto old Birmyncham, and leased the malt-mill and meadows which she had in Birmyncham to me for the term of her life at 20*l.* a year. But I allowed my cousin Elizabeth, wife to Edw. Birmyncham, to take the profits, which was all she had to depend upon, and now she is like to go a-begging. I beg your lordship to speak to Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Dawnse that I may have a renewal of the lease on the same terms for the sake of my poor kinswoman. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

920. Clarencieux.

Harl. MS. 6,064, f. 119. B. M. Letters patent authorising Thos. Tonge,* Clarencieux king of arms, to hold a visitation.

Copy, p. 1.

* Created Clarencieux, 9 June 1534; died 2 August in the same year.

1534.

June. **921.** The Royal Supremacy.

Rym. xiv. 495–527. Acknowledgments of the royal supremacy made by different religious houses and corporations in May and June 1534, all in the same form and with seals appended,* submitting to Henry VIII. and queen Anne, and renouncing the bishop of Rome's authority, viz. by—

R. O. 1. The Dominican prioress and convent of Dartford, Kent, dated 14 May 1534. *No signatures.* (Noticed already under date from other copies.) Rym. 526.

R. O. 2. The prior (Laurence Mereworthe) and chapter of St. Andrew's, Rochester, 10 June 1534. *Signed* by the prior, sub-prior and 18 others. Rym. 497.

R. O. 3. The prior (Edmund Bond) and canons of the Augustinian convent of Stoneley, Linc. dioc., 18 June 1534. *Seven signatures.* Rym. 523.

R. O. 4. St. Bartholomew's hospital, Westsmythfeld, London dioc., 22 June 1534. *Signed* by John Brereton, master, and three others. Rym. 524.

R. O. 5. Priory or hospital of Elsyng within Creplegate, London, 22 June 1534. *Signed* by Roger Poten, prior, and 10 others. Rym. 499.

R. O. 6. Priory or hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London, 23 June 1534. *Signed* by Will. Maior, prior, and 11 others. Rym. 500.

R. O. 7. Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, London, 23 June 1534. *Signed* by Laurence Gopferler, master, and six others. Rym. 519.

[The list will be found continued in following months.]

June. Grants. **922.** Grants in June 1534.

1. Mons. de la Guyche, ambassador from the French king. Licence to return to France, with six horses, servants, bag and baggage. Hampton Courte, 4 June 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

2. Robt. Dyllon. To be attorney general in Ireland. Hampton Courte, 6 June 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 39.

3. Thos. Tonge *alias* Norrey. To be principal herald of the south-east and west parts, with the title of Clarencieux. Richmonde, 27 May 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

4. Ric. Longe, a horseman-at-arms of Calais. Annuity of 20*l.*, *vice* Sir Barth. Tate, deceased. Hampton Courte, 4 June 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 1.

5. Monastery of St. Mary, Tewkesbury. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of John Wiche or Wyche, the prior, as abbot. Fealty to be taken by the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Sir John Russell. Hampton Court, 6 June 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

iii. Significavit of the election by Thomas Bagarde, vicar general of Jerome bp. of Worcester, 20 May 1534.—*Attached to P.S.*

6. John Croke, one of the six clerks of Chancery. To be clerk of the enrolments of Chancery.—S.B. *Del.* Westm., 11 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

Vacated on surrender, 14 April 32 Hen. VIII., in order that another patent might be granted to Ric. Snowe.

7. Sir Francis Weston, knight of the Royal Body, and Anne, his wife, daughter and h. of Sir Christopher Pikeryng, deceased. Livery of the lands of the said Christopher. Hampton Court, 7 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* [Westm.], 12 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

8. John Pakyngton, justiciar of North Wales, Sir Ric. Bulkeley, Thos. Holte, Ric. Hassall and John Arnold. Commission to compound for forfeitures and fines due to the King or to his father, Henry VII., from per-

* These acknowledgments are printed in Rym. xiv. 495–527, but in no sort of order. They are also catalogued in alphabetical order in the Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, App. ii. pp. 279–306. Here they are given in chronological order, under the different months.

1534.

June.

GRANTS.

sons in North Wales, viz. in cos. Anglesea, Carnarvon and Merioneth. *Del.* Westm., 12 June 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

9. Thos. Cokkes, page for the mouth of queen Anne, in her pantry. Grant of a messuage in Nottingham, upon the Long Rewe, which belonged to John Williamson, dec., on the death of his wife Eliz. Williamson, who has left no heir, as appears by inquisition taken 30 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII., before Robt. Hasilrig, then mayor and escheator in the county of the said town. Hampton Court, 30 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 June. —P.S.

10. Thos. Hawley *alias* Carlile. To be king-of-arms and principal herald of the northern parts of England with the title of Norrey and 20*l.* a year. *Del.* Westm., 15 June 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

11. Inspeximus and innotescimus of the following documents [of the time of Edw. I.]:—

i. A charter of Gilbert Hansard, son and heir of John Hansard, granting to Egelina de Columbar' the manor of Kelleseye, Linc., with the advowson of the church of Thornton and the manor of Blaketoft, Yorks, in consideration of 600*l.* paid by the said Egelina to the said Gilbert. Witnesses: John de Nevile, Walter de Hontercom, Robert Hansard, William de la Leg, knights, John de Cogan, William de Columbariis, Henry de Fytynton, Robert de Puriton, Gilbert de Willavinton, Philip de Bosco, Robert Sweng, and others.

ii. A charter of Egelina de Columbar' granting the above premises in tail to Gilbert Haunsard and Joan his wife. Witnesses: Sir John de Nevile, Sir Walter de Huntercumbe, Sir Robert Haunsard, Sir William de la Legh, John de Cogan, William de Columbar', Henry de Fytinton and others.

iii. A charter of Gilbert Haunsard granting in tail to Robert Haunsard, his son, the whole manor and vill of Walleworth, held of the bishop of Durham. Witnesses: master William of St. Botolph, steward of Anthony bishop of Durham, lords Robert de Hilton and Guiscard de Chorrou, Ralph son of William, John son of Marmaduke, John de Greystock, William de Laton, Henry Springg, Gilbert de Heworth, knights, Thomas de Levesham and Peter de Thoresby, and others. Westm., 16 June.

Pat. 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

12. Thomas Alvard. Annuity of 12*l.*, from one messuage, 5 acres of land, formerly of Alice Sheppard, one cottage, 5 acres of land called Osbarnes in Wykes, and 15 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, in Wykes, late of William Twaytes, deceased, now in the King's custody by the voidance of the see of Ely; with the wardship and marriage of Christopher, heir of the said Wm. Thwaytes or Twaytes. *Del.* Westm., 17 June, 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

13. Wm. Hogeson, yeoman of the Butlery, and Wm. Bowman, page of the same. Grant, in survivorship, of the custody of the orchard in the lordship of Shirefhoton. Hampton Court, 31 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 June.—P.S. Vacated "quia alia, &c." *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 37.

14. Luke Hornebolt, painter, a native of Flanders. Denization, with licence to keep in his service four journeymen, or covenant servants born out of the King's dominions, notwithstanding the stat. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. [cap. 2.] *Del.* Westm., 22 June 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 32.

15. Luke Hornebolte. Grant of the office of King's painter, and of a tenement or messuage in the parish of St. Margaret in Westminster, an empty place on the east side of the same tenement, the south part of which looks upon the hermitage of St. Katharine and the north part on a tenement lately built by the Crown, in which John Wylton, carpenter, now dwells. *Del.* Westm., 22 June 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 32.

16. George lord Rocheford. To be constable of Dover Castle and warden of the Cinque Ports. *Del.* Westm., 23 June 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

17. Thomas Wiatt, esquire of the Royal Body. Grant, for life, of the conduct and command of all men able for war in the seven hundreds of co. Kent, the parishes of Tenderden, Gowderst, Stapleherst, and in the Isle of Oxney, Kent; with licence to have 20 men in his livery. *Del.* Westm., 23 June 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

18. Richard Fyssher. Appointment as feodary of the Crown lands in cos. Beds and Bucks; with power to take into the King's hands, the persons of all heirs under age in said cos., and deliver them to Sir Thomas Englefeld, justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir William Poulett, guardians or masters of such heirs. Westm., 23 June.

ii. Similar patents to the following persons: John Kitchyn, in cos. Herts and Midd. Westm., 23 June. Andrew Nowell, in co. Leic. Westm., 23 June.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

19. Northamptonshire. Commission to Edw. Mountague, serjeant-at-law, Thos. Brudenell and John Turnour. To make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Rog. Floure. Westm., 23 June.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, 32*d.*

20. Sir Nich. Styrley, Anth. Cope, Walt. Smyth and John Only. Custody of the lands of Sir William Spencer, deceased, during the minority of John Spencer, s. and h. of the said William, at the annual rent of 200*l.* *Del.* Westm., 26 June 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

Vacated on surrender 24 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII. by the said Nich., Anth. and Walt., who survived the said John Onley.

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922. Grants in June 1534—*cont.*

June.

Grants.

21. William Smyth *alias* Chaffunt of London, yeoman. Pardon for having, 6 March 18 Hen. VIII., entered the house of Richard Snatte, at Huntyngton, Kent, assaulted the said Richard and stolen 5*l.* in money from a chest of the said Richard. *Del.* Westm., 26 June 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

22. Roger Radclyf, gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber. Reversion of the office of keeper of the wood called the Westbaylleswyk, in the bailliwick of Rokyngham, in Rokyngham forest, Northt.; which office is now held by Hugh Parker. Honsdon, 16 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

23. Sir Edw. Nevyle. To be constable and doorward of Ledes Castle, Kent, and parker of Ledes and Langley parks, with the fees enjoyed by Sir Thomas Bouchier *temp.* Hen. VII., or by Sir Henry Guildford and Sir Edw. Guildford. Westm., 28 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

24. Thos. Stephyns. To be constable of Wykelo Castle, in Ireland; lately enjoyed by Hugh Clerk. Hampton Courte, 26 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29, also *p.* 2, *m.* 8.

25. Christopher Monthaborinus. Annuity of 20*l.* for life. Hampton Court, 26 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

26. Priory of Royston (*de Cruce Rosie*), Lond. dioc. Assent to the election of Ric. Bretton or Bretten, a canon, as prior *vice* Robt. White, deceased. Westm., 12 June.—P.S. *Del.* Westm., 29 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

ii. Petition for the same, dated 10 June 1534.

27. Thos. earl of Rutland, Sir Nich. Carewe, Sir Wm. Pelham, Ric. Mannours, John Poulet, Thos. Poulet, sen., George Colt, Anthony Pelham, and Nicholas Pelham. Pardon for having acquired by fine in the octave of St. Martin last, before Robt. Norwiche, Anthony Fitzherbert, Thos. Englefeld and Wm. Shelley, justices of Common Pleas, from Edward Capell, Hen. Capell and Sir Giles Capell, the manor of Kyngysworthy, and 20 messuages, two mills, 1,000 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 60*s.* rent and a rent of 2 lbs. of pepper in Kyngysworthy, and the advowson of the parish church of Kyngysworthy, with warranty to the cognisees and the heirs of the said George for ever against Wm., abbot of St. Peter's Westminster, and his successors. Westm., 30 June.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

923. Cromwell's "Remembrances."

R.O.

A declaration of "escriptes and writings" in my master's [Cromwell's] custody, which came into his possession from Mich. 21, to Mich. 23 Hen. VIII.

i. A roll of the foundation of the abbey of St. Talbons. A rental in parchment of Totenham. A book of holders of fermes in Essex converting the same to pasture and grazing and not to tillage, by reason whereof scarcity of corn happeneth there. A list of bishoprics and other spiritual promotions with their values. A memorial of the life of William Merton, abbot of Norton, in co. Chester. A book of the view of the "Isley," Jersey. A paper of articles of agreement between Mr. Riche and others. Copy of advowson of St. Sepulchre's given to my master by the prior of St. Bartholomew's. Answer of Mr. Molyneux to the bill of Mr. Layborne. Copy of Mr. Gonson's bill for the receipt for 500 of my master. A roll of the charges of Tho. Hall, late clk. of the Hanaper. A roll of ordinances and decrees for the inhabitants of Brekenock. A roll in parchment made in French of the oaths given to the officers in the Chancery. A list of the canons late of Christchurch, London. A roll of the inventory of Sir John Turwylle's goods and chattels taken at Mayne, in co. Dorset. A remembrance for the payment of 80,000*l.* due to the King by Mr. Cavelary and Fryscobalde. A breviat in paper touching the isle of Jersey. A paper concerning the order of the Rodes. Estimate of the costs of 1,500 pale. List of the offices of Sir Ric. Weston. A paper reciting why the fermor of the parsonage of Erith ought not to pay to Christchurch 20 marks per annum. A bill of Bengemen Dygbye's. A paper of the charges of the King's toyle. "A paper of the obsequys of the lady Regent of France, the King's grandmother,* holden at Waltham." A book concerning the solution

* Sic.

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and payment of the fourth part of the subsidy granted to the King in the parliament holden at ——*, the ——* day ——*. List of offices belonging to the master of the game and forest of the Stannaries in Cornwall. A roll of considerations why the earl of Cumberland ought to have 30*l.* of the sheriff of Kent. A paper of the abusion of the hospital of Sherborne. A paper of considerations that the clerks of the Pixes should not be abstracted from their fees contrary to the statute in anno 35 R. 6 (*sic*).

ii. The yearly value of certain manors and lordships. Lands of Res ap Griffith. A book of Beamondes lands subscribed with the hand of Sir John Dauntesey. Manor of Langburthe, co. Lancaster. Manor of Glamorgan and Glamorgant (*sic*). Duke of Bedford's lands. Th. Fuller's lands. Manor of Wydforde appertaining to Bermondsey. Manor of Lanstephan. Manor of Filoll's hall and Coggeshall. Honor of Hertford made by Rog. Chalenor, receiver of the same. Manor of Estoneston. Manors of the marchioness of Pembroke. Sir W. Compton's lands. Mr. Brutton's lands. Mr. Treasurer's lands. Certain honors and lordships for the jointure of the lady Kath. Heywood. Earl of Northumberland's lands. Rents of assize within the town of Whersted. Lands late of the duke of Buckingham in Newport, S. Wales, in the hands of Spenser. Lands of the monastery of Landa. Hiberie ferm. Symond Moundeford's lands. Sir John Dudle's lands. The King's lands in Burton and Walden. Manor of Stoner. Monastery of Westminster's lands. Manor of Pissio. Manor of Dudcote. Honor of Gloucester. Manors of Manyngford, Barwyke, Standen, Bucks, and others. Manor of Perching with others in Sussex. Manor of Sutton, in Holdernes. Profits of Canburie. Lordships sold by the lord Dudley. Wykes in Essex. Barrett's lands in Kent. Th. Patmer's lands. Manors of Stewton, Holyngton and Thorpe. Temporalities of the bishopric of Canterbury. Lordship of Emlyn. The Lambe in Westminster. Lands in Begham *alias* Bayham. Manors of Sir Walt. Stoner. Lands of Martin Roose. Lands of Ric. Suthwell. Manors of Kyrewyarde and Evenlode, with others. Staunsted Abbat.

iii. Supplications.—Of Ric. Blyaunte. Sir Hen. Graye. Johan Michell. Inhabitants of Cornwall. Inhabitants of Merioneth, N. Wales. Sir Ric. Whetehill. One Loundishe, coper. Sir Humph. Conysby. Hen. Toft. Jeronyme Moke, goldsmith. Wm. Vaughan, late servant to Res ap Gryffith. Adam Sampson, Rob. Daundrye, Th. Turnebull and others. Matt. Barnard and Jaram Molyns, merchant. John Orwell. John Leia. Prior of Christchurch. John Lewes, Anth. Jasper and others. John Lane of Bexley. Res ap Owen. John Smyth. Sir Chr. Willoughby. Inhabitants of Canerden (Carmarthen?), Conway and others. Curate of Newyngton. Ph. Conwaye. Thos. Colles. Thos. Philippes, prisoner in the Tower. Chr. Coo. Thos. Legatt. Thos. Heynes. Bundle of petitions of sundry gentlemen in Wales. Against the clergy for taking excessive fees in their spiritual courts. Wm. Honyng. John Jarard and others. John Lancaster. Lord Dudley. Sir John Nayler. For the Black Friars. Concerning certain articles of the petition of doctor Croke. Sir Wm. Thomas. Cristian Fust. Against the beer brewers. Cristian Wylly and John Hilles. Rob. Stydley. Raf Williams. Luce Petit. The churchwardens of Braughyng. My master's tenants of Rompney. Deryk Bonate. Nich. Holt. Chr. Corall. John Hale. Nich. Gybson. The heirs of Walter Bird. The Crossed Friars. John Cronacle, yeoman of the Pastry. Wm. Quadryng. Sir Ric. Jaye. Johan Perse, widow. John Barnewell, lord of Trymenston. Barth. Blanchfield and others. Mr. Umpton. John Harvy. Welthyan Richard. Moryce, your tenant of Rompney. Ric. Verney and Elizabeth his wife. Master and fellows of Christ's College in Cambridge. John Filde. Julian Honeclif. Ric. Clyfforde. Th. Chamber. John Seyman. John Hyller of Merton. John Stanbank. The inhabitants of Carmerden. John Brytilbank.

iv. Bills to be signed. A warrant for the discharge of a recognisance of my lord of Burgeny. A bill of Sir John Arundel. John Dymylton. Mr. Shelley. Warrant for Sir Edw. Guldeford. A bill for Sir Rob. Wingfild. Nich. Hancok. Pet. Travers, printer. Nich. Clerke. John Hogans. A bill to be signed to the lord Great Seal to

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

make out writings for provision of victuals at the King's interview into France. George Dudley, clk., for the vicarage of Westbury. Sir John Alen, alderman, and his brethren, for buying of wools. John Turnour and Geo. Quarles. Th. Vowell. John Smyth, serjeant-at-arms. A pardon for Sir Wm. Compton. Mark Raphaell. Lord Leon. Graye. Sir Hen. Longes. Geo. Gyfford. Sir John Russell. Somerset and Nottingham, officers-at-arms. Wm. Bonde. John Philippes. Ric. Riche. Giles Heron. Th. Chamber. John Bull. Hen. Plough. Lady Edgecombe. Mores Boucher of Berkeley. My lord Chancellor. Th. Turwhit. John Godsalve. Matt. Barnard and Jaram Molyn. Benedick Rovesham. Th. Davesson. Anth. Knyvet. John Averes. Mr. Fytzwilliams, the King's treasurer, for the reversion of the constableship and stewardship of the honor of Pomfret, with the master of the game. Jefferey Loveday. John Demano, Florentine. Sir Edw. Seymour. Friars of Whittham. Abbot of York. Copy of a warrant directed to Sir Brian Tuke for Sir Edw. Seymour. Th. Swallows. Wm. Herard. Rob. Toneis. John Dudley. Ric. Decons. Ric. Kirke. Edw. Chamber. Ric. Sparcheford. Prior of Pomfret in Yorkshire. Wm. Owen. Jaram Fryscoball. Warrant for 100*l.* to be paid to my lord Great Seal. Humph. Conysby. Th. Hall. John Coveley. Ric. Lee. John Bydyll, stationer. Nich. Bagshawe. Mr. Cuthbert Ogle. Alan Dagnall. Prior of Motisden in Kent. Symond Burton. Rob. Pedley. Hugh Standishe. Warrant for the restitution of the temporalities of Mychelney. Ric. Wolleman. Th. Cusak. Congé d'élire for Mechelney. Mr. Stepney. Ph. Wild. Frauncis Debarde. Mr. Luke, sergeaunt. My lady marques Dorset. Lewes de Jaronyny and others the King's sagabottes. Abbot of St. Albans. John Davys. Sir Edw. Guldeford, of the manor of Okyng. And. Growte. Abbot of Fourde. John Philippes. Rob. Talmache. Th. Manser. Mr. William Castelins. Th. Lee and John Borough. Nich. Cotton. Ric. Page. Hancok, that was prior of Christchurch, London. Sir Ric. Barwyk, clk. Sir Rob. Collyns, clk. Ric. Cole. Th. Walshe. Restomer.

v. Copies of patents. John Godsalve's annuity of 8*l.* Sir Th. Parr. Lord of St. John's for the late priory of Stanesgate. Feoffment for the King's College in Windsor. Erection of the King's College in Oxford. Ric. Stret, clk. Bundle concerning the creation of the lady Anne marchioness of Pembroke, as also by name of pre-eminence and of annuities given to her. Laurence Ecclesfild. Lord of St. John's of and for the parsonages of Stanesgate, Steple and Bayneham. Creation of Charles duke of Suffolk. Edmund the late archbishop of Canterbury. Burgesses of Canerden. Ric. Decons. Creation of the duke of Richmond and Somerset. Advowson of the church of Honnesdon made to the prior and convent of Merton Abbey. Dean and canons of King's College, Oxford, to levy and receive all revenues belonging to the same. Mr. Hille's patent made to Ralph Sadeler. Earl of Worcester for fishing in the rivers of Uske and Seen. Sir Hugh Vaughan for keeping the Isle of Jersey. The master of the King's ships. Sir John Husey for the butlership of England. Abbot of St. Albans, of the manor of Asheton Rowant. Wm. Sherlond. My master's patent for his livery in the Jewell-house. Divers grants made to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Raynshaw of the manor of Pray. A roll of patents to the monastery of Westminster. John Caree, groom of the Privy Chamber. Mr. Hogan, the King's cook, deceased. A roll of grants and patents made to the abbot of Bruton for his franchises of his town. Patents granted by Res ap Griffith to his tenants. Mr. Garter's *alias* Wriothesley, king-at-arms. Ric. Cromwell for keeping of Orwell park. Earl of Northumberland. John Calvecant and Peter Fraunces Debarde. Mr. Norres of the stewardship of Lewesham and Est Grenewich.

vi. Accounts. Manors, lands and possessions of Sir Wm. Compton. Wm. Brabazon in S. Wales. Manor of Rompney. Wm. Strangwaise, clerk of the profits of the archbishopric of York. Res ap Griffith's goods, lands, tenements and possessions. Doctor Sampson, dean of the King's chapel. Sir Rob. Wood, chaplain. Brekenock. Mr. Wynter's deputy.

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vii. Copies of indentures. The King and the abbot of Abyngton. Sir John Alen and Conquest. Sir Geo. Frogmerton and my master. Wm. Capon, late dean of Ipswich, and Hen. Vaughan, of and for the delivery of certain vestments and other jewels to be kept to the use of the said college. Sutton-at-Hone, in Kent. Roll of fines of the bishops and abbots for their temporalities in the time of my late lord Cardinal. A memorial of things done at the meeting and interview between the King and the Emperor Charles at Graveling. Paper of articles made by Sir Jas. Layborne concerning the manors of Assheton and Carneford. Plate belonging to Mr. Pace. Copy of treaty between the Emperor and the Venetians. Replication of lay persons to the book of doctor Abell. Complaint of Geo. Thorneton, monk of the priory of Hurley. Rewards to be given at the creation of a marchioness. Names of the noblemen appointed to give attendance upon the King in the time of meeting with the Emperor. Debts owing to Edm. Dudley. Names of a jury half Englishmen and half strangers. Names of lordships which Symond Mounteford showeth to be restored at the King's hands. Sir Wm. Compton's bill. Book of news from the Emperor's court. Bill for the King's commissioners to call before them all accountants. Bill of Th. Maynarde. Complaints of the Ports against the fishermen of France. News of the Turk. Leases appertaining to Mr. Muschampe. Charges of the King's bed made of walnut tree. Copy of a void recognisance wherein Sir Giles Capell stood bound to the King. Demands by Ric. Gresham against Ric. Blyaunt. Length of the great fish taken at Newcastle. Plate of my lord Leonard Marques. Considerations alleged by Th. Keyle, mercer of London. Inquiry for the King against Gabriel Warcop with Frankelyn. Court roll in paper of Rokeholt. Plate remaining in the executor's hands of Ric. Chomeley. Articles of the principal decay of the city of York. Four obligations of Sir John Husey bound to the King. Roll in parchment of the abridgment of evidences concerning the manor of Kexby, late bought of Sir Rob. Owthred. Roll of charges of the burial of Sir Hen. Guldeford. Downes, grocer. The Jestes of Skelton. Supersedeas for Rog. Ashe, clk. Demands of title of lands by Sir Th. West, now lord La Warr. Quarry of stone. Remembrance for Rob. Studley. Rental of Raunston. Copy of testament of Wm. Tracy. Exemplification of the manor of Kexby. Account of the buildings of Leeds Castle, Kent. Plea for John Hamond. Covenants between James Nedeham and my master. Copy of deed by bishop of Exeter to Arundel Trerice for the manor of Lanmerth. Debts due to Sir Res ap Thomas. Names of persons in sanctuaries. Names of all such writings as shall be showed to the King's learned council "that were found in my lord Cardinal." Leases granted out of the late monastery of Lysenes. Plate appertaining to the priory of St. Bartholomew's. John Smythe's debts. Demands of the abbot of Missenden. Articles devised for the defence of Dover, Sandwich and the sea coasts. Articles for the duke of Richmond touching the manor of Carneford and Assheton. Obligation with condition of Martyn de Geneta and John Ratia. Interrogatories for Mr. Dauntesey at the request of Mr. Smyth. Remedies for the town of Bristow if it might be obtained. Th. Henage's obligations delivered to my master to the King's use. Rental of Raunston. Offices and fees granted by the King to Sir Ric. Weston. Copy of Ric. Woodward's will. Manner of interdiction of the realm. Book of Abridgments of certain persons bound before the mayor of the Staple. An oration made in praise of the King. Debts due by my lord Cardinal [to] R. Gresham. Draft upon the statute of Coventry. Inventory of Bulls and grants of privileges to the church of Canterbury and to the archbishops of the same. Abstract of evidences concerning the earl of Kent's lands lately recovered to the King's use. Will of Res ap Thomas Griffith, knt. of the Garter. Indictment of felony against Rob. Cutler of Boston and others. Book of Sutton-at-Hone. Petition of 30*l.* going out of the prebend of Yatton decreed to Ric. Gardyner by Adrian then bishop of Wells and Bath. A view of king Edward the Third's retinue when he went to France and Normandy, and of his charges there. Considerations for the decay of Wales. Copy or form of the King's letter to write to knights. Answer of the parson of St. Canteiy's. News of Hungary. Bill for Mr. Spar, grocer. Penalties of the sheriff of Middx. Remembrance for Th. Hall to be custos rotulorum of Hunts. Copy of a writ to the sheriff of Essex for the election of two knights of the shire. Articles made between

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

Mr. Riche and A. B. Money paid to the bishop of Durham for office of privy seal.* Book of assays of gold and silver between the coin of England and the toysan of Flanders. Bill for Mr. Castlyn. Paper of certain things named ingottes, poz. 30 li. piece. Debts owing by Mr. Smyth to mistress Roper. Copy of an advowson granted by my lord of Northumberland. Paper of certain things in Roiall forest. Paper of certain woods viewed by my master now imparked within the new park of Eltham. Names of persons having books contrary to the King's commandment. Book of divers hundreds of Middx. Sir Geo. Lauson. Names of sanctuary men within St. Martin's. Paper of news of the realm and people of Hungary that was seen by them. Articles of things incident to the merchants of England. Bill of Hans Popinton, gunfounder. Copy of a licence to carry out wheat. Bill of John Calvecant. Bill of Everod Biscopyn, mr. (?) against Wolf. Remembrance for Mr. Trevilean the elder. Declaration of Mr. Gunton for "thextinct" of ships at the King's last interview with the French king. Names of the jury panelled upon the death of Sir Wm. Penyngton. Bill of Rob. Miller of Lynne Bishop. Names of the books delivered at Windsor to Sir Hen. Guldeford by the King's commandment. Copy of a writ against Nicolson. Book concerning Carneford and Ware declaring the King's title to the same. A devise for the making sure of the manor of Carneford. Paper of annotations of chapters between Cesar and the King to be signed. Devise written with Cromwell's hand for making of cloth. Paper of news from the Emperor's court. Bill of Swynerton against Savage. Paper of certain lasts of herrings. A long roll of matters of record searched out of divers records for the knowledge of the King's interest concerning the manor of Ware. Paper of news of Italy. Charges appertaining to the sheriffs of York for their "fermaldes" called "vicount" lands. Articles exhibited on the behalf of Eliz. Compton. Paper of considerations for to obtain a supersedeas for Th. Empson. Names of persons who had books contrary to the King's commandment. Book concerning the manor of Ware. Long roll of the "extinct" of the number of acres within the park of ————.† Paper of the vacations of the archbishopric of Canterbury, Chichester and London, and what is due to the King in the 19th year of his reign. Paper of Sir Th. Brodesbawe. Abstract concerning the jointure of the late countess of Kent. Acquittance for 18,000 crowns received by the Emperor's ambassador. Copy of advowson of Chellesfid, Kent, granted to Rob. Studley. An oration made in the Convocation for reformation of the abusion in the university. A recovery of the manor of Thorpe Constantyn to the use of king Henry the Seventh. A copy in parchment of the verdict of Sir John Dauntesey, Sir John Mondy and others, "for the searching trying of silver of certain gold" in the 18th year of Hen. the Eighth. Book of Mr. Wilde's rents due to the archbishop of Canterbury. Copy of the duke of Norfolk's and the lord Wiltshire's secret letters.

viii. Copies of commissions. To the commissioners in Wales. To view the plate and jewels of the King after the decease of Mr. Amadas. To view from the age of 16 years upwards. For the execution of certain traitors in Kent. To certain persons to certify certain things requisite contained in the petition of his tenants of Brekenock. Articles of the commission made to Sir John Dauntesey and Mr. Magnus to inquire of lands for the King's behalf. Of the legacy. Names of commissioners for the King in cos. Cornwall, Devon and Dorset. The oath of justice "Shewers." For them that goeth into Wales.

ix. Copies of King's letters patent. Lord of St. John's of the manor of Saundeford. Inhabitants of Brekenok. Sir Th. Darcie. Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Guldeford, of the manor of Steham. Sir Wm. Thomas, John Philippes and others. Abbot of Waltham for Christ Church. To bishop of Rochester to permit Miles Spencer, clk., to present the advowson of West Grenewiche, Kent.

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* Tunstall was keeper of the Privy Seal from 1523 (when he was bishop of London), to the 25th March 1530.

† Blank.

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x. Inquisitions or offices. Of the lands of Ric. Decons. Of the King's justices, by what warrant the prior and convent of Dover do detain and keep from the King the moiety of the profits of the feriall markets there. Taken at West Malling. Of Snape.

xi. Copies of recognisances. Th. Johnes. Ric. Dobbes. Sir Rob. Bellingham. Ric. Molyneux concerning Sir Jas. Layborne. Of certain indentures made by Mr. Butler and Lorans Bonvixi to the King's use. John ap Howell.

xii. First the news out of Germany touching the Turk. Names of certain sanctuary men. Devise how the King may make a new hospital of Christ Church, in the city of London. Bill of remembrance for Rob. Studley. Remembrance for my new lord of York. A letter sent by Cromwell to the King of the letters from Ratisbone. Copy of a letter translated out of Latin of certain news. Paper of the names of certain bishops and bishoprics. A paper that John Cavelcant desires to have preferment of the King. Brief total recital of the appraisement of the goods of Sir Hen. Guldeforde. Brief declaration of the hospital of Sherborne. Paper of the demands of Pet. Megham. Catalogue of certain Bulls in the King's library at Westminster. An oration made in praise of the King. Copy of a protection for Th. Routhe. The dictions of Dr. Coke, parson of Hony Lane. A paper of the approvement of Sir Ric. Knighte's lands. A little paper of the monasteries to be suppressed. Replication in parchment of Wm. Asheleye's to the answer of Sir John Fitzjames. The oath of the chancellorship of England. Copy of the King's letter made in the favor of Dr. Bagot for the chancellorship of Worcester. A paper of the payments for every ounce of white plate and gilt and what that one "shay" pay for the same. Copy of a letter sent to the mayor and aldermen of the city of London to go every market day a procession for augmentation of Cristenty against the Turks. Paper of articles for the heirs general of the earls of Kent. A mandamus for "Justice Sewers." A paper of the names that indicted Res ap Griffith. A bill made by Page of the delivery of Cromwell's horses in divers places by his commandment. Copy of four false indictments procured by a thief in Suffolk. Copy of a letter to the dean and canons of Oxford. Bill concerning dyeing of woollen cloths with orshall. A paper concerning the town of Foye. A paper of the deceit for shifts made in London. Book of matters put to the Princess' council. Paper concerning the King's desperate debts. Catalogue of writings found in Mr. Compton's chamber. Abstract of two rolls taken out of the Chancery of certain depositions touching the last will of the lord Broke, deceased. Book concerning certain persons outlawed. Copy of a declaration of Eliz. Browne, widow, against the sheriffs of London. Little bundle of writings of certain legacies made by Mr. Compton. Roll of articles concerning the manred of England. A view or inventory of the goods of Sir Wm. Compton. Paper declaring the King's Exchequer to be the highest court of record. Paper of defaults in Kent. Bill against beer brewers. Copy of letter to the dean and college of Oxford. Copy of a letter to Sir John Dauntesey and others for the receiving of 1,400 marks. A paper of 118*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* due to lord Wyndesore by my lord Cardinal for a bed by him given to the King. Paper of Hutton and Rudstone. Inventory of the late monastery of Felixstowe. Paper of the schoolhouse in Ipswich. Copy of advowson for John Bouth, clk., in Ireland. A memorial of certain manors wherein John late earl of Oxford was seized in feetail to him and his heirs general. Declaration of Patmer's goods attainted of heresy. Paper of debts owing by the Cardinal to certain persons at his departure. Paper of Britton against Brown. Roll of the charge of the clerk of the Hanaper. Catalogue of books in the King's study at York Place. Paper of the demands of costs of Ric. Foster and Mr. Kirk, commissioners to view the Isle of Jersey. Copy of the names "comprised in the pardon for the merchants of the Staple which be not crossed be comprised in the same, the pardon signed with the hand of Mr. Dudley." Roll in parchment of the parsonages of Wolverton and Padbury "aperteynyng" to Shene. Paper of the yearly charges of the city of York. Copy of the King's letter missive to the dean and canons of Oxford to receive one A. B. A remembrance for the new bishop of York. Paper of certain debts. Paper of the prebend of Horton and Salisbury. Paper copy of statutes and ordinances devised by the merchant adventurers for the wealth of the mart

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

of Calais. Matter for my lord of Norfolk concerning my lord Broke's house at Lambeth. Oath of the sewers about the river Thames. Court roll of Estwyke on parchment. Tax of a subsidy of and for the diocese of Canterbury granted for his part. Paper of names that attainted Res ap Griffith. A roll of money owing by Mr. Treasurer. Licence concerning the Venetians. Copy of the King's letter missive to lord Scrope of Bolton for repayment of 200*l.* Bill for Rob. Wood, yeoman of the Guard.

xiii. Copies of pardons. For Edward archbishop of York. Pet. Ligham, clk. Merchants of the Staple. My lord of York. John Rowse, Frenchman. My lord Cardinal.

xiv. For faculties. Bill of debts owing for faculties delivered upon specialties and credence.

xv. Copies of deeds. By the abbot of Waltham to the King, of the manor of Stansted. From the bishop of Dublin to the King, of all his manors spiritual and temporal. By Giles Heron to my master.

xvi. Instructions. A book for my lord Marques and others for retaining men of war. Book for the King's commissioners going into Wales. For the earl of Oxford. Copy of a letter sent into Wales.

xvii. Informations. Of sums of money concealed by Vaughan of Wales, receiver for the King there. Touching the buying of wools contrary to the form of the statute. Against Raynshawe of St. Albans. Against Sir Rob. Bellingham. Concerning the death of Sir Wm. Spenser.

xviii. [Accounts.] Account of Sir Wm. Compton, under-treasurer of England, of all receipts of money for three whole years. A declaration of the fees and annuities given to divers persons, time of Hen. VII. Roll of offices and officers with the fees and annuities of and within all the lands granted by Edward late duke of Buckingham when he was attainted of high treason. Declaration of certain annuities given by the King the sixth year of his reign. Declaration of all the subsidies and customs of all the ports of England. Roll of fees and annuities given out of the duchy of York and Berwick. Declaration of Sir John Cutt of the fees and annuities at the receipt of the Exchequer paid for a year. Two rolls of Mr. Hasilwoode's accounts of the receipt. Declaration of Sir Rob. Southwell of the profits of the butlership of England. Roll of fees and annuities given by the King out of the lands of Margaret late countess of Richmond and Derby. Paper of considerations why the subsidies were not so good in divers shires to the King the seventh year of his reign as they were the fifth year. Paper of fees and annuities going out of the manors of Newhall and Boreham. Declaration of fees and annuities paid out of the King's Exchequer, with a declaration of divers taxes and subsidies. The figure of the King's great Bawderyk with the great Balasses. Copy of two deeds of Hugh Ploughman. Paper of the value of my lord Dudley's debts. Three papers of certain fines made and concluded by my master with certain persons to the King's use. Book of remembrances of divers things concerning S. Wales. Paper of certain causes alleged against John Roper's will. Paper of considerations for S. Wales why it is impoverished and out of good order. A remembrance for "theredome" (? the earldom) of Pembroke. A remembrance for John Averey for a commission. A paper of divers specialties wherein sundry persons stand bound to the King and the days of payment expired. Paper of the names of them that disputed for the King. Copy of a letter directed to the prior of Angwisshesey (? Anglesey). Paper of the extent of Alderbrok. A copy of king Richard's letter. Paper touching news from Rome. Paper of certain priests' names who deny to pay the first quint of subsidy within the diocese of Cheshire and Lancashire.

xix. Declaration of all such escriptes as came into my master's (Cromwell's) possession from Mich. 23 to Mich. 25 Hen. VIII. Book of the visitation of Malmesburie. Inventory of Wm. Palmes' goods. Copy of award for Emanuel Lucar, merchant. Oath of the chancellor of the Exchequer. Copy of Mr. Sydnam's obligation wherein he is bound to Cromwell for Lawrens Courtene's marriage. A book of the extract of

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Mr. Benett's letters. A book of Scavage. Copy of award between the prior of Butley and John Jermy. Paper of certain evidences belonging to the King. Oath of Th. Marshall, elected abbot of St. John's beside Colchester, to the bishop of London. Paper of certain contents so made by Wm. Fagan, the great O'Nele's servant. Paper of certain parsonages. Paper concerning the King's wardrobe. Paper reciting certain money lacking in the King's bags that came from the Tower. A proclamation printed against the princess Dowager. Copy of the King's Jestes. Breviat of the customs, tolls and taxes levied of English merchants in Burgeons (*qu.* Bordeaux ?). Book of the report of the lord Mountjoye. Charges of the Queen's coronation. Roll in parchment of a subsidy of 4*d.* levied from the age of 14 years upwards. Paper of my lord of Canterbury's woods in Kent called Bettinghams, Brokes and Hasleden. The title of Sir Walter Stoner to certain manors in the possession of Sir Adrian Fortescu. Inventories of Sir Hen. Guldeforde's goods. Bill of Nich. Thorne. Answer of Hen. Lomnor to the bill of Geo. Kebull. A long roll of payments paid by my master and the abbot of Westminster for the purchase of certain lands at Westminster. A declaration reciting by what means the King is deceived of his custom by bringing of wrought silk into the realm. An estimate or view made by Wm. Gibson of the money paid to him for rigging of ships at the King's transporting into France. Replication to the answer of Lomnor. The title of Sir Anth. Willoughby to certain manors late his father's. Paper of debt due to the King by my lord Bernes. Book of the names of the creeks, havens and ports which be best to fish in and to set men of work. Paper of articles against the canons residentiaries in Exeter. John Masse's bill, chaplain to my lord Bernes.

xx. Bills in parchment to be signed. Wm. West and Jas. Harrington. John Rastall. Th. Westbie, clk. Wm. Petowse, clk. Rob. Aileton, John Warde, John Soister and others. Passport for Th. Stewart, Skotishman. Ric. Longe. Ipolite Paganus. Sir Humph. Conysby. Lord marquis of Exeter. Th. Floure. John Ridley and Jefferey Lovedaye. Lord Mordaunt. John Calvecant, Lucas Lucare and Wm. Satten. Ric. Chalynor. Mr. Watkyns. Passport for John Johecham, the French king's ambassador. Staplers of Calais. Rog. Lloyd. Jane Basseford. Sir Barth. Dillon. Lord Leonard Graye. Rob. Goodwyn and Ric. Percyvale. Th. Hunte. Rob. Middilton. Geo. Woulfete for non-residence. Humph. Foster. John Smyth, auditor. John Wolf, Frenchman. Th. Wright. Anth. Bugegood. Th. Cusake. Fran. Dood. Wm. Bocle. Nich. Bagshawe. Rog. Gyers. Rob. Poule. Mr. Derbye. Guy Genetto. Gregory de Casiliis. Rob. Goodwyn. Wm. Candishe. Jas. and John Williamson. Anth. Fitzharbart and Walt. Luke. Hen. Holand. A licence for Mr. Basing. Hen. Castell. Ric. Blunte. Lyonell Merton. Ric. Gibson, serjeant-at-arms. Martin Pirye. Mr. Buttrey. Sir Walt. Hungerford. Passport for Cornelius Hayes, goldsmith. Wm. Calverley. Sir John Nevell. Th. Vowell, gentleman usher. Sir Edw. Chamberlayne. Edm. Stoner. Rob. Collyer. For the White Friars. Ph. Bale, clk. John ap Rese, clk. Guy Genett. Ric. Fermor and others for advowson. Wm. Shurlond. Th. Sulyman. Hen. Norman, mariner. Nich. Harding. Mr. Penysone. Hugh Braband. Wm. Marten. Certain tenants, Hartwell. Warrant for Sir John Gifford and others. Warrant for Chr. Jeney. For the advowson of the church of Northsarney. Pet. Clerke. Warrant for a servant of my lord Chancellor to shoot in a cross bow. Mr. Petit. For my master for the advowson of the parsonage of Wellwell given by the prioress of Haliwell. Rob. Poole. Pardon of Wm. Hull. John De Caponis. Jas. Horsweli. Warrant for Th. Lee. Sir. Anth. Willoughby. John Rastall. John Whalley. Edw. Bestney. Bauldewyn Cleyberth. John Reed. Gregory de Casiliis. Rob. Donyngton. Wm. Shurlond. Rob. Matres. Warrant for Lusardes skins. Dav. Poule, clk. Warrant for Dr. Foxe. Copy of the King's letter. Th. Cusak. Dr. Tregonell. Mr. Pakyngton. John Birde and Th. Wisame. Gorono Bartino. Wm. Lupton. John Drew. Wm. Bassenwait. Pardon for Jefferey Blythe. Pardon for the abp. of York. A non-residence for Wm. Clerke, parson of St. Magnus, London. John Blakesley. Nich. Strelley. The executors of the last bishop of Canterbury. Pardon for Chr. Coo. Launcelot Lysle. Warrant for the King's ambassadors now in France. Wm. Symondes. Sebastian Roderigo

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

Depincto. Rob. Ormeston. Mr. Alforde. Presentation for Jarard Warde. Th. Hynde. Hugh Starky. Mr. Dudley. Lord Gray of Wilton. Sir Fran. Kynnersley. Geo. Guldeforde, esquire for the King's body. Wm. Osborne. Th. Treffrie. D. Worsley. Campion's bill for the clerkship of peace. Rob. Ormestrong *als.* Diconson. Wm. Symondes. Three persons of the Pastry. Th. Marshall. Warrant for Mr. Skevington. Pet. Ligham. Wm. Stradling, clk. Foster. Rose Somerset. City of Cork. Ric. Browne. John Vaundernott. Rob. Layborne. Wm. Webbe. Mistress Hall. Chr. Mount. Wm. Bodie. Nich. Harding. Sir Edw. Guldeford. Rob. Philippes. Hen. Lodisman and John Avereye. John Node. Th. Tyrry. John Crudde. Wm. Owen. Rose Somerset. Rob. Lorde. Edm. Smyth. Walt. Codnèr. Lady Margaret marques of Dorset. Mr. Pakington. Adam Carus. Officers-at-arms. John Wymple and Edw. Millett. Ric. Graynfild. Randoll Davenport. Mr. Draper, Bedill and Halelye. Th. Walkeley. Th. Croft. Walt. Warwyke. Ric. Frende. Jas. Bongaye and others. Becansawe. Wm. Hawkyns. Archbishop of Dublin's pardon for his bonnet. John Hale. Pardon for Th. Hynde and Edm. Whaffer. Th. Patmer. Hugh Prust, merchant. John Dunstone. Wm. Pomisford. Jas. Horswell. John Johnson, clk. John Cleve. Pardon for the feoffees of the lord Dudley. Wm. Vaughan of Kilgaron. Town of Bristowe. Sir Wm. Thomas. Dr. Boner. Foulk Powell. Jaram Hewster. Hen. Norman, mariner. Wm. Symondes. Chancellor and fellows of Oxford. Prior of the Augustine Friars. Sir Geo. Lawson. Wm. Penysone. Adrian Dogan. Lord Cobham. Jas. Bettes and Ric. Palshed, customers of Southampton. Rog. More. Sir Wm. Parre. Hen. Byrde and Leonard Thorneton. John Wellisborne and John Croke. Th. Wyngfild and John Ridleye. Robert and Anthony Poynes. Thomas Evans. Sir John Arundell. Th. Halley *alias* Carlyll. Jenen Langrave, the King's jeweller. For the three Kings-of-Arms in England. Sir Wm. Skevington. Dr. Boner. Abbot of Malmesbury. Dr. Capon for non-residence. Pardon for Geo. Sprot of Calkewell. John Eston. Wm. Botrey. The last condiscend of the Staplers to the King. John Riche, goldsmith. Geo. Lee, clerk, for non-residence. John Saint John. The parson Ogle. Th. Hall, Carlisle herald. Sir Brian Tuke's warrant. Wm. Berners, auditor. For the new fraternity of St. Peter's of York. Ric. Tracye. Chas. Benche. Mr. Symondes. Sir Walt. Hungerford. Sir Geo. Darcie. Th. Howell and Martin Fyssher of Bristoll. John Whalley.

xxi. Depositions, informations, accusations and confessions. Deposition against Jones, goldsmith, for buying of stolen plate. Depositions against Mr. Cornewall, Bellingames and others. Dep. against Sir Hoberden, priest. Deps. of Wm. Hurlok a blind "profeser." Dep. of John Langley of Cranebroke. Dep. against Th. Parker, priest. Dep. against the abbot of Buckefast. Dep. against Rob. Gill. Dep. against John Hargill for words spoken against my lord Chief Justice. Dep. against the liberty of Kildare. The confession of Dr. Abell. Information against Harford, customer of "Plomemouth." Inf. of the death of the abbot of Holme. Dep. against Geo. Hasell. Inf. of the behaviour of Atkynson, Gladwyn and Butler when they came to the monastery of Stone. A paper of injuries and wrongs done by Sir Th. Burley, priest. Book of deps. of temporal persons betwixt Latymer and Hoberden. Paper of infs. against Mr. Dauntesey for wrongs and injuries done unto Mr. Kele. Dep. made by Jas. Hasilwood against Mr. Heritage's servant. His bill that peched first Wm. Nevell. Infs. exhibited before the barons of the Exchequer against the merchants of Hans. Bill of inf. made by Goldewyn against the abbot of St. Augustines. Inf. against Miller of Lynn. Inf. of Ric. Batell and Ric. Worley, prisoners in the Tower. Dep. against Thomas Certon, abbot of Cerne, made by dane William Cristischurch, monk there. Paper of inf. to Mr. Attorney for murders done in Wales. Deps. against John Mariard of Malmesburie. Paper of infs. for the cos. of Cumb., Westmor. and Northumb. Paper of certain murder done by the abbot of Cumbermere. Paper of injuries and wrongs done by the abbot of Ryves in Yorkshire to his tenants. Rob. Bond's inf. John Shouxborowghe's declaration for plate stolen. Dep. made and written with the abbot of St. Alban's hand touching one Jones, a false

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"profetour." Paper of articles objected against the abbot of Cerne. Inf. against the abbot of Whitbie. Bundle of deps. made by one Wood against Wm. Nevell for treason. Dep. of Hen. Hobbes of Watford before Mr. Heydon. Dep. of Wm. Nevell in his hand. Dep. of Th. Pace for the King's plate stolen by John Stokishburth. Dep. and examination taken at Oxford upon certain words spoken against the King. Bill of inf. against the abbot of Rivaux. Paper of certain things taken away by the searcher of Poule. Inf. against the abbot of Cumbermere. Inf. against Th. Parker at the suit of my lord Souche. Inf. against two Flemings that hath married two Englishwomen.

xxii. Confessions and examinations. Deposition and confession of certain persons for the breach of Ilchester prison. Conf. of John Pollerd. Of Th. Magott, Agnes Macheon and Ellen Macheon. Divers persons which broke the prison of Ilchester. Of Richard ap Richard the King's servant against William ap Lloid Chaplain. Of a priest. Of John Malmesburie, barber. Of Wm. Wade. Of Th. Skott, constable of the hundred of Hawkisborowe. Of dame Eliz. Barton. Examination made by the abbot of Holme as concerning the death of "thabot of Deveids,"* late abbot of Holme Coltrayne. Of Sir John Bentley, clk., against Hen. Evynsaw, yeoman. Of Wm. Lysle.

xxiii. Instructions. A book to be declared to the princess Dowager. Book in French to be delivered by the lord Rocheford on the King's behalf to the French king. Secret, to be declared by the duke of Norfolk to the French king. Given to Foster at his departing to the sea. To the King's ambassadors. Of certain things to be reformed in Dover.

xxiv. Accounts. A declaration of account made by Body. Accounts of Wm. Pawmes and Sir Wm. Percie. Of Mr. Thorne's goods valued. Of John Coveley and John Prowse. Of Hen. Saxson, abbot of the monastery of Vale Riall. View of account of Jas. Mores, the King's receiver. Paper of a minute of account of Body's making. Of the King's great wardrobe. Of the legacies of Thorne. Of Ric. Stret, clk. Of Tonbridge. Of Sir Geo. Lawson. Of Th. Swallo. Two more of Sir Geo. Lawson. View of John Whalles for the receipt of money to be employed about the King's buildings in the Tower of London. "The accompt of Mon^{rii}." Breviat account between Nich. Statham and Sir Rob. Waterton of Yorkshire.

xxv. Copies of King's letters patent. To Sir Wm. Poulet and to my master for the survey of the King's woods. Of mistress Halle. To the master and fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. Of the master and college of Maynothe. To the university of Oxford. To Wm. Blakenhale and to John Godsalve. To John Horseman. Mr. Lovell for the chancellorship of the Exchequer. Ministers of the port of Brigewater. Abbot of Forde to be visitor. Of Lord Bernes for his office of deputyship of Calais. For lord Richard Graye. Lord of Essex. Cecily Hall. John Cokiston. Nich. Poynes. Th. Bercley. Lord of Essex. Thomas ap Guyllam.

xxvi. Supplications in paper. Rob. Thorne. Wm. Welles. Th. Sherbroke. John Fild. Prisoners of Ludgate. Petition of begers. John Boll. Valentine Frees. Ric. Penne. Geo. Goodwyn. Merchants of the Staple. Geo. Acolen. Hugh Bertlott. Th. Sowche. Dr. Bothe. Walt. Bird. Walt. Bolace. Wm. Saunderson and John Stone. Hugh Oldcastell. Johanne Chamberlayne and her son. Hen. Nicholas of Flushing. Rob. Mounteneye. Th. Smyth. John Chetering. Inhabitants of Yermouth. Johan Masone. John Eton. Eliz. Ascu. Hen. Clyf. Of the King's tenants within the honor of Knavesborow (*sic*). Inhabitants and parishioners of Alhallowes in Lombard Street. Th. Heydon of Denham. Ales Lawton. John Price, prisoner. Pet. Villati. Wm. Woodward. Ric. Biseley, scholar of York. Th. Smyth. Ann Sawsten, sister to the anker (*anchorite*) of Feversham. Ambrose Masson. Of them that burned the Rode of Dovencourt in Essex. Oliver Senert in French. Geo. Grene, of Beverley. Clement Urmestronge. Inhabitants of Mark, in the marches of Calais. Merchant adventurers. Sir Ric. Ellis, priest.

* Sic. Deveys was the abbot's surname. *See* vol. VI. 988.

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

Rose Somerset, widow. Chr. Atrik. Beatrix Cotton. Agnes Parker. Beatrix Castell. Churchwardens of St. Peter's in Calais. John Bond. Thurstone Mere. John Rightuysse. Marg. Lancaster. Cecily Hall. John Holwill. Rose Somerset. Mayor and citizens of Chester. Nich. Tirry. Humph. Reynoldes. Walt. Bassett. Anne Middilton. Inhabitants of Rommpney marsh. Nich. Fox. Old Castell. Griffith Thomas of Yerdley. Th. Bedhoodd. Marg. Growte. Ric. Hennyng. Wm. Umpton. The anker of Feversham. For a chapel of St. James, in co. Suffolk. Fran. Friscobald. Dav. Lloyd ap Griffith. Rau Fremason, Frenchman. Inhabitants of Midd. and Kent. Wm. Spoundon. Th. Asshe. Th. Lowe and Johan his wife. Geo. Kebull. Ric. Lambe. Ambrose Masson, merchant. Geo. Gravener, gent. Th. Somer. Edm. Mode. Chr. Bullen, servingman. Wm. Adams and John Hawkyns. Rob. Teisdale and Ric. Walter. John Call. Wm. Stevinson. John Ambrose. Wm. Olyver. Gilb. Frances, monk. Rog. Jones. Th. Thacker. John Fagan. Rob. Parker. John Hamond. Eliz. Arthur. Johanne Johnes. Th. Patmer. Rob. Dokisforth. Ph. Long. Mr. Ellis. John Thomas, sherman. Wm. Worme. Wm. Nevile. Raf Williams. Ric. Dicher, goldsmith. Geo. Stakepolle. Ric. Pynner. Th. Bassechurche. Parishioners of St. Leonards. Wm. Owen. Johan Crowder. Hen. Norman. Hen. Clyff. Dav. ap Preduth. The merchants using the trade into Iselond. Rog. Geers. John Bricc. Fran. Ben.

xxvii. Supplications in parchment. John Leche, merchant of Coventry. Inhabitants of Stepney against the bishop of London. Inhabitants of the town of Newcastell. Inhabitants of Guisnes. Wm. Brere. Town of Bristowe. Robert Fawconer, John Inglishe and others. Geo. Hall. Davy Appredute. John Vaughan, groom of the Chamber. Asshelegh. Lady Spenser. Company of Boyers. Mayor and citizens of London. Hump. Haselburie. Inhabitants of Skarburth. Wm. Maynarde. Ales Geffreye. Anne Tusser. Inhabitants of Rommpney. John Hobby and other mariners. Wm. Playtour. John Gryndell. Th. Creswell. Davy Appowell. Wm. Walgrove and Th. Miller.

xxxviii. Copies of indentures. Between the King and the duke of Suffolk. My master and abbess of Godstow. John Deneham and Geo. Denham. The dean and canons of Oxford and Anth. Cave. Sir Th. Rotheram and my master Th. Crumwell.

xxix. Yearly values of certain manors, lordships, lands and tenements. Parsonage of Rudbie. Manor of Chikewell. Manor of Eston. Pembroke's lands now the Queen's. Manor of Estoneston. Nich. Tofton's lands. Sir Edw. Darell's lands. Lordship of Fitelton. Certain lands late the prior's of Bethkilhert. Ferme of Bulingham. Certain lordships. The King's lands in Liesnes marsh. House of Knavesborough. Manor of Northampton. Certain prebends. Whitewang and others. Content of acres within the park of ——*. Manor of Poynynges.

xxx. Matters concerning Calais. Bill of parchment made by the staplers of Calais of the prices of wools and the value thereof. Roll in parchment of the office of the waterbailyship of Calais. Great roll in paper reciting certain records extracted out of the Exchequer of certain things incident to the staple or town of Calais. Supplication in paper by the staplers of Calais. Roll in parchment of the rate, order and prices of wools with profits that ensue to the King for customs of the same. Book of the names of the soldiers in the King's retinue within the town and marches of Calais. The "condissend" in paper made by the staplers of Calais to the King. A resolution and determination taken by the King and his Council upon such requests as were made to his Grace by the deputies, officers and the soldiers of the town and marches of Calais. Bill of Ric. Benet, soldier of Calais. Book of charges of the French king and his train being in Calais. Book of petitions made by the burgesses of the town of Calais. Declaration of sacks of wools. Bill concerning the marsh ground of Calais now in the tenure of Sir Rob. Wingefeld. Paper of sums of money due to the King by them of the stable or

* Blank.

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stapill. Copy of the King's letter for John Bartlot of Calais. Supplication by the inhabitants and burgesses of Calais. A determination taken by the King and his Council upon certain requests made by the inhabitants and soldiers of Calais. Book of advertisements of certain things made by the deputy of Calais. Paper of the names of shewers and commissioners for Calais. Paper containing certain money sent over to Calais by the King's commandment for the repairing of the town walls. Paper of the bounds and number of feet about the marches of Calais. Paper of certain parsonages in Calais. Minute drawn for the port of Calais. View and survey of the castle and fortress of Guisnes made by my master and others. Copy of letters patent to John Cokeson, waterbailiff of Calais. Supplication by the inhabitants of St. Peter's of Calais. Paper of things to be demanded by the King of the mayor and fellowship of the staple of Calais. Paper of informations of John Bertlott of Calais. Bill for George Hasill, soldier of Calais. Roll in parchment of the licence granted by the King to the staplers of Calais. Petition of the staplers of Calais. Paper of the contents and number of wools carried by the staplers to Calais. Paper of the prices of wools. Book of my master's remembrances of three things made to the King concerning what benefit should be incident to his Highness by reason of the same. Declaration of the true prices of wools. Copy of an order made by the council of Calais. The offer or condiscend of the staplers of Calais. Roll of articles touching the privileges of the mayoralty of Calais. Paper of the names of commissioners to view the marches of Calais. Paper for the justices' fees of the Staple. Paper of Th. Jameson merchant of York's device touching the staple of Calais.

xxxi. Matters of Ireland. Book of the answer of Sir Wm. Skevyngton to the muster and check of the King's late commissioners in Ireland. Roll of the profits that Sir Wm. Skevington has gotten the King in Ireland. Book of the report made by Sir Wm. Skevington to the King. Two books of the description of Ireland. Roll of service done in Ireland. Paper of John Alen's devise for matters of Ireland, with other matters of Ireland.

xxxii. Matters concerning Wales. Great roll concerning the principality of N. Wales. Book of informations for recognisances in Wales and other misdemeanours there. "Paper of a total recital of the Queen's lands now in." Copy of the Queen's commission sent into Wales. Roll of remembrances touching Wales. Book of instructions given on the behalf of my lady marchioness of Pembroke given by my master to Mr. Smyth and to Wm. Brabazon. Paper of articles against the officers of Glamorgan and Morganock in S. Wales. Copy of the King's commission sent into Wales.*

xxxiii. First, a roll of news of Germany. Deposition of Wm. Woodwarde, of ———.† Book of minutes to the duke of Norfolk. Inquisitions p.m. on Jaram de George and Chas. Benche. A bundle of papers of "quinjuration." Paper or rate touching the King's garrison at Barwyke. An oration made by Sir Paul Busshe, priest. The estate of the bishopric of Chester and Lichfield. Reformation to be devised for the gathering of priests' assessments. Sir Brian Tuke's declaration for money paid to Geo. Lovekyn. Paper of the names of certain minstrels. Paper of considerations for Helyar Decartret. Copy of the King's writ into Devon. Bill of Sir Th. Bassechurche, priest. Form of a treaty betwixt England and Hamburgh. Paper of certain instructions made by the abbot of Abyngton to my master. Recital how the earl of Northumberland is indebted to sundry persons, and what loss he sustains thereby. Paper of the names of certain bishops and abbots. Paper of such articles and wrongs as Ralph Williams sustained by reason of the suit of Th. Smyth of London, merchant taylor Bundle of matters concerning Hamburgh and England. Decree for English merchants and strangers. Paper concerning the making of brick at Hampton Court. Book reciting a riot between John Hynde and Th. Chichelley. Paper of certain minstrels. Bill of Baldwyn of Cleyberth. Book of the receipts of the King's pensions which was due by the Emperor.

* A note below on this page: "Look further in the bundle of instructions."
† Blank.

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

Licence for victual. Paper of the expences of Th. Lee riding to Amptill. Paper of rewards given to certain persons in Northumberland for casting down certain towns in Scotland, 11 Hen. VIII. Paper of certain articles to be showed to my master for the abbot of Vawdewe. Copy of a warrant for Nich. Sympson. Bills signed for reformation of selling of flesh.

xxxiv. First, a book of special articles that Dr. Lee had in commission to the king of Denmark. Paper of Italian between Campouche and others. Pedigree of the duke of Buckingham. A true content of my master's timber lying on Horsey common. Paper of informations for preaching. Paper of the names of the noblemen sent for to be at the Coronation. Book of articles declaring the truth of Th. Keyle's matter against Mr. Dauntesey. Book of a declaration concerning the King's wood sales made by Sir Rog. Wigstone and my lord Mordaunt. Lord Barnes' will. Letter sent to the King by Hamburgh men for 20,000 bowstaves. Paper of petitions of certain Spaniards against the Lubikes. A view made by the King's commissioners at Calais of reparations, guns, &c. Rental of Raunston. Paper of remembrances for Bertlot of Calais. Answer of Ric. Jones concerning the death of his brother. Clear yearly value of the King's wood sales sold anno ——.* Paper of certain fees belonging to the castle of Flint. Paper of certain money received by Rob. Fouler to the King's use. Catalogue of my master's writings. A memorial of all such debts as the late French queen and the duke of Suffolk did owe unto the King. Copy of a protection for John Marmyn. Copy of a verdict in Sussex. Certificate of Leonard Reed made to the King's surveyors of the King's woods within the forests of Barnewood. Minute made against the lady Dowager. Minute of a letter for the bishop of Dublin. A praise for queen Katharine. Breviat of certain things extracted out of the red book in the King's exchequer. Declaration of the debts and sums of money owing to the King for the fee farm of the town of Southampton. Book of the rewards and gifts given by the King at Boulogne and Calais. Book of plate given to the Queen by the King.† Paper of remembrances for "Mr. Fitz thesaurer of Calais." Book of gifts given to certain persons by the tenure of their lands at the King's coronation. Paper of certain money received by Rob. Fouler. Complaint against the Lubikes for taking the King's playster, a ship and certain men therein.

xxxv. First the description of two things that Frith was condemned as a heretic. Copy of the letter of the Staple sent to them of Harlam in Holland. View of obligations and specialties belonging to the King. The abjuration of three thieves. Paper reciting a riot between John Hynde and Th. Chichelley. Paper of remembrances for Rob. Studley. Paper of contents of diets for the King's ambassadors. Petition of Th. Blanke against the Lubikes.† Copy of a letter sent by the chief captain of the Lubikes to a merchant of the Stiliard, translated into English. Petition of Humph. Knight against the Lubikes. Testimonial for Wm. Alen of Great Chesterford. Paper of certain books delivered to Sir Hen. Guldeford. Breviat how the King should take little loss of the debt in which Laurence Bonvixi and the city of Florence stand bound to the King. View of specialties and obligations belonging to my master. Supplication of John Hancok and Elizabeth his wife. Names of certain persons having great parsonages and vicarages. Paper of the contents of the packet sent to Rome. Paper of news of the Emperor. A false knave's letter written to the prior of Christchurch in my master's name. Letter to the bishop of Canterbury. The number of gentlemen ushers that were in the Cardinal's privy chamber. Paper of my lord of Canterbury's woods in Kent called Bettinghams, Brokes and Hasilden wood. Paper of the names of the new commissioners in the marches of ——.* Remembrance for John Copinger. Paper touching the monastery of Calwiche, the copy of the gifts of certain givers. A book of such things as hath passed the signet since the signet came to my hands. Paper of the names of divers fermes which John Pascall has at this present time. Paper concerning the abbot of Ryvaux. Paper reciting certain tenure that John

* Blank. † The word "Italian" written near these entries.

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Browne holds of the King. Roll of the ordinances made by the justice "Shewers" in Kent and Surrey. Letter written to the friar Hugh Payne and Corneles. Declaration of Hugh Payn, Observant. Copy of a recovery or final record made between the King* and Anne countess of Warwick of certain manors, lands and tenements. Declaration made by the duke of Suffolk. Commission for justice "Shewers" sealed. Declaration between Duffild Hele and other defendants. Contents of certain warrants. Contents of certain ships going to Spain.

xxxvi. First, a copy of a treaty between the king of England and the king of Castile. Great roll of pleas of hustings between Ric. Osborne and John Carpintor, executor of the testament of John Marchaunt. Effect of the vicar of Croydon's preaching of "Pax vobis." Book of the names of divers spiritual persons within the diocese of Canterbury. Copy of the will of Wm. Tracy. Paper reciting certain money received of Mr. Alford. Devise concerning the Queen's laying. Sir Th. More. Book containing what commodities be incident to the merchants within the realm of England. A title which the lord Stafford maketh claim to the manor of Hope. Inventory of the Scots' goods arrived at Skarborough. Paper of Wm. Hayward, joiner. Copy of the King's letters sent to the bishop of Exeter for John Holwell, the King's chaplain. Paper of the contents of the manors which Geo. Perepoynt should inherit after the decease of his mother. Paper of concealments made by John Prat, bailiff of Yerdeley. Reckoning of diets of the duke of Norfolk and others the King's ambassadors in France. Certificate of the King's commissioners against the abbot of Ryvaux. Answer of king Frederic to Th. Lee, the King's ambassador, upon certain things exhibited to him. Bill of the false knave William. Certificate of the bailiff of Brayles. Contents of certain horse harness and other things gilt and enamelled. Paper of declarations of crowns made by Body. Bill of Peter Debardis. Bill of William Cley. A confirmation of k. Henry the VIIth to the——.† The sayings of Mr. Latymer in his sermons at Bristow. A roll of the displeasures between Wm. Brereton and John Eton. Bill for the men of Colchester against the Lubyckes. A book of certain things extracted out of the Exchequer concerning Northumberland. Copy of an obligation wherein the churchwardens of St. Olave's in Southwark stand bound to my master in 200*l.* to the King's use.

xxxvii. First, the inventory of Sir Hen. Guldeforde's goods. Paper of the names of divers books which the late prior of Whitefriars, London, had of divers printers. Bill of Ric. Boyer for delivering the King's letters. Paper reciting certain prisoners in convict houses. Paper of certain injuries and wrongs done against the abbot of Leicester by his ordinary. Paper of the names of the ports and creeks belonging and adjoining to Chichester. "Rec. de Middle Marches of North." An information of the King's navy. Instrument concerning Dover. Paper of the names of certain bishops and abbots. Valuation of a ship called the *Mary* of Benawdit. An information for the true surveying and keeping of the King's navy. Paper of commissioners' names to sit upon the trial of young Browne whether he ought to be ward to the King or not. The rental of Calwiche. Bill for Sir Th. Deny. Paper of the names of the bishops within the diocese of Canterbury. Copy of a declaration of Ric. Davy and John Whalley. Effect of a sermon of Mr. Latymer preached at Bristow. Demands of Ric. Fermor against Mr. Empson. The order of Th. Phillipis of Ludlow in keeping the King's studs, mares and colts within the marches of Wales. Paper reciting certain debts due to the King. Paper of the demands of Th. Butler, messenger. Copy of Mr. Lucas' letter to the master of the hospital and fraternity of Dover. Copy of a letter to the abbot of Woborne. A minute of a treaty in French. Paper of devises for the Queen's laying down. Paper of the arrest of two Scottish ships in Skarborough. Paper of John Kaylewey. Paper of Sir Hugh Trevynean. Paper of the names of certain persons. Paper of the costs of John Bond in the Flete

* This must be Henry VII. *See* Dugdale, I. 307, where it is mentioned that the widow of Warwick the King-Maker made an agreement with that king about her lands.

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

Mr. Buttres' bill. A great misuseage in the shire of Chester. A paper of three abbots that be collectors. Paper for John Lane for the parsonage of Bexley. Paper of the names of certain friars. Bill of Th. Terynglon against Forster. Copy of a bill to be signed for Th. Bagard. Paper of the debt of Mr. Amadas owing to the King. The contents of certain crowns. Paper reciting an order for a hospital devised of Christchurch lands made by the King. The will of Wm. Tracy. A view of the King's watercourse from Stanes brig. A chronicle written of the coming of Brute into this realm. Demands of the abbot of Westminster for certain things at the Queen's coronation. Rob. Escotte's bills. Paper of certain obligations due to the King at Easter 24 Hen.VIII. The valuation of a ship called the *Mary* of Benawdit. A proposal made by Jasper Filoll for deceit in the King's custom-house in London. The bishop of Canterbury's commission for exhumation of Tracy. Paper of sheriffs and escheators that be accountant to the King. Bill put to the earl of Essex for Newlondes. Bill of Alice Lacy. Paper of agreement made between Ralph Williams and Th. Smyth. An answer from the king of Denmark, and with his secretary's hand underwritten. Paper for ordinances necessary for Carlill and Bewcastell. Paper of certain warrants to be had for my master's discharge. Bill of Wm. Assheby against Marg. Nichelles.

xxxviii. First, a bill of John Corbettes for a ferm in Hope had of the duke of Buckingham. The view and measure of Plomsted marsh. Paper of interrogatories for Jas. Lawson against the mayor of Newcastle. The effect of a preaching, &c. A bill for John Cavecant. Paper of the legacies of Sir Wm. Spencer not performed. The contents of my master's fees due by his patents at Easter 24 Hen. VIII. An inventory delivered to Sir Fras. Hastinges. A little book concerning Sir Giles Bertlet. A paper of Jas. Warding, beer brewer, and other owners of certain lands about the Exchequer. Paper of losses sustained by Mr. Honyng and others in the voyage of Iselond. Master Waddington's bill for furring my master's gowns. The taxes of subsidy that the archbishop of Canterbury ought to pay to the King. Paper of benefices now being void by the death of Mr. Cleyton and others. Paper concerning the lord Dacres of the South. The extent of the King's garrison anenst Scotland. Paper of certain sums of money owing to the King by Mr. Fitzwilliams, treasurer of the King's household, for his own debt as for the debt of Mr. Skutt. Inventory of the Scots' goods taken at Skarborow. Book made by Mr. Welshe against Mr. Wigstone. Paper of the names of transgressors in my lord of Westminster's woods. Paper touching certain customers. Certificate made by the mayor of York concerning the coining at York by Polard and others. Paper of certain debts owing by the late lord Cardinal since his departure from Cawood, and not yet paid. A copy of a writ. Paper of articles between England and Scotland. A remembrance for Mr. Hackett. Declaration of matters depending in the "comen place" (Common Pleas) against Sir John Fenwyk, Ralph Fenwyk and others. Bill of title made by the countess of Salisbury to the manor of Canford. Bill for Rob. Downeham. Bill to the abbot of Fountens. Bill of John Calvecant concerning saltpetre. Copy of the King's letters patent to my lady marques Dorset. The demands of Pet. Megham. Paper of certain owners of alum sold by them. The French king's counsel given to his son. Bill of John Ambrose. Bill of Shelle's woods. Mr. Buttre's bill to the earl of Essex. Paper of the forfeit of certain hats and caps. The interview of the King and the French king at Calais and Boulogne. The certificate for conveying beer out of the realm by beer brewers in London. Copy of Mr. Marshall's letter. Copy of the Emperor's writing sent to the highest court judicial within his empire, translated out of Dutch. Bill of Wm. Greslyng of London, mercer. The ferme of Canbury and Halywell. A special note for preachers. The answer of the abbot Dieulucres to the surmise of ——,* The bishop of Waterford's letter for resignation of his bishopric. Bill for the officers of arms. Paper of ordinances for Carlyll and Bewcastell. Paper of articles exhibited

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against Ric. Fermor. The title of Sir Ant. Willoughby to certain lands late the lord Broke's. A book concerning Edmond Dalapowle. Paper of certain lands of Christ Church. Copy of a letter from Hamburg to the King with another from the king of Denmark. A book in parchment reciting the making of a king or queen at his coronation. A paper reciting the Exchequer.* A bill between Edm. Spencer and John Hart. Paper of the names of certain persons. Copy of the Emperor's letters to the demand of Nich. Gibson, merchant. An inquisition taken at Umpton in Worcestershire. Paper concerning the parsonage of Bromefild. The acquittal in the Exchequer for Th. Hobbe of London. Paper of preparations devised for the receiving of the Queen's grace into London. John Warde. Paper of certain costs laid out by Nich. Statham. The whole inventory of Rob. Thorne's goods, deceased. Paper of fines assessed for not accomplishing the effect of a commission of sewers in Lincolnshire. Dutch letters. A bill for John Gryndall. Paper reciting how the bishops of London and Norwich were brought before the King and the justices for interdicting the realm in the time of Saint Thomas of Canterbury.

xxxix. First, a roll of articles of misdemeanour that Mr. Empson and my lady Lucy his wife findeth them grieved against Mr. Fermor. Copy of a letter in French. Book treating of Purgatory and other like things against the preaching of Latymer. Paper containing the sum of 273 crowns. Paper copy of a letter from Andrew Gritty duke of Venice. Paper declaring the number of parish churches within this realm. Bill concerning great disorders used in the King's customs by the ministers. Copy of the inhibitions made by the bishop of London against doctor Latymer for preaching. A testimonial for John Corneisson. A roll in parchment of the fees and annuities paid by the King's warrant to the Princess Dowager's servants. A brief interlude or prologue of Pleasure and Disport. Certificate of certain harnesses embezzled at Nottingham. Paper in French to recover an obligation of an other. The White Friar's letter. Bill of John Bussy and another. Copy of a declaration of dissension between Mr. Copeland, deceased, and Mr. Flemyng. Paper of the names of the Scots that are maintained in wars in Ireland. Paper of certain debts owing to the King by the French king not yet paid, as Mr. Fowler alleges. Contents and value of such things as Sir John Dauntesey had of Sir John Parker. Grants of divers charters of kings to the monastery of Westminster. Paper of instructions for the city of York. Paper reciting certain forfeits by the comptroller of Waymouth. Paper of certain plate that Sir Edw. Guldeford confesses to have of Sir Hen. Guldeford's goods. Paper of the contents of cloths laded by strangers in Antwerp ships. Paper of sums of money due to the King by the Staple. Rental of Totenham. A rental of Lewesham and Greenwich. An information for bringing unlawful stuff out of Ireland. A book of Consilium Bonifacii apud Westm. The false forging of a writing made by John Freman. A bill that canons being no *residensarii* may keep residence without an imposition of their cathedral church. The King's letters written to Jas. Fynche and Nich. Waryng for the freighting of the King's ship called the *Sovereign*. Paper of certain things which Wm. Thynn laid out upon reparations of the parsonage of Erith which the late prior of Christ Church ought to do it by indenture.

xl. First, a paper of the commodities belonging to the office of the stewardship of Westminster. A brief chronicle of England. Paper of the decay of certain manors belonging to the bishopric of Chester. Paper of the demands of Alice Flaxton for money due to her for ale for the King. Two bills signed with three sheriffs' hands for the discharge of Th. Butler, pursuivant. The saying of Sir John Parker to Sir John Dauntesey. A paper concerning the Wardrobe. Three little parchments concerning "qainiracion" (conjuration). Paper of reparations done at the Tower. The petition or submission of the monks of Burton-upon-Trent. Two letters of attorney made by the prior of Spalding to Sir John Reyne and others. A warrant to the auditor of Ely. Paper of certain debts owing to Cromwell. A minute of a letter to the French king. A minute made by Sir Brian Tuke of the obligations of the abbot of Peterborow.

* In the margin: "Extract."

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923. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES"—*cont.*

An abstract taken wherein a stranger may get much gain upon licences. A copy of acquittance for the prior of Titburie. An estimate for wages to be paid at York place. A paper of news in Gildres written with young doctor Lee's hand. Paper of remembrances for John Freman. Paper of certain parcels that the "umper" hath awarded from the heir. The names of such personages as were taken under the banner of the earl of Essex. A letter written to Mr. Baynton by one of Mamesbury. The value of the abbot of Westminster's plate and jewells. Copy of a Scotch letter. Paper of Geo. Kebull. The demands of John Browne. The names of divers "bowchers." Mr. Gresham's bill. The names of new commissioners in the Marches. A copy of a warrant for a tegg for Anth. Bogegoodd. The claim of diets of officers of the King's chamber at the making of knights "at the Bathe." The recognition of the province[s] of Canterbury and York. Inventory of the goods of Hen. Gold, parson of Aldermary. Names of the laders of merchants that will lade the *Primrose* and other the King's ships with wines. Paper of articles for reformation of a commonwealth within the castle of Dover. A declaration of the assignments of money due unto the King's household the 10 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. A little roll of warrants for bucks for my lord of York. A certificate for Cornelius Johnson. A remembrance for John Creyford. A remembrance for a monk of Holme. The certificate and view of certain wood at Watlington. The triumph and "resceyvyng" of the Pope by the French king of late into the town of Marseilles. Copy of an obligation wherein the bishop of Chichester stands bounden to Mr. Lovell and Mr. Wyott in 100*l.* to the King's use. Paper of the names of certain monks, canons and friars. The names of the lordships which Mr. Treasurer has of the King within Surrey. Paper of articles against Mr. Pekeham. Indictment made by Geo. Alen against certain persons for killing coneys within his ground. A book declaring how customers and comptrollers should use their offices in the King's custom-houses. Paper of the demand of the porter of the Tower for certain expenses. Papers of articles objected against Greg. Casiliis. Petition of Wm. Orrell. Paper of certain silk delivered to the use of the Queen. Content of the plate that Sir Hen. Guldeford received of my lady his mother. The extent and number of men that maketh cloth in Yorkshire.

xli. Bills to be signed. First: A bill of Mr. Shelles. Mich. Whiting. Fran. Debarde. Standishe. John Whalley. Mr. Carew and Mores. Jas. Hobson. Warrant for a servant of my lord Great Seal to shoot in a cross-bow. Passport for the Emperor's ambassador. Th. and Rob. Dillon. Th. Evans. John Dale. Warrant for Steph. Vaughan. Wm. Lambart. Augustine de Augustinis. Sir Th. Russhe. Chr. Mounte. John Fagan. Mr. Derby. The lord Chancellor. Giles Senton. City of York. Sir Th. Russhe. Rastall and Pirry. Jas. Beck. Ph. Sbarra. Th. Vaux. Sir Wm. Musgrave. Huntele. Renate Repelliter. Warrant for Th. Bertlott. Sir Jeffery Pole. Sir Walt. Hungerford. Wm. Lupton. Th. Luttrell. Giles Heron. Wm. Alesby. Mr. Fytton. Rob. Dawson and Dav. Lyntley. Wm. Tyldisley. Knottisford. Mr. Raphaell. Ric. Stret, clk. John Dale. Barlow. Fran. Bawdewyn. Ric. Chaundeler. Wm. Marten. Rob. Guy. John Leyland. John Laughton. Ambrose Masson. Rog. Baynbrig. Sir Ric. Tempest. Rastall and Pirry. Sir Ric. Otterborne. Lord of Wiltshire. Sir And. Wyndesore. Th. Palmer and Nich. Fytton. Commissioners that shall "sesse" the fines for the order of knighthood. Rastall and Pirry. Pat. Barnewell and Mr. Fitzwilliam. Chr. Mount. Sir Edw. Chamberlen. Th. Cusake. Warrants for Cromwell to compound and assess the fines of esquires for the order of knighthood. Ric. Cokesson. Sir Cuthbert Ogle. Mr. Suthwell. Th. Lambe. John Uvedall. Th. Cusak. Ric. Lee. Sir Ralph Longford for the late priory of Calwiche. Sir Edw. Guldeforde and Sir John Dudley. Licence for And. Growte. Rastall and Pyrry. Perse Hamon. John Mane. Wm. Poole. Licence for Marke Marr, captain of Lubyckes. Sergeant Hynde. Passport for the abbot of Arbroth, keeper of the Great Seal to the king of Scots. Sir Ric. Rauson, archdeacon of Essex. Dr. Bonner. Th. Blytheman. Th. Calf. Advowson of the parish church of Middleton Teesdale, in the diocese of Durham. Sir Geo. Dalton. Mr. Fowler. John Dale.

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For the fermors of Pissow. Giles Downes (Duwes?). Discharge to the sheriffs of London for 5*l.* paid yearly. Warrant for Wrythele's diets. Sir Geo. Greves. John Dale. John Cast of Ireland. Warrant for Wm. Gonson.

xlii. Another catalogue of writings which came into my master's [Cromwell's] custody since 11 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. to the feast of Saint John the Baptist then next following.

Accounts. Mr. Assheley for the buildings at Westminster. Th. Barton. Mr. Griffith. Mr. Basing. Leonard Skevington. Miles Cocker, carpenter. Declarations of my master's accounts. Hampton Court buildings. Mr. Thorne. Wm. Thomson. Bishopric of Chester and Lichfield.

xliii. Yearly value of lands and tenements. Christ Church, London. Lands appointed to the lord Scrope for Pisso. Filloshall and Cogeshall. Fodryngan. Manors of Tassagard and others. Manor of Carlingford. Manor of Slyndon. Temporalities of the archbishopric of Canterbury. Certains manors appointed by the late lord Dacres of the South for the performance of his will. Rents of Wormegey. Walt. Bolace's lands. Lord Dacre's lands. Wallingford. Lands and goods of a certain quest attainted in Surrey. Declaration of the revenues of York. Suppressed lands.

xliv. Copies of indentures. Between the lady Lucy and Mr. Bettes of Southampton. Cromwell and Ant. Cotton. Cromwell and John Freman, goldsmith. Abbot of Westminster. Earl of Worcester and Giles Brugge. Sir T. Rotheram and Cromwell. Ralph Leche and Ric. Crumwell. Abbot of Westminster and Mr. Shether. The King and John Arderne of Cotisforde. The King and the lord Skrope. Abbess of Godstowe and A. B. The King and the earl of Northumberland. The prior of Crutched Friars and Marg. Johnson. Mr. Holgill.

xlv. Depositions, accusations, confessions and informations. Confessions: John Bentley, before Mr. Rowlett. Dav. Williams. Mich. Janes. Ph. Jenkyn, Welshman. Wm. Webbe. Jane Esgate. Th. Gotehouse. Friar Th. Charnok. Ellen Spencer. Sir Rob. Constable. Depositions: Of Mich. Ravy and others. Against John Maynton of Drayton. Concerning the breach at Ilchester. Sir John Ward, priest. Certain things done within the hundred of Tunbridge. John Fyssher. Of Th. Dorset, priest, and Th. Flete. Against Sir Th. Morke, knt. Riot between John Hynde and Mr. Chichelley. Of Mr. Cleybroke. Against Hall of Norwich. Sir Wm. Morgan, knt. Th. Dacre. Oliver Rigby. Rob. Toby. Articles objected against Filippes, leather seller. Hen. Bleke, beer brewer. Of Nich. Harresson. Th. Saynt Jeram.

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924. Remembrances.

R. O. First, to despatch Sir Will. Skeffington; to despatch my lord of Osserye. Leghton to answer the conclusion at Oxford touching the bishop of Rome. To despatch my lord of Chester. Touching Gregory de Cassalis for his dispatch. Touching the visitation of the religious houses. Touching a monk of Wytham. For the despatch of my lord of Northumberland, Sir Thos. Clyfford and Sir Thos. Wharton. Touching the princess Dowager and lady Mary.

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925. Hieronymus Widemann to Cromwell.

Titus, B. 1. 342. Wrote a few days ago to him explaining his mind. Today Cromwell has appointed them a day, and they beg him to dispatch their business.

B. M. Desires to obtain a stipend only for one, not for three years as D. Bernhardus wrote. Has to provide certain things for his family.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Tome Crumwellio, Regie M^tis^ Anglie senatori et secretario maximo.

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926. Dr. A. Paceus to [Henry VIII.]

Harl. MS. 6,989, f 29. B. M.

Offers to the King the oration which he made at Hampton Court on 3 kal. July. Although there are some in Germany who do not agree with Paceus in everything, as the chief part of the learned men are not fully informed about the King's cause, Paceus is ready to prove all that he has said or written in this speech, and what hereafter he may say or write, before the Emperor, all kings and princes of Christendom, the Council of the universal church, and the whole world, by the principles of the law of nature and of nations, by the sanctions of imperial law, by all written laws and by the Holy Scriptures. It is certain that the Catholic Church, in which Christ reigns by the word of his Father, which he rules by prophets, apostles and evangelists, will never disapprove the King's second marriage. As soon as he returns to Germany, will study that all good and wise men in the courts of the Emperor, of the electors and princes and in public colleges, whether they are doctors of human or divine law, may receive full information and subscribe this opinion of his. Not that the King wants their advice, but it is well to know that many good and learned men think alike in such an important matter.

Thinks his speech unworthy of being printed, and fears the French king would be offended by its publication. Would prefer it to be suppressed until the King has an answer from the people of Lubeck and Hamburg to the articles sent to them.

What he has said is true, and he will stick to it. The King can do as he likes with the speech and himself. Asks for leave for himself and Dr. Hæpinus to return home. Although they are inexperienced, their cities are much quieter when matters are conducted in their presence according to law than when, in their absence, every one rules as he likes.

Hol., Lat., pp. 4.

927. Hans de Gerstenberg and Jerome Wideman to [Cromwell].

Vit. B. xxi. 125. B. M.

"Clarissime Domine, cum a . . . . . oratoribus et nuntiis, qui . . . . . et ab illustri comiti Do[mino] . . . . . strenuoque et nobili viro . . . . . equiti aurato, doctor Adamus [Pacæus] et H[ans de] Gerstenberg cum literis et instructio[nibus ad] clementissimam regiam Majestatem, et ego a Bernhardo ad Magnificentiam demissi su[mus]. Cum autem noster orator, doctor Adamus . . . . tus, etc., qui totius legationis causam et dispositionem de regno Schweciæ, Finla . . . . . quibusque modis bello aggrediundum esset:"— First, how this can be done consistently with honor and right. Secondly, by means of what lords, viz., count Eric de Hoya, "Bernhardum equitem, senatorem regni, Schwanthe Stuer, regni Sueciæ herilis filium," the bishops of Lincopen and Scharaw and Hans de Gerstenberg. All these are driven into exile, *propter tyrannidem*, and would risk anything for the King's assistance in their enterprise. Thirdly, the forces and expense necessary. Fourthly, the advantage to be derived by the King. All these points are contained in Dr. Adam's commission, and we leave them to be more fully explained to the King's ambassadors who were at Hamburg with count Eric and Bernhard a Mela. If the King can assist us we desire to be sent back with letters to our masters in Germany, one of whom will perhaps go to the King, or else they will send some learned man to consult with him.

Lat., pp. 2, *mutilated. The endorsement of this letter is pasted on f.* 127 *b.*

1534.

928. JAMES V. to CHRISTIAN, Heir of Norway,† DUKE OF HOLSTEIN AND STORMAREN.

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 40 b. B. M.

Has received Christian's letters from his secretary Peter Suavenius, who has prudently performed his commission. Is grieved to hear of his misfortunes, and will write to the king of England "admonere rogareque ut ab ambienda atque assectanda" * * *

Lat., p. 1. *Imperfect.*

July. R. O.

929. SIR ANTONY WYNDESORE to LORD LISLE.

On Tuesday after the term broke up, Mr. Smith and I were summoned before my lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary for your lordship's matter. We showed Mr. Secretary that all your counsel had left the city, on which he was very angry, and said it was but a delay. On this I said if Mr. Seymour would relinquish his counsel, we were content your lordship should have none, and would refer the matter wholly to my lord Chancellor and his mastership. With this he was very well pleased, and desired us to be with my lord Chancellor after dinner, where your matter was very substantially handled by Mr. Secretary, who left all the rigor of the law and took the meaning of both parties according to the book. Mr. Secretary laid to Mr. Seymour's charge that he had handled you very craftily in requiring 60*l.* a year, to which you have no title by law, inasmuch as it was out of the recovery. Notwithstanding which he bargained with your lordship for the whole 140*l.* Mr. Seymour pretends, to fortify his title, that when he bargained with Sir John Dudley for the reversion, Sir John showed him of the feoffment, so that he knew you had no right to the 60*l.*; and Mr. Secretary answered, "If Sir John Dudley be a true gentleman, that is untrue, for he did examine him thereof, and he denied it utterly."

I shall love Mr. Secretary the better while I live for his even justice to your lordship. Although you know the law is against you for the 60*l.*, your remedy is against Sir John Dudley. You had better write letters of thanks to my lord Chancellor and especially to Mr. Secretary for their pains, desiring them if you must part from your possessions, as you trust not, that they may award you some recompense, for you may say you have lost 100*l.* by his bargain and by the money he lent your lordship. Commend me to my lady. Desires to purchase a gelding of Lisle's that is with Lane of Bristol.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* Without date, 1534, July.

1 July. R. O.

930. SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

I send to you a certain Scotchman by the King's command. His pleasure is that you should not only see the bulls he has brought from Rome, with other writings, but examine him personally. If I may speak my opinion, I think he is or would be of the same fashion as the Maid of Kent was, or else he is a glorious and a subtle false knave. Hampton Court, 1 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Mr. Treasurer.

1 July. R. O.

931. JOHN POLETENSIS, Abbot of Pershore, to CROMWELL.

Duplicate of his letter of the 7 June. Pershore, 1 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

† Elected king of Denmark and Norway 4 July 1534.

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1 July. R. O. **932.** Sir Jas. Strangways, Wm. Danby and Wm. Rokesby to Cromwell.

According to the King's commission, we have taken the oaths of his subjects in the parts allotted to us, except of two monks at Mountgrace, dan Thos. Leighton and dan Jeffrey Hodeshon, who refused to swear. We have charged the prior to keep them in safeguard till we hear further. 1 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell.

1 July. Harl. Charter, 43 F. 34. B. M. **933.** Royal Chaplain.

Appointment by Henry VIII. of John Wylbore, M.A., clerk, of the parish church of Chesylhurst, Kent, as his chaplain, with licence of non-residence on his benefices, notwithstanding the act passed in 21 Hen. VIII. (cap. 13). Westm., 1 July 26 Hen. VIII.

Vellum. Endd.: Dispensation of Mr. Wilbore. 17*s.* 8*d.*

1 July. Royal MS. 18 B.vi. f.27 b. B. M. **934.** James V. to Erasmus.

Will grant his request, which could not be neglected without loss to Christianity. Is pleased at his commendation for repelling Lutheranism. His mention of his former connection with James's father and brother, and his expressions of grief for their death, proceed from the goodness of his heart. Will show himself a friend in greater matters than this. Holyrood, 1 July 1534.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

1 July. Royal MS. 18 B.vi. f.27 b. B. M. **935.** James V. to John Cochlæus.

Has received his book written against the assertions of Alesius,* a Scot, with commendatory letters from Ferdinand and Erasmus. Accepts the dedication, and has ordered the bearer to be rewarded. Holyrood, kal. Julii, anno supra.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

1 July. Royal MS. 18 B.vi. f.27 b. B. M. **936.** James V. to Ferdinand King of the Romans.

Was much pleased by his letters in favor of Cochlæus to see that he, with the Lutherans on one side and the Turks on the other, acted like a true Christian king. Will do what he can for Cochlæus. Holyrood, kal. Julii 1534.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

Ib. 190 b. ii. Another copy.

2 July. R. O. **937.** Sir Edward Ryngeley to Lord Lisle and the Council of Calais.

I have received your letter concerning the coming of wood to Calais. You say you marvel that I was not privy to your suit concerning it; but my letter shows that it was not so. I did not know the contents of the letters to the Council, of which you promised me a copy. Before your last letter came I had spoken with the duke of Norfolk, who had ordered me to send to London for the customers of Kent and Sussex to come to Hampton Court, and he was determined that the obligations should not go to the lord

* This book was written against the order of the bishops of Scotland forbidding the Bible to be read by the laity, and Cochlæus asserts that it was written by Melanchthon under this name.

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Chancellor any more, saying that he had nothing to do with them. He was minded, if any ships went to Flanders, that you should have brought them to Calais if they had been laden with wood. He believes Sir Edw. Nevyll has no licence, and that no wood goes to Flanders. The cause of the matter taking no effect was that the customers were not in London when they were sent for. Then I showed your letter to Cromwell, and he said it was not true, for he was sure no man had a licence, and no wood went to Flanders. Then I went to London, and was told by the searcher of Rye that Sir Edw. Nevyll had a licence for 1,200 thousand, and has shipped them into Flanders ever since Easter. When I told Cromwell of this, he immediately wrote to Nevyll to take the licence from the customers and ship no more wood. This is all the good I have done yet, which is much writing and little good, for Cromwell will not have you fetch any ships into the haven that are passing, nor will he have the customers cancel the obligations when they bring certificates from Calais. On Sunday next Norfolk and Cromwell will be with the King at More, and I trust to be at a better point with them. Shortly after you shall know the certainty both of this suit and the King's coming to Calais. London, 2 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

2 July. **938.** Denys Harrys to William Castelyn.

Vesp. C. vii. 45. B. M.

Wrote by Antonio de Maryn of our safe coming. Procured more lading than he was able to take in; but a great Bisken ship bound for Mycena has taken it from him, because of the prematicha that no foreign ship may load for any place if a ship of that realm is present. A cry was made by the justice that neither Harrys nor any strange ship should load anything on pain of 1,000 ducats. Wishes the King and his Council were informed of this, that Castelyn and others might have such prematicha granted, to have the pre-eminence of lading in England. It would cause 50 ships more to be made by English merchants within short time, which would be ready not only for merchandise but to serve the King in time of need. Has seen Castelyn's lading taken away in Hampton, so that he sent his ship half void, and now that he found by friendship lading enough here, he could not be suffered to lade. Advises Castelyn to make money of the ship and use it in other ways. Will do the best in every place to get the most profitable lading.

Has been served of the 200 ducats by one Thos. Tyson, to whom we delivered the bills of credence, which were to be paid in Cyvel. Intends to use this money at Malyga, Alicant or Mayorke, where he expects to touch, in the company of the galleasses, the captain and patrones of which have promised to make him good company, and he will not leave them till he comes to Mycena. Is just in order to make sail with the galleasses and other three ships. Cales (Cadiz), 2 July 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In London. *Endd.*

3 July. **939.** Fr. John Hylsey to Cromwell.

R. O.

At the writing this letter I was in Cardiff searching for two Observant Friars "flying over sea." The day before my coming to Bristol, the 9th June, these friars were there, and for their "roylyng" were examined before Mr. Mayor, and by their answers were supposed to be holy men. I pursued them through Somersetshire, Devon and Cornwall, fulfilling the trust you committed to me. I made the sheriff of Devonshire search for them, and they were so closely pursued that they cast off their clothes for secular raiment, as they are now brought to you. They were taken in Cardiff by the baylys. On my coming there on the 2nd July the bayly had taken them towards London. Wherever they come they persuade the people

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939. Fr. John Hylsey to Cromwell—*cont.*

to hold of the bishop of Rome, calling him Pope, and saying they will die in his cause. They rail at the books set forth *cum privilegio*, and call those heretics that write or read them. If communication be of the Queen's grace, the Princess or the King's marriage, they report the worst. When it was asked of them whether they were at the christening of the Princess, and whether she was christened in cold water or hot, "they answered that she was christened in hot water, but it was not hot enough." They say that Latimer and his favorers are heretics. As to the matter of our commission, Dr. Yngworthe, the bearer, can inform you perfectly. Cardiff, 3 July 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

3 July. **940.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

R. O. Your son and all here are in good health, as I have written to master Bedell. No bishop is so entertained. I will follow your mind concerning your son. You shall not need to care for him. He shall want nothing that may be necessary, so long as I have a penny. The Welshmen above Shrewsbury are very busy, and burn divers houses. It cannot be done without the consent of some heads.

I pray you be good to this miserable gentlewoman, Mrs. Brymyngam, concerning the lease to be made to Sir Edw. Littilton. Beaudesert, 3 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 July. **941.** John Abbot of Oseney to Cromwell.

R. O. We have complied with your desire for the reversion of the parsonage of Steplecledon and Yver. As I am informed, there will be letters procured from you and the King for a farm of ours called Water Eton. My lord of Suffolk hath it for life, and I granted the reversion two years ago to one of my friends. I beg you therefore to stay your hand, and excuse us to the King. I send you a token. Oseney, 3 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

942. Duke of Suffolk to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letter asking for the farm of Wattar Yeton for a friend, which the Duke holds by grant of the abbot of Osnay. The abbot promised him a lease for 40 years, but has handled him in such a manner that he hopes Cromwell will help him to acquit him. Granted the farm more than half a year ago to lord Powes and his wife, the Duke's daughter. They intend to be there shortly, and lie there, so that he cannot comply with Cromwell's request.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

3 July. **943.** Nich. [Austen], Abbot of Rewley, to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas I am informed that the abbey of Merivale in Warwickshire, a house of White Monks, is now void, I desire your favor therein for one of my brethren for whom Mr. Androse labored to be abbot of Byttlesden. For your favor, whatever Androse promised you shall be performed. Rewley, 3 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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3 July. **944.** HOUSES IN LONDON.

R. O. Bargain and sale to Cromwell, secretary, by Antony Vivald, merchant, of eight messuages and four gardens in the parish of St. Peter the Pore, in the ward of Bradstrete, London, according to a plat indented, annexed to these presents, for the sum of 220*l.* Dated 3 July 26 Hen. VIII.

Corrected draft. Large paper, p. 1.

R. O. 2. Another draft, much corrected.

Large paper, pp. 5.

R. O. 3. Sale by Wm. Wilford, junior, citizen [and merchant] tailor of London, to Thos. Cromwell the King's secretary, of his estate in a messuage in the parish of St. Peter the Pore, in the ward of Bradstrete, London, which he holds by lease of Antony Vyvalde.

Draft. Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

3 July. **945.** JOHN MASON to STARKEY.

Vesp. C. XIII. 327. B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 54. Since my last letter I wrote to you of the fashion of this country, taking specially note of such places as are mentioned by Roman authorities. The cities are neither great nor populous, the people tractable enough if you have nothing to do with them; *domi parci, foris voraces.* Friars and monks are in great reverence; victuals of a competent price; cloth, leather, books, &c. unreasonably dear. Toledo, the metropolis of Castile, is the best peopled, but is up and down hill. Here the ambassador lost his steward, &c. The Emperor left on the 25 May, in consequence of the heat, and is come to Valladolid, where the Empress was delivered of a dead male child. The Emperor was magnificently entertained, especially by the duke d'Alva, who entertained him and his Court, consisting of 4,000 persons, for four days. There was sent to me for the ambassador of England two sheep, with other things, enough for 40 men, though I told them the ambassador was not in the town. The Emperor left for Salamanca, a great university, containing 7,000 or 8,000 students studying law. All other learning they despise. Here the Emperor heard a dissertation, *Utrum liceat Christiano principi per bellum vindicare injuriam illatam amico;* "and was defended *quod sit.*"

Little news comes from England. We have thrown off the Pope. Every man swears now *in verba Regis et Reginæ.* Such as refuse are committed to the Tower, among whom are More and Fisher and many others. You have heard of the execution of the Holy Maid of Kent and Dr. Bocking. What will be the end of this tragedy God knows. This may well be called a tragedy which began with a marriage. As *Gallina* has been the cause of all, so for the defence thereof, *uni Gallo fidimus, qui si avolaverit, ut est avis satis inconstans, væ solis. Diu differri bellum non potest.* Dr. Roper is dead, and his prebend in Fredeswide's given to Mr. Butler. Dr. Sydrac is also gone, and I would fain have his prebend. *Omnia jam licent Anglis quæ libent.* They have acted like the ignorant priest of my country, who would not suffer the name of Satanas in the Massbook, but put God in the place of it, and so made *Abrenuncio Deo et omnibus operibus ejus.* Great provision is made for war. Three ambassadors were sent from the Emperor, 8 June, no one can tell where. It is supposed one to England, another to Ireland, and a third to Denmark. Two merchants brought hither a foolish book against the Pope, and were like to be burned for it. Valladolid, 3 July.

Hol. Add.: To my sure friend Mr. Thomas Starquey, in the house of Mr. Pole in Padua.

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4 July. **946.** Richard Cromwell.

R. O. Agreement between Henry Clyfford, son and heir of Wm. Clyfford, late of Boscome, Wilts, and Ric. Wyllyams otherwise called Cromewell, and Edward North, concerning the purchase of the manor of Kyngstanton, Devonshire.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

ii. Memorandum about a messuage in Fulston All Saints', in the parish of Newton, near Wilton.

P. 1.

2. Indenture of sale in pursuance of the above agreement, dated 4 July 26 Hen.VIII.

Draft. Large paper, pp. 4.

4 July. **947.** William Bremelcum to Lady Lisle.

R. O. My master* thanks you for the crown you sent him by master Kyrtyn, who had my master's best velvet cap for Mr. George in your ladyship's name. My master has need of so much crimson satin to stock him a doublet and so much black satin for another. I thank you for my good coat cloth sent by Sir Robert, and three skins. Tystyd, 4 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

5 July. **948.** Lord Lisle and the Commissioners of Sewers at Calais to [Cromwell].

R. O. I and the other commissioners of sewers here have had much trouble to find the best way of defending the country here from the sea, which breaks in at Dickelond. If we were to follow the old way for keeping away the sea ordained by bishop Fox of Winchester and his fellow commissioners, the cost would amount to 500*l.* or 600*l.* stg. But we have found a natural bank by which the sea can be kept out and the haven mended at an expense of 100*l.* By that means, however, the King will lose some rent and the owners their profit; but we think it necessary for eschewing of cost. The work will be of three sorts in divers places, and we have made three new banks for an example, each a rood long. We have also caused the whole work to be measured; it amounts to 242 roods altogether, and will cost on an average one angel noble per rood. The bearer of these letters, Wm. Lilgrave, surveyor of the King's works here, ought to bring back with him a warrant to the vice-treasurer for 100*l.* to be employed on them. In accordance with the letters directed to me and the other commissioners to cess the King's tenants having lands under the level, we have empanelled juries, and find the whole country refuses to bear any charge, as the expense of sea banks has always been borne by the King. Those under the level also allege that within this 12 years they have had their houses burned by the Frenchmen, and always fear that danger may recur, in which case it would be better for them to have no land there. Calais, 5 July.

Signed: Arthur Lyssle, k.—Sir Ric. Whettehyll—Edmund Howard—Wyngfeld, Ro. Sir—John Massyngberd—Crystofer Garneys, Sir—Robert Fouler—John Rokewood.

Pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding.

Pp. 2.

* John Basset.

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R. O. 3. Account of measurements of work at [Calais] and Sandgate. Mentions master Whethill's house.
Total in whole work, 242 roods.
P. 1.

5 July. **949.** HENRY VIII. to the MAYOR OF WATERFORD.

Lamb. MS. 616, f. 26. B. M. Forbids the regrating and forestalling of merchandise, by which the market, which should be twice a week, is not kept. The More, 5 July.
Signed with a stamp.

5 July. **950.** SIR E. CROFT to CROMWELL.

R. O. The King's commissioners, of whom he is one, have proclaimed in the marches of Wales that no one should carry weapons in fairs or markets; in spite of which, on Friday last, 3 July, a great affray took place in the market of Bishop's Castle, and many were maimed. By this the town has forfeited 40*l.*, which the writer wishes to have. Ludlow, 5 July. *Signed.*
Encloses a list of seven of the principal culprits.
P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful and my singular good friend, Thomas Cromwell. *Endd.:* Letters that were in the gallery window.

5 July. **951.** JOHN SCUDAMORE to RALPH WARENE.

R. O. I recommend me to you and your wife. I have heard of a fray between a lewd boy of mine in Leyuns Yn (Lyon's Inn) and one of Mr. Secretary's servants. I shall be glad if the matter can be heard and pacified, and will do whatever is reasonable. If that unhappy boy come where I am, I shall set him there as he shall see no sun nor moon for one year. The knave could do me no greater displeasure than to use himself after this manner, especially with the servants of a good master of mine. If there be return of my good master's letters from Flanders, send it to me. 5 July.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Raffe Warene, one of the aldermen of the city of London. *Endd.*

6 July. **952.** JAMES V.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 542. Commission to Rob. abbot of Kinloss to procure from Hen. VIII. the ratification of the treaty dated London, 11 May 1534, and of the conventions of the 12 May. Stirling, 6 July 1534. *Signed.*

6 July. **953.** FRIAR GEORGE BROWNE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Came on the 4th July to Beverley, and visited the Grey and Black Friars, "where all did agree according to my commission." One Grey Friar, named Dr. Gwynborne, whom he has sent to Cromwell by the bearer, has written divers libels against the King, especially one "not only seditious, but much presueus (presumptuous?) and of high stomach," which he has presented to the King; yet he would have sworn to me, but I did not take his oath. He pretended to have no knowledge; but on my interrogating him, he confessed he knew that the Queen was crowned and had a princess. "Why then," said I, "did you write so shameful a book against this just matrimony and the book the which the Council set forth?" He said he wrote according to his conscience, and confessed that his conscience confirmed it all. Sends all his writings and copies. Thinks he has given copies about. He is a lunatic, or in a frenzy, as you will see if you common with him. Sends a register of all his goods and books. Thinks the writings are not his own composition, for he owns he is "poorly booked and poorly learned."

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953. Friar George Browne to Cromwell—*cont.*

Today, 6 July, I took my journey towards Newcastle. Has received all the convent seals hitherto with loving thanks. I beg you to favor the bearer, who is my kinsman born in the same town.

Hol.,* *p.* 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 July. R. O. **954.** Richard Norton the Elder to Lady Lisle.

Thanks for her letter. Her son† his master is merry and in good health, and recommends himself to lord and lady Lisle. Congratulates her on having such a towardly son. He has many good qualities, concerning wisdom and learning, and is fully replenished with courtesy, gentleness and kindness. He shall lack nothing to his comfort or pleasure as far as lies in Norton's power. Thanks her for venison, mews and wine. Received the mews from her servant James. If she will send white Gascon wine, will pay for it accordingly. 6 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

6 July. R. O. **955.** John Arundell of Trerys to Rastall.

Begs him to move Mr. Cromwell to solicit the bishop of Exeter for a grant to him in fee farm under the chapter seal, and the bishop's, of the manor of Lannargh or Lanner, Cornw., in the parish of St. Alyn, now held by John Vincent. Will give 40*s.* a year, while Vincent pays 38*s.*, and redeem his lease. Will give Cromwell 20*l.* for his pains. 6 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Rastall, dwelling in Patter noster rew.

6 July. R. O. **956.** Sir Richard Sands.

"Bills concerning Sir Richard Sandes, knight, and dame Denys his wife, late wife to Walter Champion, late alderman of London." Dated 20 June, 26 June and 6 July 26 Hen. VIII.

Four documents.

7 July. Vienna Archives. **957.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Since the date of your letters of the 12th ult., which I received two days ago, your majesty will have seen by several of mine what was said here of the motions of Germany and the determination come to about the interview, which had been appointed for the middle of August, but has since been put off till Sept. 1; and some were lately thinking it would all be broken off, because, as the earl (lord) of Montague has sent to me to say, the king of France has sent word that they must not think when they met of treating anything against the faith, the Pope or the Holy See, because he wished to live a Catholic like his predecessors. This king is getting plate of all sorts manufactured, and all the goldsmiths are fully occupied. A man who has seen a bill of the quantity and the names of those to whom it is to be presented in France (*de par dela*) says that it will amount to 12,000 marks. I know not whether he means English marks of the value of two nobles each or marks of 8 oz. I believe, besides the said plate, the King will give away some of what he has already made, especially gold cups. The Queen fears that the little plate she has will go this time with her rings and jewels. As to the marriage of the king of Scotland with a daughter of the king of France, this king, as I have before written, has several times assured the Scotch ambassadors that there was an express treaty against it between him and the king of France, so that it is not to be supposed that he will consent to it. He has more suspicion of the French than he had when the said

* But not his own hand. † John Basset.

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treaty was concluded, which was a little before he went last to France; and especially seeing the alliance the French king has lately made with the Pope, together with the fact that Francis has got nothing from his Holiness in favor of Henry, the making of this marriage would lead to a complete rupture. It is certain the French give the Scotch king some hope of it, to prevent the Scotch king making an alliance with your majesty. It is probable they would prefer it to be so, as they do not know a more convenient match for the youngest daughter. The Scotch ambassador declared to me that they had proposed to them that of Albret, and that it was a *ruse* to alienate the King his master still further from your majesty on account of the quarrel of Navarre; and that he thought his master would not on any account listen to it. The only danger would be if the Scotch king went to this meeting, as desired by those here and the French also, but I see no appearance of it as yet. I opposed it as much as possible to the ambassador. The person sent by your majesty to the king of Scots will do the rest. I am told by a Spanish sailor that he has arrived.

It is some time since the news arrived that your troops had left Coron. Various things have been said about it, to which I have replied that your majesty undertook to keep it, hoping that other princes would use it as a means of attacking the Turk; but seeing that they did not care, but some of them rather complained that your holding it would provoke the Turk to attempt something against Christendom, you had abandoned it. This language about irritating the Turk has been used to me by those here and by the ambassador of France.

On St. John's Day the ambassadors of Lubeck and Hamburg were with the King at Hampton Court, where they were very well received. On Sunday following they returned thither, and the doctor* brought by those of Lubeck, who is the chief of the embassy, made a long Latin oration which lasted nearly two hours. Among other things he reviled horribly the authority of the Pope, and praised inestimably this king for many things, especially for his great learning and enlightenment from God, by which he had come to a knowledge of the truth both as to the authority of the Pope and about his marriage, and that he ought not to leave unavenged the great injury the Pope had done him in that matter. He magnified the power of Lubeck, declaring it was free, and could make alliances without regard to anyone. There is no doubt that when the King requested the Lubeckers to send hither ambassadors, he also furnished them with the matter of this oration. This doctor has played his part so well that the King has presented him with a great reward to remain here in his service, which perhaps he will accept.

He is a native of High Germany, though he lives at Lubeck. The ambassadors were also to have brought another doctor, whose learning and persuasive power they extol above Melanchthon's, but on his departure he fell ill. But being recovered, the ambassadors, I understand, have promised to bring him over to convert those who impugn the last marriage, and who make a difficulty about entering the Lutheran sect. They take it upon them that the said doctor will speak to no one but he will convert him to his opinion. It is not known that the said ambassadors have yet treated of any affairs with those here, and doubtless they will treat nothing against your majesty directly, but indirectly they will make some agreement to defend this king against the Pope and all others who might make war upon him on account of religion, or for execution of the sentence in favor of the Queen.

Although the earl of Kildare is so ill, both in brain and body, that he can do nothing either good or evil, he was apprehended eight days ago and taken prisoner to the Tower, where I am told he would have been put long ago as soon as he arrived here, had it not been that the King always hoped to

* Pacæus.

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957. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

bring over and entrap his son, a young man of bold and valiant spirit, who has great influence in Ireland; but he has not only refused to come, but has even mustered men and seized artillery belonging to this king, besides other things, of which your majesty will be more surely informed by the person you have sent into Ireland, who I am told had arrived 10 days ago. It is reported that the earl of Desmond has joined the said son of Kildare. Three months ago the provincial of the Cordeliers Observants, going to Ireland to visit his convents, promised me that he would brew there all he could for the preservation of the authority of the Holy See, in which he may do wonderful service, especially among the Wild Irish, by whom these Cordeliers are feared, obeyed and almost adored, not only by the peasants but by the lords, who hold them in such reverence as to endure from them blows with a stick. The men in that quarter being such as your majesty knows, it will be necessary to exhort them continually, and comfort them with some aid, at least to keep them in good hope. Ireland is of no little importance, especially considering its vicinity to Wales, which forms the chief strength of England, and they require only a chief to do as the others do. They have news in Court that the said son of Kildare, or some of his men, had boasted they would have the aid of 12,000 Spaniards; at which, I am told, the King and his Council were much troubled, and some think if these tumults be not appeased, the interview will be broken off; in which case the King might take offence, even at warlike appearances in Spain. It is incredible what pleasure all the people would have at such news. It is some time since the King appointed master Skeffington, master of the artillery, to be governor of Ireland in place of Kildare. He formerly had some charge in Ireland, but some think he will not go thither, for his secretary three days since was committed to the Tower on account of some letters from Ireland. The Lubeckers, perhaps to gratify the English, have been complaining that the Hollanders have broken the truce by sending six ships to some port in Norway, whereas they were not entitled to send more than two or four.

On receipt of the above-mentioned letters of your majesty I immediately informed the Queen, who was marvellously consoled to hear of your prosperity and the care you had of her affairs and those of the Princess. She has sent to me again, as she does almost daily, to desire that above all things I would endeavor to get leave to visit her, but with all my importunity I have never yet been able to get an answer. I do not write at present the language they have used to me about this matter. London, 7 July 1534.

Fr., pp. 8. *From a modern copy.*

958. England and France.

R. O. St. P. VII. 565.

Instructions to my lord of Rochford, whom the King now sends to the French king.

1. Rochford is to repair to the French king with all speed, and in passing by Paris to make the King's and Queen's hearty recommendations to the queen of Navarre, if she be there, and say that the Queen his mistress much rejoices in the deeply-rooted amity of the two kings, but wishes her to get the interview deferred, as the time would be very inconvenient to her, and the King is so anxious to see his good brother that he will not put it off on her account. Her reasons are, that being so far gone with child, she could not cross the sea with the King, and she would be deprived of his Highness's presence when it was most necessary, unless the interview can be deferred till April next. Rochford is to press this matter very earnestly, and say that the King having at this time appointed another personage to go to his good brother, the Queen, with much suit, got leave for Rochford to go in his place, principally on this account.

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2. That there was nothing she regretted at the last interview so much as not having an interview with the said queen of Navarre; and she hopes she may be able to come to Calais with her brother in April next, if the interview be deferred till then.

3. He is then to proceed to the French Court, and after delivery of the King's letters, mention the overture made by the embassy lately arrived from Lubeck and Hamburg, soliciting a contribution of 100,000 cr., that they may elect a king of Denmark wholly at their devotion. Considering how this would thwart the Emperor's purposes, the King suggests that Francis should contribute the moiety of that sum "like as his Highness hath with him contributed into Germany."

4. The King is informed that though the duke of Wyttenbergh is now lately restored by his and his good brother's means, yet he now seeks peace with the Emperor and Ferdinand. It is important that the truth about this should be ascertained.

5. He is to desire the liberation of an Italian White Friar named Palvisinus, who has been imprisoned at Paris only for writing a letter to the King, which his Grace thinks strange.

6. He is then to begin the Queen's suit for the prorogation of the interview, using such ways and means as the queen of Navarre approves, and adding, as of himself, that he thinks it would be advisable to agree to it, "as the time will shortly be here." He shall also say, as of himself, that the King refused to write to the French king on the subject, notwithstanding the urgent suit of many of the nobles on the Queen's behalf, who are now mostly assembled at London on account of certain treasons conspired against his Grace, "the said lord Rochford even so tempering his communication with the French king in this matter as he smell not the King's highness to be overmuch desirous of it, but all in the Queen's name."

Signed.

7 July. R. O. **959.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

Mr. Wyndesore came to London the 3rd inst., the day appointed by Mr. Secretary and my Lord Chancellor to hear the matter between lord Lisle and Mr. Seymour. Counsel attended that day and the next, but nothing was done; and it was determined to hear the case on the 7th at Westminster, after dinner. Mr. Crumwell was ill that day, and kept his bed all the forenoon. Cannot tell what day they will appoint till he has spoken with him. On Thursday, 9th inst., lord Dacres will be arraigned. Mr. Wyndesore tarries in London purposely for this matter. Fears now it will be delayed till the King's coming to Calais, where Mr. Seymour thinks perchance to have better end than here.

Refers her to his letter to lord Lisle for information about the wood sale made by him and Mr. Aylmere, and the lease to be made to Hyde. "And there for your gown of velvett is 10*l.*, if it shall be your pleasure so. More I cannot get of him." Has given Mr. Roll a subpœna for Jacob Coffyn, which he will deliver to Berry. Has given Mr. Grenfeld her letter, and told him what pleasure the lord Chancellor might do to lord and lady Lisle, and that they have trust in his diligence, suit and labor, as is the part of a natural kinsman. He said he would warrant the lord Chancellor, but Smyth fears his warrant is but very slender, for he has many suits to his master for other matters. Thinks he would promise for his own father more than he could perform, that he might get benefit by the promise; but his labor does not last longer than he has his request. He regards no friend so well as money. Writes this that she may not have overmuch confidence in him. She will lack no fair promises so long as he has from lord Lisle what he labors for, whereby he is a gainer and has ready money. He wishes

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959. LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE—*cont.*

lord Lisle to give no protection but by his procurement. Pope and he agree with men daily to get them protection at the lord Chancellor's hands as well as lord Lisle's. If others come without their knowledge, they marvel what my lord meaneth to pass so many, and for two or three protections, for which they get ready money, they promise my lord a pleasure which shall never be performed.

Her servant John will be at liberty shortly. Hopes he will have large amends for his wrongful troubles. Has meddled little yet, waiting to see how his truth would appear, which is done. Will now help him. London, 7 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* At Calais.

8 July. **960.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O. His nephew, the Archdeacon "(for whome I mooste hertely thanke you)," has sent Cromwell a mule and a monkey. The keeper of the mule, a Frenchman, said to be a good keeper both of mules and horses, has been sent to the Bishop; would Cromwell like him? The bearer, Thomas Jones, the Archdeacon's servant, is ready to take his master any orders from Cromwell. Desires that the men of Newerke may be so ordered that his servant Foster may live safe amongst them. Some think it will appear on inquiry that Sir John Markeham, Sir William Meryng and Bevercottes, justices of the peace, are bearers for their tenants in this matter. Bevercottes' servants were in the riot, as Foster can prove. Wooborn, 8 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 July. **961.** RICHARD MASTER and EDWARD THWAITES.

See GRANTS in JULY, Nos. 10, 11.

9 July. **962.** TRIAL of LORD DACRE.

Baga de Secretis, R. O.* Commission to Henry earl of Northumberland, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Henry earl of Cumberland, Sir Thos. Clifford, Sir Thos. Wharton, Thos. Fairfax, serjeant-at-law, and Rob. Chaloner, to inquire concerning treasons, &c. in the county of Cumberland. Returnable in the King's Bench in eight days of St. John Baptist. Westm., 23 May 26 Hen. VIII.

Portion of great seal appended.

ii. Indictment found at Carlisle Castle, 15 June 26 Hen. VIII., before the above-named commissioners, by the grand jury, viz., Sir Edw. Musgrave, Sir John Lowther, Hugh Lowther, Thos. Blenkynsope, Mungo Musgrave, Thos. Dalston, Rob. Clibborn, Gilbert Wharton, Rob. Warcope, Rob. Briscoo, Lancelot Lowther, Thos. Byrkbek, Ric. Barwise, Ric. Bewley and Guy Maychell.

That whereas the King, for the confidence he had in Sir William Dacre of Naward, Cumb., lord Dacre and Graistok, appointed him by patent 2 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII. warden of the West Marches towards Scotland; by virtue whereof he held the office till 8 May 26 Hen. VIII., and had the rule of the King's lieges within the Marches; nevertheless he sought traitorously to deceive the King, and machinated to the intent that Sir Will. Musgrave, constable of Bow Castle, or Both Castle, and all his tenants might be slain by the Scots, and their house and chattels destroyed.

* *See* Report III. of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Records, App. II., 234.

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Also, showing himself an adherent of the Scots, he, on the 8 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII., at Arthureth, Cumb., made a wicked and treacherous agreement, through Sir Chr. Dacre of Croglyng, with Thos. Armestrong, Will. Elwood, Archibald Elwood and other Scots, the King's enemies, inhabiting Ledersdale, for surety against any acts of war done by them against him (lord Dacre) or any others within his wardenship of the West Marches, except against Sir Will. Musgrave and his tenants, promising the said men of Ledersdale indemnity on his part. By reason of which the Scots of Ledersdale, 1 July 25 Hen. VIII., invaded England as far as Bughasteldale, where they slew one John Rutlage, a liegeman under the command of Sir Will. Musgrave, and committed many murders, burnings and robberies on Musgrave's men without Dacre making any reprisals.

Further, seeking the destruction of Hen. earl of Northumberland, lieutenant of the East Marches, he, on the 5 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII., at Ledersdale, made a traitorous treaty with Will. Scotte, lord of Bukclough, that neither of them should harm the other or his retainers, and that Bukclough should invade the earl of Northumberland; by virtue of which, 5 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII., when war had been declared, Dacre invaded Scotland, and, with his uncle Sir Christopher, prevented Sir Will. Musgrave from spoiling the Scots on Bukclough's land called Hassyndenbanke; and on the 20 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII. Bukclough fearlessly invaded the East Marches.

Further, that lord Dacre and Sir Christopher, intending to destroy Sir Will. Musgrave and those under him, 1 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII., made a traitorous treaty at Torlercryke, in the Debateable Ground, with Rob. lord Maxwell, that neither should harm the other in peace or war; by reason of which, 10 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII., war having arisen, Dacre secretly sent his uncle Sir Christopher to lord Maxwell, informing him of the time when he, Dacre, intended to invade Scotland; which lord Maxwell afterwards the same day met Sir Christopher at Redekirke in Scotland, near the Water of Eske, when it was arranged that Dacre should invade the lands of the kin and friends of the earl of Angwys, a true friend of the King. Within the next two days, when Dacre with the King's army entered Scotland, Maxwell entered England with a large army of Scots, and sparing the lands of lord Dacre, spoilt those of the lieges in the West Marches, especially those serving under Musgrave.

Further, in fulfilment of the said traitorous treaties, and by reason of the favor he bore to the Scots, Dacre would allow nothing to be done to the annoyance of the Scots adjoining the English West Marches. He had secret meetings with Robert Charters, lord of Hempesfeld, then one of the magnates of Scotland, and with other enemies of the King, in time of war; and lord Maxwell, in the night between 27 and 28 March 24 Hen. VIII., came with only two attendants to a tower of Dacre's called the tower of Roclyffe, Cumb., where they continued till 10 p.m. on the 28th March. There lord Dacre, with a single servant, met lord Maxwell, and traitorously agreed that no harm should be done by him or any in his wardenship to lord Maxwell or his retainers, at which time the lord Maxwell was vehemently attacking the earl of Northumberland and Sir Will. Musgrave; and Dacre had other friendly meetings with lord Maxwell. Shortly afterwards, viz., 12 April 24 Hen. VIII., lord Dacre and Sir Christopher, to help the Scots, made proclamations in the market-place of Carlisle that no one, on pain of death, should make any raid into Scotland except in presence of lord Dacre, Sir Christopher or one Thomas Dacre. By this the Scots were emboldened to do many things against England without reprisals, and a number of Scots inhabiting Anendale, &c. under Maxwell invaded the East and Middle Marches against the earl of Northumberland.

Moreover, a Scotch gunner called Jok of Galoway, a servant of lord Maxwell and keeper of the steeple of Annandale Church in Scotland,

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962. Trial of Lord Dacre—*cont.*

which was then kept after manner of war, came to Carlisle, 13 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII., to buy saltpetre and other materials for making gunpowder, and transport them into Scotland. He was arrested by John Wastlyn, or Wastlyng, one of the King's gunners, who kept him prisoner till Sir Chr. Dacre, hearing of it, on 16 Feb. sent for Wastlin and desired him to let his prisoner escape, and on Wastlyn's refusal took him out of his custody and let him return to Scotland with the saltpetre, which would be used against the men under the earl of Northumberland and Sir Will. Musgrave.

In margin: Billa vera.

iii. Another indictment, also found at Carlisle Castle, 15 June 26 Hen. VIII., but by a different grand jury, viz., Sir Cuthbert Ratclyff, Thos. Curwen, Thos. Sandforth, Thos. Dudley, John Skylton of Brantwhat, John Thwayttes, John Coldale, Chr. Curwen, John Rybson, sen., John Swynburne, jun., Ric. Orfever, Ric. Wynder, Ant. Curwen, Will. Osmunderley and John Williamson, of exactly the same tenor as the preceding.

iv. Commission to Thos. duke of Norfolk to act as lord High Steward at Dacre's trial. Westm., 26 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Portion of great seal appended.*

v. Writ to the Commissioners named in § i. to deliver the indictments to the High Steward. Westm., 27 June 26 Hen. VIII.

vi. Writ to the constable of the Tower to bring lord Dacre before the lord High Steward. Westm., 27 June 26 Hen. VIII.

vii. The lord High Steward's precept to the Commissioners to return the indictment by Thursday after the translation of St. Thomas. Westm., 29 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed:* T. Norfolk. *Mark of seal remaining.*

viii. The lord High Steward's precept to the constable of the Tower to return the *habeas corpus*. Westm., 27 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed as above. Seal of Howard arms.* Endorsed with the reply of Sir William Kyngeston, constable of the Tower.

ix. The lord High Steward's precept to Ralph Felmyngham, serjeant-at-arms, to summon a jury of peers, returnable on Thursday after the translation of St. Thomas. *Signed. Mark of seal remaining.*

x. Panel of peers returned, viz., Henry marquis of Exeter, Hen. earl of Essex, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Henry earl of Worcester, Rob. earl of Sussex, Geo. earl of Huntyngdon, Geo. Nevyle lord Bergavenny, John Zowch lord Zowch, Thos. lord Lawarre, Thos. lord Barkley, Hen. lord Montacue, Henry lord Morley, Geo. Broke lord Cobham, Hen. lord Matravers, Fras. lord Talbot, Will. lord Mountjoye, Thos. lord Darcye, John lord Hussey, Thos. lord Burgh, Edmund lord Bray and John lord Mordaunt. Opposite the name of the lowest peer is written in another hand:* "Non est culpabilis."

xi. Record of the process citing the preceding documents. Pleas in Westminster Hall, Thursday after the Translation of St. Thomas, 26 Hen. VIII., when each of the peers being charged to say the truth, and severally examined by the lord High Steward, beginning with the lowest peer and ascending to the highest, severally answer that he is *Not guilty.*

Proceedings brought into court by the duke of Norfolk, Mich. term, 26 Hen. VIII.

* Not the lord High Steward's, as Sir F. Palgrave seems to have supposed.

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9 July. Cal. B. VIII. 163. B. M.

963. HUGH, Prior of Durham, and WM. FRANKELEYN to HENRY VIII.

According to his letters dated Greenwich, 26 May, have been with the king of Scots in company with Magnus, and seen him confirm the treaty of perpetual peace at Holyrood in the presence of 2,000 persons. Afterwards there was demonstration of melody and good cheer. The King showed himself well inclined to Henry, as Mr. Magnus can show. He does not a little esteem the entertainment of his ambassadors lately with the King. The abbot who was with them will return for the final accomplishment of the said perpetual peace, and will be in London soon after Magnus. Believe that James is wholly inclined to be the King's loving nephew, well given to justice, and that his subjects are well ordered and kept in obeisance. Durham, 9 July.

Copy, pp. 2. *Endd.*

9 July. R. O.

964. THOS. WYNTER to CROMWELL.

As I know you are so much engaged that you cannot attend to all suitors, I wish to inform you in three words what I have done on your advice. The King showed me much kindness, asked me about Italy; and when I was proceeding to inform him, he did not understand, being hindered by some of his nobles who were with him shooting (*tela emiserunt*). As supper prevented further conversation I returned to my inn, and went next day to Court to pay my respects to the Queen, who, after keeping me a long time, being reminded by her attendants, sent for me, and received me very kindly, saying to me, "I am aware, my dear Winter (*Vintere carissime*) that you are beloved by the King and have many friends who wish you well. Reckon me among the number." And then she added that she would not fail to serve me wherever she could. I owe all this to your intercession. I will now tell you why I left Italy for England. You wrote me such very kind letters that I could not refrain from setting out in person to thank you, and congratulating you on your great influence with the King. Take me under your protection and permit me to return to Italy to continue my studies. 9 July.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretario.

9 July. R. O.

965. SIR EDWARD RYNGELEY to LORD LISLE.

I received on Tuesday, 7 July, your letter dated Calais, 1 July, asking for news about the King's coming to Calais. It has cost me nearly 20*l.* following the Court to know the certainty thereof. Yesterday I spoke with the King at Chene (Cheneys, Bucks), 4 m. beyond the More. He told me he should be at Calais the latter end of August. He desires you to speak to Mr. Mayor that the town be made as clean and sweet as possible, and all persons suspected to be sick of the plague be carried to the uttermost part of the English pale, and the doors shut after them. The King wishes Mr. Surveyor to be told that the houses of office that were in the exchequer and staple, and the partitions made of board to prevent men going to the walls, must be made as at his last visit, and also as many stables in the wool (*owll*) houses. The King thinks neither the racks nor the boards are spent. The King's carpenter knows all that was done. Mr. Surveyor will have a letter from the King when he signs next, for he ordered me to make a letter and deliver it to Sir John Russell.

I advertise you before the coming of the King's letter, because I do not know how Mr. Surveyor is provided with board and plank. As the time is short, I beg you to speak to Mr. Lieutenant of the Staple that all such wool houses that were occupied at the King's being there last, "that the

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965. Sir Edward Ryngeley to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

may abyde all the owll and fell that were mayd howses of offeses." As for the wool houses that were made stables, if we have them or other, it is all one. You must tell Mr. Wenkefeld and Mr. Porter that it is the King's special commandment that all the artichokes they or any other have must be kept for him. I trust you are at a good point for the wood coming to Calais. The licence is stopped, and as to the bond that they used to bring to the lord Chancellor, the duke of Norfolk tells me that he has taken an order therein. Do not ask me to do anything more in the Court, for I have taken leave of the King, and intend to be at Sandwich about the middle of next week. Recommendations to lady Lisle and the Council. London, 9 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* 9 July 1534.

9 July. R. O. **966.** William Wayte to Lord Lisle.

According to your bill I have caused your keeper to serve your lordship's two warrants, which were killed both in my ground at the Bere, at one standing, by my own appointment, but your keeper with other of Mr. Uvedale's servants were before that in the ground, I being there, and had made their standing and shaken off their hounds. I complained of this to Markis, and after I left they went to the Bere again, and hunted in despite of me, using very opprobrious words of me. James has done as much as in him lies about your warrants, but my lord Chancellor sends now, which your lordship knows is far after the time. I have sent you two barrels of salt. Let not your company of your ship come too hastily to you, for they never died so sore in Porchester. Wymering, 9 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

10 July. R. O. **967.** Sir Henry Dowes to Cromwell.

Going by small journeys, as we were compelled to do, owing to the number of gentlemen who with glad hearts came to welcome my lord,* not without their presents, and the solemnities used in receiving him into the towns of his diocese, it was Friday, 5 July,† before we came to his manor of Beaudesert, near Lichfield, where he is now. He feeds daily at least 200 persons who come to him, and is all the more beloved on account of his gentle dealing during his chancellorship there. Mr. Gregory has been very lovingly entertained since his coming by my lord Stafford, Mr. Asheden, Mr. Hercotte, Mr. Delves, Mr. Ardern and others in hunting and otherwise, which cannot but be greatly "to his breaking and profit in good manners;" and my lord has put everything in his house at Mr. Gregory's commandment. Beaudesert, 10 July.

Asks Cromwell to send Mr. Gregory an English Chronicle. Thinks it very necessary for him some time to be occupied with it.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

10 July. R. O. **968.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

Your son and I are in good health. I have nothing to write but to put you in remembrance that for all new friendships I do not forget you. Though we are separated, I am your own. I have visited several parts of my diocese, and as by reason of the absence of the Bishop no children

* Rowland Lee, who was consecrated bishop of Coventry and Lichfield on the 19 April 1534. His name, however, does not occur on the list of chancellors of Lichfield.

† Should be 3d. The 5 July was Sunday in 1534.

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have been confirmed, I have had much to do. Mr. Ashton is very loving. Lord Ferrers and he are agreed. The latter is in Wales. Lord and lady Stafford are with me. Lady Ferrers will come tomorrow. Here is much talk of the great solemnities at Holte, by the chamberlain of Chester, of which the like has not been seen. They say a man must wait two days before he is spoken with, no one being absent but Sir Piers Dutton, Sir Henry Dewys and a few others. This was the common talk. It is said that "the gentleman he brought down shall die if he may." There is much talk of the letter you sent him and of his answer. I must remember you of my matters concerning Wales. I have a goshawk for Mr. Norris, and the tarcel I intend to keep for you when you come from beyond sea. I have also greyhounds and merlins for you. I beg you to help my friend Mr. Ashton from this journey over sea at this time. Beaudesert, 10 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

10 July. **969.** Sir Edw. Ryngeley to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Wrote yesterday that the King would be at Calais at the latter end of August, and now asks lord Lisle to defer publishing this till he hears again, as the day will not be fixed till lord Rochford's return from France. The truth will be known by the King's letter to Mr. Surveyor. Till then, Lisle had better stay all things, and the lieutenant of the Staple and Mr. Surveyor had better not do anything in consequence of his letter. Supposes he has heard of Lord Dacre's acquittal. London, 10 July.

Desires to be commended to lady Lisle and the Council. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.* 10 July 1534.

12 July. **970.** Rob. Barnes to Henry VIII.

Nero, B. III. 112. B. M. Tarries here according to his instructions until he knows how to proceed with the king of Denmark.* Needs not instruct the King what a strength it will be to him to have so strong a prince to his hand. His "onhange" and friends are great, besides his princely behaviour, which is worthy of all praise. If he has peace for four or five years he must be rich. He is sister's son of the markegrave of Brandenburg. The duke of Spruce has married one of his sisters. He has another one married, as fair a young virgin and as modest as Barnes has ever seen. He is also of alliance to the duke of Luneburgh and the elector of Saxony. He is *in fœdere evangelico.* He is lord of one part of the sea and Henry of the other. The Holenders and Brabanders can have no sailing for corn, pitch or tar but by his licence. The house of Burgundy has not such another master "in ther nec[k]," except the king of England. If the two kings are allied, they may hunt them at their pleasure, which will impress a great dread in the hearts of Henry's adversaries. He has also the city of Hamburgh at his commandment, being "dominus fundi," which lies for the King as handsomely as no other foreign town, either to send out or else to receive in. The house of Burgundy imagines night and day how to devour all realms, and this man is content with what God sends him. He is not likely to break off from the King, for it is impossible for him to be reconciled with the house of Burgundy unless he gives up the kingdom, which he will never do. There is no prince living whose amity he would so gladly have as Henry's. It is also much to be esteemed that God set him in the kingdom above all his desire and expectation. He is already an enemy to the King's adversaries. Is sure he can bring him to it, if Henry requires tolerable conditions. Henry may cast him off when he will and

* Christiern III.

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970. Rob. Barnes to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

lose nothing by him, but he cannot have him at his pleasure another time as now. If Henry confederates with those who have no need of him, or small need, or only need for a time, they will cast him off for a vantage, but this man cannot do so, for the King can order matters so that he always needs him. He would never forget the King's kindness, as he was the first who made amity with him and did for him in his need. His friends counterpoise the great potentates of the world at this day, and with the King's power added to them, who could withstand them, to do anything in general council or otherwise? Hamburgh, 12 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

12 July. **971.** William Wise, Mayor of Waterford, to Cromwell.

The letter printed under this date in the State Papers, II. 198, has been catalogued in the year 1533 for reasons which will be seen in a footnote attached to the entry.

12 July. **972.** Sir Ralph Dodmer to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has received his letter of the 27 June. Thanks him for the care he has taken in the matter of Rawlyns. Begs him to bring the debtor before him and ascertain what assurance there is that he will pay the writer his debt in 12 months. London, 12 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 1534.

13 July. **973.** Cromwell to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 135. I have received your letters by the bailly of Chesterfield, and the bill concerning the hermit. On being examined by me he could not tell whether he spake the traitorous words or not. I have had an indictment drawn, which I send, and return the hermit to be tried before the justices of assize for an example to others and punished according to law. I thank you for your zeal in apprehending such detestable felons, and shall not fail to report it to the King. Cheleshith, 13 July.

Add.: The earl of Shrewsbury, lord Stuarde.

14 July. **974.** Alan Hawte to Cromwell.

R. O. Haslewod, and Chalenor, who had applied to you to hold Haslewod's place jointly, and were refused, as you favored me, have now petitioned the King in their behalf, and presented their petition to Mr. Henry Norris, who has obtained the signature for the same, as Haslewod reports. London, 14 July 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

14 July. **975.** Thomas Robertes to Cromwell.

R. O. According to your letter delivered by Ant. Auchar, I have summoned Thos. Wylford, Walter Hendley and others, and made a book of divers articles "which are by sundry persons in these parts used," trusting you will provide a remedy. Cranebrooke, 14 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

15 July. **976.** Chester.

Harl. MS., 2,150, f. 43 b. B. M. "The customs following be reserved and taken within the city of Chester most commonly, amongst other customs herein not named, by the officers underwritten, according to the grants of the said city and used

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time out of mind to be taken; set up and made in a table by Henry Gee, draper, mayor, of the said city, 15 July 26 Hen. VIII."

Pp. 3. *Copy.*

15 July. R. O. **977.** JOHN HUSEE, the Younger, to LORD LISLE.

Presented Mr. Cromwell with the baked crane and the sturgeon. He promised to take some pain in your affairs that afternoon, and so he did, as you will learn by Wyndsor and Smeth's letters. I fear your lordship will lose possession. He has promised hourly to despatch me with an answer to your letter touching the new works. Received Lisle's letter by my lord Rocheford's servant, but he delivered not the money. Mr. Plommer is in the Tower. Trusts to go to Soberton on Friday or Saturday. Sends him a purse. Will bring the caps. Mr. Harry brings two pair of boots. He has two or three ships laden with stocks, wheels, &c., but no artillery. You will not believe the importunate suit that Mr. Cromwell daily has, which continually increases. No certainty of the King's going to Calais. John of the Buttery is to be bailed for Swyfte. Knight is in the country. Friars and other religious men are daily sent to the Fleet and the Marshalsea,—why, I am ignorant, but I think for their own demerits. "My lord Delaware sent a buck to Harolds at Sabs Kaye, which she would not receive ne bake, and so it was conveyed back again." Received the warrant from Barnard. Will get the harness for the great horse Acton has promised. I will also bring the patent of Clarington if you will write to Bryan for it. I can obtain for you 100 marks or 100*l.* Granefilld will have protections, and will write two or three for you, but he will not part with his money. Desires his letters may be sent to the Red Lion in Southwark, for his father is seldom within. London, 15 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*: 1534.

15 July. R. O. **978.** JOHN HUSEE, the Younger, to [LADY LISLE].

Received of Mr. Lye at his departure, 10*l.* Has bought 12 yds. of satin at 8*s.* 6*d.* per yd. Has not yet delivered it to Mr. Skot, because the quails are not come. Can find no cloth of silver that he likes at the price. Can have it from 18*s.* to 28*s.* the yd., but not suitable for her honor. Sends the "mustre" of three pieces; the plain, 40*s.* 10*d.* the yd.; the violet, with knots of silver, 46*s.* 8*d.*; the branched, 40*s.* I like the plain best, and I saw Mr. Waring today buy 12 yds. of it at 43*s.* 4*d.* per yd. Begs her to send her answer to the Red Lion in Southwark. Sends her a "mustre" of the satin, and by Nicholas of the Hall, 2 oz. of ribbon and 2,000 pins; also the frontlet, which I fear you will not like at the price, "for of a truth it is dear, of 11 nobles." You will learn the order taken in Mr. Seymeur's matter by Smeth and Wyndsor. I fear me the possession will be lost. At my return out of Hampshire I shall have Smeth's reckoning of what has been laid out. I have received 4*l.*, and at my return to Calais I will show you a draft patent of Clarington that shall raise you 100 marks, perhaps 100*l.* Mr. Rolle will take such order that you shall sustain no loss in the viewing of your manors. London, 15 July.

Hol., pp. 2.

15 July. R. O. **979.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

Received today two letters by Hussey. Is sorry the money was not with her sooner, but he was otherwise promised by Mr. Fowler's near friends in England. Hoped to have sent more, thinking that the wood would have amounted to more money. Has paid Hussey 4*l.*, according to her letter. Will send the rest of lord Lisle's money by the staplers shortly. Asks her

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979. Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

pardon for thinking the price of a velvet gown less than it is. If he had bought as many as she has worn he would know the price. Mr. Hyde will know that he was deceived therein. Has delivered to the keeper of the bishop's place her letters to the bp. of Exeter and Kyne his servant. Paid Kyne 33*s.* 4*d.* before he would deliver the cloth. Divers days have been appointed for the hearing of my lord's matter with Mr. Seymour by the lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary, but nothing has been done in consequence of the great matter touching lord Dacre, and other matters. Mr. Wyndesore and the Council were always ready, which shows that my lord will be ready to take an end according to his promise, and that no default can be found by the "lachiousness" of his counsel. The counsel are now all away from London and the date of the obligations well nigh expired. Will speak to Mr. Cromwell about appointing a new day for new bonds between this and St. Andrew's time before Christmas. As she is in possession, there is no great haste to have the matter heard, but "lachiousness" must be avoided, lest the arbitrators think worse of the matter. Her audit is appointed to be kept there this year. Mr. Hussey will bring Smyth's bills of reckoning, of which he showed her part when last with her. 13 July.

Writes to lord Lisle to say that the arbitrators have suddenly called in counsel to appear in the matter between him and Seymour. The counsel were all out of London, but by chance Mr. Wyndsore was in town. It is well-nigh impossible to cause those who are much occupied and highly learned to attend from time to time on the lord Chancellor, Mr. Secretary or such other great men to be ready at their calling. Does not think Mr. Secretary is very ready to hear them. He says they are better to mar a good and true matter than to make it with such quikes in the law. If she heard him she would think he spoke in plain and just fashion. Mr. Wyndesore says he will love him the better while he liveth. London, 15 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

15 July. **980.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

Six days ago lord Rochford set out for France in great haste. I do not know the reason, unless the King thinks that Francis wishes to be excused from the interview, in consequence of what he has said about the papal authority, or to ask him to send to Scotland to counteract your majesty's envoy, as they are informed, and perhaps complain to the said king of France of the man you have sent to Ireland, so as to incite the said king to some enterprise.

The ambassadors of Lubeck and Hamburg have not been in Court since St. John's day, and have had no opportunity of communicating with the Council, unless it was yesterday, when they dined with the archbishop of Canterbury, and met the Chancellor, Cromwell, two bishops created by the new pope* and Dr. Foxe. After dinner they were a long time together, and I am told the chief subject of their conversation was about certain articles of the Lutheran sect, both relating to the Pope and other things, on which those here wished to consult the doctor of Lubeck and to consider the best means of enforcing them among the people. This is very probable, because the above-named persons are the most perfect Lutherans in the world. I will inquire about it all I can.

Two days ago the earl of Wiltshire and the Comptroller went again to summon the Princess to renounce her title, in which case the King would

* *i.e.*, the archbishop of Canterbury. The two bishops must have been Salcot of Bangor and Goodrich of Ely.

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treat her better than she could wish, but if she refused it would be quite the contrary. She replied so wisely that they returned quite confounded. I had given her notice the day before of their visit, writing to her what seemed advisable to confirm her in her good purpose and keep her in hope, as I do almost every day. I don't know if hereafter [I shall have] such an opportunity, as they have threatened to shut her up in her chamber.

Yesterday, when Cromwell was at the house of the archbishop of Canterbury, I wrote to him a note (*billiet*) that since he would give me no answer about the leave to visit the Queen, which I had continually solicited since Whitsuntide, I was determined to leave and go to her tomorrow, where I should find the porters, "que men escrerciront du si ou non"; and because the said porters knew what they had to do, and as I did not wish to work underhand, I had informed him. Having received my note he communicated with the others, and reported to my messenger the charge that I had given him, and afterwards said that he had not been able till then to persuade the King to grant me the said licence, but considering the determination expressed in my letter, he thought he would consent; and he would forthwith despatch a man to the King with my letter, and I should have an answer this evening. Of late a number of hackbutmen and gunners have been assembled to send with the deputy governor of Ireland, but it appears they are in no hurry, and I do not see that they are taking any other measures, though it is necessary they should do so secretly on many accounts. London, 16 July 1534.

Fr., pp. 2. *From a modern copy.*

16 July. R. O. **981.** Edward Leyghton, Priest, to [Cromwell].

Grievous complaints have been made to your mastership upon me for a sermon in the pulpit at St. Paul's on Sunday week. I request to come to my answer at your pleasure, and if I have said anything other than a priest of the word of God ought to say, I am willing to recant and suffer punishment. I beg you will continue your goodness towards me. 16 July.

Hol., p. 1.

16 July. R. O. **982.** Gabriel Pecock, Warden of the Friars of Southampton, to Cromwell.

I have not heretofore written to you, out of fear that you might have taken some displeasure against me on insufficient information. None are more anxious to avoid your and the King's displeasure. On 15 July there came to us a father Black Friar, and without any authority took the keys from our porter and delivered them to one of his servants; and by ringing the bell he assembled us in the chapter-house and said he was come as our visitor by the King's authority, and read an instrument under seal, as he said, of my lord of Canterbury, containing a transumpt of the King's letters patent, by which authority was given to Dr. Browne, provincial of the Augustine Friars, and Dr. Hylsey, provincial of the Black Friars, to be our visitors. We took him to be Dr. Hylsey, for when I spoke with him in the town before he did not deny it. For the reverence we bore to our prince, though nothing was shown us under his seal, we were willing to accept him as visitor. But we found by chance by one of his servants that he was not named in the commission, and was not Hylsey. Not knowing what to do, we desired him to show us his authority, and he showed us a letter to your mastership, so ill written that I could not read it plainly, under seal, as he said, of Dr. Hylsey; and knowing that he was a wise father and a good clerk, we did not believe it, but begged him to show us the first writing again, to see if there was any power for Dr. Hylsey to substitute

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982. Gabriel Pecock, Warden of the Friars of Southampton, to Cromwell—*cont.*

another in his place. This he refused, though we desired him again and again before the mayor. On our refusing, therefore, to allow him to proceed, he threatened us with the King's displeasure and yours. We beg you will not suffer us to be brought into peril. Southampton, 16 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary.

16 July. **983.** John Malenbeck.

Harl. MS. 4,900, f. 7 b. B. M.

Grant of arms by Henry VIII. to John Malenbeck of Dantzic. Westm., 16 July, 1534, 20 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Copy, p. 1. With the arms in the margin.

17 July. **984.** Lord Lisle to Cromwell.

R. O.

I thank you for the great pains you have taken for me in the matter betwixt Sir Edw. Seymour and me, which I can never recompense. If Sir Edw. had performed his promise and given me possession after deliverance of the evidence into his hands, as I gave possession to him, you would never have been put to this trouble. Nevertheless I remit the matter wholly to you, trusting I shall be no loser, and send a new obligation to my lord Chancellor and yourself, as the date of the old is expired. I send a letter from master Hacket. [There is a report in Flanders that the King our master is dead, and that there will be thousands laid upon it.*] I beg you to sanction that the old wall and the new may come together between the Devlyn tower and the mill gate, which is but 212 foot in length, and can be done with 40 trowels more, if the wall between the Beauchamp tower and Our Lady in the Wall is not to go through. Calais, 17 July 1534. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

17 July. **985.** Lord Lisle to the Lord Chancellor.

R. O.

I thank you for the pains you have taken in the matter between Sir Edw. Semer and me, &c. The land that I have kept since the death of my wife was the jointure of my wife's brother John lord Lisle, whose wife was sister to my lord of Norfolk that now is, "who was enfeoffed to the use of my lady Merrell, wife to my said lord John Lisle, and by the counsel of Sir John Erley, justice of the Common Place, made suit unto my lord Norfolk that dead is, my lord Norfolk that now is, my lord Barners, and Sir Oliver Pool, priest, for release," with which they were content, and I had it under their seals. I will abide however by your lordship's advice. Calais, 17 July 1534.

Draft, pp. 3. *Endd.:* My lord Chancellor's letter.

17 July. **986.** John Fysher, priest,† to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

I delivered my lord's letters to my lord of Winchester concerning my cause immediately on receiving them, but they prevailed very little. He caused me to attend at Greenwich, thence to York Place, and from York Place to Chertsey, and so drives me about to my great cost and hindrance. I can never recompense your goodness and my lord's in writing so favorable a letter. I beg you to obtain a letter from my lord to the King concerning the advowson of Bysshyppys Hanton and the vicarage of Blockeley, which have in times past been given jointly to one man, and to send letters to Mr.

* This is struck out.

† Lady Lisle's chaplain.

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Nores or some other of the privy chamber to help my lord's letters and get the bill signed. I will be glad to give him that takes the pains a doublet of satin, for I am not like to obtain it at the suit of the bishop of Winchester. Kingston on Thames, 17 July.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

17 July. **987.** JOHN HUSEE, the Younger, to LADY LISLE.
R. O.

I wrote largely of your affairs by Nich. Rowland. I have not yet delivered your satin or letter to Mr. Skutt, because the quails and sable furs had not arrived; but at my return I will see all things ordered. I would have bought the cloth of silver ere this, but waited to know your pleasure, for I know cheap silver is not for your wearing. I will go early tomorrow to Soberton, hoping soon to return, and after finishing your business, to Calais. I heard to day you have sent me some letters, which I have not yet received. No man is certain whether the King will over or no. London, 17 July.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

18 July. **988.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and
R. O. SIR T. ENGLEFIELD to CROMWELL.

We have received by Robt. Brown your pleasure concerning the restraint of the Commortha to George Mathew granted by the King. Whereas you have informed us that the commission for the discharging of felons is not to be granted, but execution to be continued, we desire you to be of a contrary opinion, otherwise many things will never come to knowledge. It is better to discharge one by whom the truth may be published, and six or more punished, than not. By this means many have been taken. Hereford, 18 July. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

18 July. **989.** JOHN HUSEE, the Younger, to LADY LISLE.
R. O.

Late last night I received your Ladyship's letters. I have delivered to Mr. Rolle the one for him, and the one to your servant John Davy, which he will see conveyed. He has already had out five writs of exceptions for five sundry shires, all laid in four sundry offices, so there is no fear of any recovery or fine till next term. Mr. Rolle has found the indenture 17 Hen. VII. between the late Mr. Basset and lord Daubeney, which should be sent to John Davy at once, as the surest defence by law. Mr. Rolle has spent 12*s.* or a mark, which he wishes me to pay him. He says he counselled you long since to take all the lands in your own hands, although you paid more than the rent, for security. He wishes to remind you that it was once determined Mr. Mallet was to have gone to my lord of Winchester, and taken a new state, putting in feoffees of trust, but he knows not if it was done. Please send me an answer, to be left at the Red Lion against my return. Smythe is ridden into Gloucestershire for delivery of the woodsale at Paynswik. It will be seven or eight days before he returns.

Last night I delivered your letter to Skut with the 12 yards of satin. He will make it after the most used fashion now, large and long with double placards, and when the fur comes see it trimmed. The cloth of silver is scarce, because none but great personages wear it, "which makethe it ghesoner and derer." I have written of this and the two dozen quails. The King is now at Oking, and comes hither on Tuesday, and will tarry here and at Eltham till Friday, when he will meet with the Queen at Guildford. Southwark, 18 July.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

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20 July. **990.** [CROMWELL] to ———.

R. O. Ordering him to arrest Percival Worme, Will. Corneforthe, John Bygott and Will. Dobson as guilty of a murder in the county of York, who on being indicted for the same fled to Scotland, but have since returned to the bishopric of Durham, where they ride about at their pleasure. At my house in London, 20 July.

Copy, in the hand of Sir Francis Bigot, p. 1.

20 July. **991.** G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I find by your letter and my servant's report that my last letter to you by him was not subscribed, so that you are in doubt whether it came from me. I sent you a letter by my said servant touching a Scotchman whom I sent by him to you, but was oblivious. I send my chaplain, Sir John Moreton, to the Court to sue to the King for money for a wood of mine sold to him and another of my servants to the King's use. I find by a letter addressed to Sir Wm. Kingston and Thos. Hennege by Sir Brian Tuke that I am indebted to the King in 600 marks, upon indentures between the late Cardinal, Sir Hen. Wyatt and me, and that his pleasure is the money should be stayed. I think there is not so great a sum due, as the King has already recovered lands of mine to the value of 500 marks. I have not sold any wood this 40 years, nor would have done now but for necessity. If the King's pleasure be that I should have it, I will not fail either by myself or my son to appear before Sir Bryan before the end of next term, and pay all that I am indebted to him. Hannysworthe, 20 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

20 July. **992.** JOHN ABBOT OF WIGMORE to CROMWELL.

R. O. The bishop of St. Asaph is lately deceased, and if I were a man of sufficient qualities I trust you would help me to succeed him. St. James's, Wigmoresland, 20 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 July. **993.** SIR EDWARD RYNGELEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. If wind and weather serve, he and his wife intend to be at Calais on Tuesday after the feast of St. James. Sent lady Lisle a venison pasty from London. Nonyngton beside Sandwich, 20 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

20 July. **994.** CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 27.

20 July. **995.** THE COUNCIL in the WELSH MARCHES.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 28.

20 July. **996.** LAURENCE MAINWARINGE of Cheshire.

Harl. MS. 2,067, f. 46 b. B. M. His will. 20 July 1534.

Copy, p. 1.

21 July. **997.** ROBERT GOSTWYK, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I covet daily to be near my native country in mine old age, if I might obtain the King's favor and the licence of the bishop of London for non-residence in my rectory of Westhornton and Yngerston, and let them to

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farm to a spiritual as to a temporal man, trusting that my kinsman John Gostwyk has labored with you in the premises. If my said kinsman would not be displeased, I would resign one of them, as I receive no benefit from it, and have froward neighbors. I thought I had exchanged the ungrateful for the grateful, but have not found it to be so. Yngerston, in vig. S. Mariæ Magd., viz., 21 Julii.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

21 July. **998.** THOMAS FYNGLAS to CROMWELL.

The letter of this date printed in the State Papers, II. 200, is of the year 1535.

21 July. **999.** CORNELIUS O'BRYEN to CHARLES V.

Lanz, II., 99. His predecessors have long occupied Ireland without rebellion, with constancy, force and courage, as appears by ancient chronicles. His family came from Spain, and are surnamed "du gendre militaire," and many of the kings ruled all Ireland till the English took it. Since then they have never ceased to oppose the pride of the English, and have never yielded to them. Submits himself with his lands, kin and adherents to the protection of Charles, and is ready to serve him with 1,660 horse, 2,440 foot, equipped and armed. Will also raise for his service 13,000 men, not . . . . . ,† but still well armed, with hackbushes, bows, arrows and swords, and place at his command more than 100 castles, quite apart from the aid of his father-in-law, the earl of Desmond, whose cousin the writer has to wife, "à savoir feu de Jacques conte, ami de V. M." Desires credence for his servants Rob. and Dominic de Paulis. Clus Castle, 21 July 1534. *Signed:* Cornelius O'Brien, prince de Irlande.

Fr.

21 July. **1000.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 309. B. M. * * * *

(f. 314 b.) Carneseca told him that he had news from France of the 26th ult. that Francis would not give his daughter to the Scotch king, and he would not marry the daughter of the duke of Vendôme; and he suggested the Emperor's offering to him the daughter of the king of Denmark.

Replied that he knew nothing of the Emperor's will. Hears for certain that a secretary of the king of Scotland has come here to tell the Pope that his master has been requested by the king of England to come to his interview with Francis; but he has refused until he knows the Pope's pleasure, as he is an obedient son of the Church, and the king of England an enemy to the Church. The Pope says that a league has been concluded between England and Scotland, including the Emperor.

The Nuncio in France has written that the Vayvode has sent an ambassador to England to arrange a marriage there. The King will not give him the Princess, but another kinswoman of his and the king of Scotland, for whom he has not asked. He told the ambassador to bid the Waywode renounce his obedience to the Apostolic See. The ambassador answered that he was surprised to hear such advice from the King. On the way back through France he told the King that he had been offered 20,000 or 25,000 ducats if the Vayvode would make war on the king of the Romans; but he replied that it was a small sum for which to be bound to wage such a war.

* * * *

† MS. mutilated.

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1000. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

Spoke to the Pope, as of himself, about some means for the Emperor to agree with France to the prejudice of England. His Holiness was sure that the French king would join the Emperor gladly, but he feared that the Emperor during the negotiations would take the king of England's part and leave the French king. Replied that his majesty was not accustomed to use such deceit. * * * Rome, 21 July 1534.

Sp., pp. 19. *Modern copy.*

Ibid., f. 319. 2. "Relacion de la carta del conde de Cifuentes de xxi. de Jullio de '34. Respondido todo en Palencia xvj. de Agosto 1534."

Contemporary abstract, with marginal notes, of the above letter of Cifuentes, with others of the cardinal of Jaen, the Comendador Mayor and Valençuela.

Sp., pp. 20. *Modern copy.*

22 July. **1001.** Sir Will. Parre to Cromwell.

R. O. On receiving your last which you wrote for my fee to the abbot of Peterborough, I immediately sent it by my servant, to whom he used many untoward words, by which I fully understand he intends to delay me from the five nobles "which was your mastership's request, by your first letter, that he would for your sake be content to depart withal over and above mine old fee." Please to arrange with him in this matter, or I am like to take such lack as I never had before. I am sorry to trouble you. Canforde, 22 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 July. **1002.** Dr. John London to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your goodness, and have sent you two doz. quails and your half-year's fee of 40*s.* Oxford, 22 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 July. **1003.** Cambridge.

Harl. MS. 7,041, f. 183. B. M. Mem. by D. Edmondes and W. Bukmaster of their being sent on Friday 24 July 1534, by the university of Cambridge, to set forth their cause against the townsmen concerning their privileges. They appeared at Lambeth before the lord Chancellor, archbishop of Canterbury, duke of Norfolk, marquis of Exeter, Dr. Sampson, Dr. Fox, Dr. Thyrleby and Dr. Haynes, who gave a decision that the Vicechancellor might hold a civil court in Stourbridge fair.

Mod. copy, p. 1.

24 July. **1004.** [Sir] George Throkmarton to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter at the assizes of Warwick in favor of the abbot of Leicester, and have done my best to accomplish your desire, considering the promise I made before I knew it. I have caused the matter in variance between the abbot and Mr. Arderne to be put to arbitrement, so that I hope the extremity of the law shall not be proved. The abbot is bound to thank you during his life. I hear that Eustas Kytteley is gone to complain to the King about me for wrongfully taking from him the farm of a parsonage. I bought it from Mr. Wigston, who bought it from Kytteley. I beg that I may answer him if he complains, and I hope he will be punished for pulling off the seals of my evidence. I would be loath in my old days to have

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trouble, especially from one whom I have brought up of nought. I think no man living would have borne so much with him as I have done, considering his conditions. Warwick, 24 July.

That all things may be plain to you, I have sent my writings to London to Keylam my son, to show you. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Giles Throkmerton. *The name* "Giles," *however, is struck out and corrected in a modern hand,* "Sir George."

1005. The Abbot of Leicester.

R. O. "Certain articles of wrongs and injuries done against the abbot of Leicester by his ordinary."*

1. The Bishop and his officers, by threats and other means, take away the abbot's authority and appoint the officers under the abbot, to the great hindrance of the house. 2. He made an ordinance that if the officers were unprofitable, the abbot and convent should expel them and appoint others, but he has rebuked the abbot for doing so, and charged him on pain of cursing to take in again Sir Hew Whitewyke, one of those so expelled. 3. He kept Whitewyke in office for six or seven years to the great hindrance of the house, as, when sent to London on the business of the house, he stayed there a quarter of a year at a time, spending the money of the house and giving away sums of money in the hope of becoming abbot. 4. The Bishop sent down his officers and came himself to replace Whitewyke in the office of prior, against the abbot's will. 5. The ordinary and officers have come to the monastery seven or eight times a year to trouble the abbot, who has been obliged to send for doctors from the Arches to defend his right. 6. The Bishop has made restraint by injunctions in visitation for all the great farms belonging to the monastery, and will not allow the abbot to let them. 7. The Bishop's chancellor sent letters to the convent in the Bishop's name to prevent them from allowing any farms to go forth without his knowledge, which causes division and unquietness. 8. The Bishop charges the monastery with certain persons, who have "the finding of the house to the great charge of the same, which be heretics and apostates, gone out of religion." 9. Instead of a cellarer and subcellarer, chanter and sexton, each of whom had certain receipts, the Bishop has put in a "mynystrer" or two, who have all the rule of the house. 10. When the abbot has punished any of the brethren the Bishop has written to him to release them; therefore he cannot punish them and they do not fear him. 11. When the abbot and some of the brethren complained to the Bishop in his visitation of certain officers, the Bishop's officers favored the offenders and would not punish them, nor suffer the abbot to do so. 12. Some of the maliciously disposed brethren complained to the Bishop at his visitation of the abbot and of the honest men who love their master and their religion, and the Bishop, believing them, punished the honest men and expelled some of them for three or four years. Some of these malicious persons have repented and asked the abbot's forgiveness, saying that the complaints were made for pure malice.

Pp. 6.

25 July. **1006.** Ralph Leyche to Richard Cromwell.

R. O. Hears that there is a *nisi prius* against the King for the matter of Godfrey Fuljambys, in Derbyshire, on Wednesday, and another in Nottinghamshire on Friday next. If so they have been stolen out lately without

* The bishop of Lincoln.

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1006. RALPH LEYCHE to RICHARD CROMWELL—*cont.*

any warning to the King's counsel, except it be to the King's attorney, who favors Fuljambe. They would never be so indiscreet as to sue out such writs without consent of Master Secretary, except by craft, as you may learn from him. Ask him to send his letters to the sheriff that he shall put out such writs, and to the justices not to allow them to pass, as all the jury are Fuljambe's friends, as appeared before my lord Chancellor, and the master of the Wards, who appears for the King, is not advertised, nor Mr. Hynde, nor the solicitor, &c., and we are shamefully handled. Obtain a letter from Mr. Secretary to the sheriff not to return the writ, for if this matter pass you and I shall lose 1,000*l.* The matter is plain to the King, as will appear by four several offices, and there is no color of title against him. Obtain a letter from Mr. Secretary to his servant John Brabazon to receive the rents of the said lands, amounting to more than 700 marks. 25 July.

Give credence to my servant John Wylde the bearer.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

25 July. **1007.** [CROMWELL to the ABBOT OF ———.]

R. O. Desires him to make up his differences with Geo. Goldwyn, the bearer; and whereas his fathers might have had divers offers of the abbot and his predecessor, thinks the abbot can do no less than grant as much to the son as he would have given the father, as he is charged with his father's debt and with the support of his brothers and sisters. His father died in prison at the abbot's suit. Thanks the abbot for his hawk. London, 25 July.

Draft, much corrected by Cromwell, p. 1.

25 July. **1008.** THOS. THYRLEBY and Others to CROMWELL.

R. O. By the King's command we have met sundry times at the Blackfriars, London, to debate such matters as you proposed to us, but cannot set them forth without the help of men learned in the laws of God and of the realm. We have required several times the assistance of master Sayntegerman, but he has excused himself. We therefore wait for your further pleasure. London, 25 July.

Signed: Thomas Thyrleby—John Olyver—Edward Karne—Wylliam Bretten—John Hughes.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

25 July. **1009.** GEO. ROLLE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I have received your letters dated Calais, 14 July. Before receiving them, in consequence of the relation of Mr. Smyth and Mr. Hussey I informed the justices of the Common Pleas of the uses of the indenture between the late lord Daubeney and Sir John Bassett, promising to produce the indenture in Michaelmas term. On this there were devised divers bills of exceptions into six several offices, that neither writ of covenant nor writ of entry might pass to be engrossed this end of this term, which charges came to 18*s.* I trust, therefore, you will order John Davy or some other to send up the said indenture. I advise you to search out the next heir of Fox late bishop of Winchester, being survivor of all the feoffees of all the recoveries, requiring him upon the sight of the indenture and the recoveries to make a new feoffment to your friends to the uses contained in the said indenture. Lord Lisle should also write to lord Norwiche, chief justice of the Common Pleas, reciting the uses of the said indenture, and desiring him

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and his fellow justices to be good to you and your son by the admitting of such bills of exceptions and other writings and evidences produced by your counsel. If you send lord Norwich a firkin of sturgeon it will not be lost. The letter may be sent to me the beginning of next term, directed to lord Norwich and his fellow justices, for they are all one though he is chief. You may tell them the cause of fear lest lord Daubeney should discontinue the tail, or we can show it by word of mouth. I will convey your subpœna and letters myself for more surety. I intend to ride to Devonshire on Lammas eve. I beg you to move lord Lisle to surrender Ryngysayssh to me. I have been paid for the images and scripture I bought for Mr. Bassett. I have my buck at Umberlegh with some danger of the keeper. My wife desires to be commended to you. London, St. James' day.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

26 July. **1010.** Lord Leonard Grey to Cromwell.

R. O. Has lately heard that the lord Chamberlain* is sore sick and like to die. Asks Cromwell to remember him for Guysnes and get his bill signed according to his promise. Has been at many chargeable journeys since he was of age to serve the King. Some of his friends think he does not call on Cromwell for his help, for that if he did, he would help him, as he does others. This office is no charge to the King, and must be bestowed on some one Requests him, whether the lord Chamberlain die or not, to get him a bill signed for the next avoidance. Bewmanour, St. Anne's day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

26 July. **1011.** Jas. Nedam to Cromwell.

R. O. For the works in the Tower of London much money is left unpaid for wages and material. I have been with Gostwick for payment, who tells me he has no commission for so doing. Please send him a warrant for payment from month to month, and arrange for some competent sum of money in the meantime, that the wages may be paid. It must be procured not only for work done but for work yet to be done at the gates and bridges. These will have to be new made; also the lieutenant's lodgings and the roof of the White Tower require great repairs. I have business in other places with the King's works, and do not like to be behindhand with the wages. London, 26 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1012. ——— to ———.

R. O. When I was appointed comptroller of the works, I reminded the King that he had given me the office at your lordship's suit, and asked him for a special commandment to the surveyors of his works, as the office of comptroller had not been exercised for a long time, because the King had charged the comptrollers (surveyors?) with money, and so made them both surveyors and their own comptrollers.

He said this was true, and commanded me to exercise the office according to my patent, and show him of any that would deny me. He told me also to see how Jas. Nedham spent the money he had monthly; to look substantially upon the receipt of brick, lime, timber, &c., in which he thought he was deceived; and to see that men who had wages by patent or otherwise did not take double wages.

* Lord Sandys.

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1012. ——— to ——— —*cont.*

Knows that some men have double wages and thinks Nedham is one of them, for he makes his own book and pays without comptrolment. He ought not to allow a penny to himself or any other without the comptroller's allowance.

Told Nedham what the King had commanded me to do, but he answered that I should not make nor meddle with him, and that Mr. Norres had promised "to partte the doyng that hed betwyxe us bothe" in the surveying of the works, so that neither need meddle with the other; that he needed no comptrolment, as he had so little money of the King's to bestow, and my office was to comptrol other surveyors who had more money. Mr. Williams of Hampton Court made a like answer, and thus have I been driven from post to pillar and not suffered to do the King service.

I think there should be comptrolment upon all the surveyors, howbeit the King told Mr. Antony Dennye that I needed not to meddle where he had appointed a surveyor and paymaster joined together. If there were a comptrolment over such, the King would be better served. Without your lordship's help, neither Jas. Nedham nor any other will allow me to see anything that they do in bestowing the King's money.

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27 July. **1013.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

I received two days ago your majesty's letters of the 8th inst., since the date of which you will have learned from mine what has passed since I was at Richmond about the Queen and her servants, who after much annoyance have been released. No answer has yet been given, notwithstanding their promises, to the remonstrances I made both at Richmond and before in this town to all the Council, for all my solicitations; but they have thought better to send it to your majesty by the resident ambassador, and the writing he has presented to you is about this. Neither has any answer been given me about leave to visit the Queen, although I have been extremely importunate for it. In this, as I mentioned in my last, they have behaved with great rudeness. It would be too long to relate the whole story; but after innumerable delays and excuses I desired Cromwell to fix an hour for me to see him upon that and other matters. He granted me 3 o'clock p.m., and at 1 ("*et dela* à une heure") sent me an excuse that he was summoned to Court by the King. It was only an invention, and to color it he made preparations as if to go to Court; but he only went to a house of his own half a league hence. I afterwards pressed for an audience with him three or four times, but he always excused himself. At last I wrote him the note mentioned in my last letters; and although he sent to me to say that I should have answer from the King his master before I left to go to the Queen, and he gave me some hope that I should have leave to visit her, I had neither the one nor the other.

On the day mentioned in the said note, which was the day after my last letters, I set out with about 60 horses, both of my own men and of certain Spanish merchants here, to visit the Queen; and it happened most conveniently for my purpose that the way lay through the whole length of this town. On the second day a messenger on horseback riding at full speed went before us and returned afterwards to where I lay, accompanied by an honest man sent by the Queen's chamberlain and steward to inform me that they had received commands by the said messenger not to let me enter where the Queen was or speak with her. My answer was that I did not intend to displease the King, either in this or in anything else, but that considering the solicitations I had made to know the King's intentions in this matter, and that I had come to within five miles of

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where the Queen was, I would not return so lightly, until for my discharge they had either told me by word of mouth or signified it to me by letters. Next day early in the morning another man came to us of more authority than the first, being one of the old servants of the Queen, to assure me as an officer of the King that the said chamberlain and steward had express charge from the King to do that of which they had sent me word; adding on the part of the said chamberlain and steward, and on his own also, that they did not think it advisable that I should come to the house, or even pass through the village, which is but a gunshot from it, fearing that the King their master would take it ill, as the report of his refusal would be all the more confirmed and create great murmurs. To ascertain more expressly the wish of the said chamberlain and steward, I sent one of my men to them, to whom they held the same language. As my man was returning he met one of those sent by the King last year into Germany, who is a cunning fellow (*un fin gallant*), and was going where the Queen was. I waited all day to see if he would send to tell me anything, and also to understand meanwhile the Queen's pleasure, who sent to me to say that she held herself as well satisfied with my journey as with any service I could have done her, and was greatly bound to me for it; and as to going further to Our Lady of Walsingham, she left that to my discretion, and that she had no opportunity to write to me at present, but would soon do so at great length. One of her chamber gave me to understand that, although she did not dare to declare it, he knew well she would have great pleasure if part of the company were to present themselves before the place; which they did next day, to the great consolation, as it seemed, of the ladies with the Queen, who spoke to them from the battlements and windows; and it seemed to the country people about that Messiah had come.

It appeared to me that if I went on to Walsingham, it would be thought I had not gone chiefly to visit the Queen, so I determined to go no further, and I sent word to the person whom the King had sent thither, that to comply with the King's wish I would not only refrain from going to the said village, but also out of regard for the same considerations I would give up my pilgrimage to Walsingham, so as to take away all matter of suspicion and not to forsake the policy I had always followed, to do all good service in my charge. The said person wished to pretend that he had not come thither by the King's order, and that what the chamberlain and steward had sent to tell me was not by the King's command, as he afterwards attempted to persuade me; but at last he contradicted himself, and was obliged to confess the truth. On the return of my man, I set out to return hither by another road, in order that more people might be made acquainted with the affair, since I could not be blamed for it. The said person being informed by his spies of my departure, immediately followed me, and did not discover himself to me or any of the company until the day I was about to enter London. He then came and saluted me, and inquired if I had any commands. I begged him to tell Cromwell that I should have thought it more honorably done if the King and he had informed me of the King's intention before my removal from London, so that all the world should not have been informed of such a case, to which I could not modestly give a name, but since he has so pleased, the Queen had to thank him, seeing that the rudeness shown to her would be so notorious that it could not well be palliated. Likewise I thought myself greatly bound to the said King that he had allowed me to give sufficient evidence that it was not my fault I had not done my duty; and that it was not necessary the said King should send more and more men to hinder me from seeing the Queen, for if I had only known that I was forbidden to do so, I would not have attempted it without knowing the King's express will, and for this cause I had written to Cromwell before my departure; and thereupon I dismissed him without further

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1013. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

talk, although he showed some desire to converse with me; and notwithstanding that he showed himself very anxious to come and dine in this town, he stopped where I was to dine and dined with me. After dinner, besides that he wished to inform me of the two things above referred to, he said it appeared to the said chamberlain and steward that I ought not to be astonished or to take ill the refusal I had met with, which was justified by several considerations, and that if formerly, when peace and amity the most cordial prevailed between England and Spain, the English ambassadors had been refused leave to speak to the lady Joan your majesty's mother, who was the true queen of Spain, there was still more reason in these troubles to deny me an audience of the Queen. I said this argument did not proceed from the above-mentioned persons, who never had been men of the Court till now, and that they knew as little of the charge of the ambassadors of the time referred to as I did, who was a long way off, but that if he was commissioned by the King to tell me this, I might reply to him in such a fashion that he should find the truth of the proverb "*Malefactum excusando facies deterius.*" He totally denied having any commission, saying he believed firmly that the King and his Council would give me such reasons as ought to satisfy me. I replied that as to myself I was satisfied, but they would have to satisfy your majesty, and that I thought if matters were well understood apart from personal feeling, your majesty and the King his master would remain as great or better friends than you had been, for which reason I would not put myself between two such millstones by doing anything except what tended to the preservation of the amity. I therefore begged the said person to ask Cromwell what he wished me to write in this matter to your majesty, whether the simple truth, or what else. He questioned me several times what I wanted to do with the Queen. I said that was not his business, but that if the King or his Council wished to know, I would declare it willingly; and this I said, as it was a matter of great importance, in order to make the King anxious to call me about it.

I cannot imagine why the Queen has been so very urgent that I should go to her, as she has sufficient opportunities of writing or sending to me, unless it be to let all the world see, especially her wellwillers, that your majesty had [not] forgotten her, as the opposite party has given people to understand; and for this purpose I could have done nothing more to her satisfaction than what I have done, or more to the mortification of the Lady and of those who have counselled keeping me so long without an answer, though they pretend all they can not to feel it. Your majesty may judge by these things the extremity to which matters are reduced, and the truth of what the English ambassador has written as to the Queen's treatment, who is, if one can say so, more a prisoner than before, for not only is she deprived of her goods, but even a Spanish lady who has remained with her all her life, and has served her at her own expense, is forbidden to see her. It is true that in the house where she resides a great deal is spent in victuals, but as the Queen says, it is not for her servants, for she only counts five or six of them her own, and a few other ladies. The rest she considers her guards to keep her prisoner.

If we come to speak of the assistance to the landgrave of Hesse, I will act as your majesty has been pleased to write to me. The King has not been glad of the appointment of the said Landgrave, nor of the news reported from France by Rochford, among which is the delay of the interview till April, and those here say the reason is that the lady de Boulans (Anne Boleyn) wishes to be present, which is impossible on account of her condition.

The doctor of Hamburg whom those of Lubeck promised to bring here has come, and it is said the King has sent for Melanchthon and another.

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The ambassadors of Lubeck and Hamburg have had much communication with the Council, who came to meet them three days ago at the house of the archbishop of Canterbury, on coming from Richmond, and gave them a great reception. It is not known yet whether they have made any treaty. I am told those of Hamburg do not draw very well with the Lubeckers. The King has laden two vessels with artillery for Ireland, and it is said he is raising 1,000 or 2,000 men on the frontier of Wales. Skeffington is not yet departed. The King is not sending thither any vessel of his own, nor has he any "*de sobrez*,"* for with all his boasting about building ships he has only six in this river which he can use, of which he has equipped two, and one he has bought of his treasurer, and one large one which he is getting repaired. I went to see them two days ago, knowing that the King had been there in the morning on his way to Eltham to see his bastard daughter, and before he came to Eltham he sent a gentleman to make the Princess withdraw into her chamber that she might not see him.

Of late lord Dacres, who was accused of treason and detained since the peace made with the Scots, was brought to hear his sentence, and everybody expected that he would be despatched, seeing that the King had seized his goods, which are wonderfully great and equal to those of any lord in England. The Lady used her influence against him because he had always maintained the cause of the Queen and Princess. Nevertheless he defended his cause so well for seven hours that he was declared innocent by 24 lords, unanimously, and acquitted by 12 judges according to the custom of England; which is one of the most novel things that have been heard of for 100 years, for no one ever knew a man come to the point he had done and escape. And there was never seen for one day such universal joy shown in this city as there was at his liberation. The duke of Norfolk filled the Royal seat at the trial, and the ambassador of France stood by in a window in disguise; and the said Duke and the others could not dissemble about the said acquittal, fearing that if Cromwell began to lay hands on such blood, he would follow [the same course] as the Cardinal. And notwithstanding the said acquittal, the said lord Dacre, who was declared to have served the King as loyally as any lord, has been for reward shut up as much as ever, because he would not, as they say, sign a schedule by which they want him to ask pardon of the King; and this they do only to have his goods, or partly to disgust his friends and kinsmen, and also the said lords.

The Queen lately having to pay two bills of exchange from the count of Cifuentes, the one of 160 ducats supplied long before the sentence for the notaries and proctors, the other for the courier who brought the sentence, amounting to 140 ducats, has desired me to pay for the "*propines*" of the said sentence; and though I have several times written and told her that your majesty would have provided for it, she replies that she did not do it to spare your majesty, but considering that everything remaining in her power is in danger of being taken from her, it will please your majesty to command what is to be done with the said moneys. London, 27 July 1534.

Fr., pp. 8. *From a modern copy.*

29 July. **1014.** JOHN HUSEE the Younger to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has been in Hampshire and reckoned with Nicholas Person. Cannot leave till he gets Mr. Cromwell's answer. The King will not over this year, chiefly through Cromwell's suggestion. There will be no great haste made for the works. Cannot meet with my lord Rocheford's servant who had the money. The King goes westward to Woodstock, Langley, and so into Wiltshire. On Sunday next the peace between England and Scotland will

* Meaning what are called in Spanish *zabre*.

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1014. [John Husee the Younger to Lord Lisle]—*cont.*

be proclaimed at Guildford, with such a wrestling as has never before been seen; for which purpose some have come out of Cornwall and Devonshire to show their cunning. Sent two caps and a purse. The time is past for "kebbers" or sheep. My lady Wallop boasted she should have the best of you at the 'size of Winchester, but found herself mistaken. Norton has shown himself your friend. Marvyn gives me good comfort touching your difference with Mr. Seymour. All the parties must send in their claims to Mr. Cromwell or my lord Chancellor. Kingston is not well pleased with the woodsale of Paynswick. Will send harness for the great horse by Jas. Roberts. My lord Dacres of the North is this day at a point, but he shall rule no more on the Borders. My lord of Cumberland shall succeed him and Dacres shall wait on the King. Plommer is in the Tower. He is to be restored to his benefice. Has delivered to Mr. Cromwell's servant two tuns of wine. My lord of Kildare is still in the Tower. I suspect he will leave his bones there. Skeffington goes into Ireland as lord Lieutenant with 1,500 men. "God send him good luck, better than the most part would he should have. He is scantily beloved." London, 29 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.:* 1534.

29 July. **1015.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Mr. John Basset and Mr. George are in good health, and Mr. Norton and other of your friends, whose commendations I will declare at my home coming, thinking every day 100 till I be there. At my coming out of Hampshire I found your fur of sables here with your letter, which I have delivered to Mr. Skut. What is needful shall be done, but the skinner is at Bristol, or I would have brought it with me to Calais. The gown is ready for the laying in of fur. I wonder you have not sent the two dozen quails, for "he" daily asketh for them. Your ladyship writes that the satin is dear, but there is no better worn, and there has been sold of the same piece for 9*s.* 6*d.* a yard. I send patterns of such cloth of gold and tinsels as I can see. I delivered Mr. Rolle the letters and paid him 3*s.* more.

He says I shall have his letter to your ladyship, and that matter is not to be doubted. The letter you sent with your frontlet was lost, and the broiderer knows not what to do. Other matters you will see by my lord's letter. London, 29 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

29 July. **1016.** Jo. Baptista Opizo (?) to Starkey.

Nero, B. vi. 140. B. M. Some of the drugs wanted by Clement are not known at Venice. Will send the rest. Remarks on the use of *lignum guaiacum* for *morbus Gallicus.* In answer to his request for a prescription for Reginald Pole, to relieve pains in the joints, knows no secrets. Leaves him to Clement, who understands his constitution. Gives some directions about diet, and prescriptions for a purgative and an ointment. Venice, 29 July.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*

30 July. **1017.** Robt. [Sherborne], Bishop of Chichester, to Cromwell.

R. O. Desires credence for the bearer. Aldingbourne, 30 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. as* Secretary.

31 July. **1018.** The Earl of Cumberland.

R. O. Lease from the Crown during pleasure, to Henry earl of Cumberland, of the castle and lordship of Penreth, the lordships and manors of Salkeld,

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Scottby, Soureby, Langwathby and Gamelesby, the forest of Inglewood, called Plompton, and the close and improwments called the ward of Penreth and the ward of Gateskales. Dated 31 July 26 Hen.VIII.

Copy, from the memoranda rolls of the Exchequer, Mich. 26 Hen. VIII. Large paper, pp. 3. *Endd.*

1019. SKEFFINGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. The master of the Rolls has sent Treyforde to know whether he would rather have the King's money for the soldiers delivered at West Chester or Brystow. Chester is the most convenient. Asks that it may be there as soon as possible. Will be there before the ships come there. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Julii.

1020. THOMAS LICHEFELD to the EARL OF WORCESTER.

R. O. On the last of June I took two Friars Observants in the town of Cardiff belonging to Newark, in secular habit, named Hugh Payne and Thos. Hayfild. They had bargained with the master of a Breton ship to convey them to Brittany, and confessed that the King had sent a commission to the sheriffs of Somersetshire to take them. I have consequently brought them up with me to Westminster, and shall be glad to know your pleasure, for it is dangerous keeping them so near the sanctuary.

The bearer will tell you the words one of them spoke of my lady Princess.

Hol., p. 1.

1021. RALPH SADLEYR to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to your commands I have taken out the effects of the books and letters you sent me yesterday, turning the Latin into English. Excuse my absence; for being yesterday very ill at ease from sitting up yesternight somewhat late about this business till 1 o'clock, I have felt rather faint and disposed to sweating. Considering the season of the year, and the prevalence of the measles, and perhaps more afraid than hurt, I thought it better not to repair to you till I knew what was going to happen. Hackney, Tuesday morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1022. CRANBROOK.

R. O. A complaint addressed to Cromwell, as secretary, by Thos. Davye, Wm. Bryckenden, John Mennyng, Thos. Cousent, Gervys Sharpe, Robt. Carpentar, Stephen a Woode, Stephen Fullere, John Monne, Peter Adame and John Smythe of Crambroucke, Kent, showing that on 21 July last, they were commanded to appear next day, being Magdalen's even, before the Sessions at Metstone, where baron Hales being chief judge, said to them, "Sirs, other put in sureties for your good abearing, or else submit yourselves to the sheriff's ward." On this they required to know what was laid to their charge, and by whom. They were told the justices on the bench were their accusers, and were compelled to put in sureties of 20*l.* apiece. The sheriff then demanded his fees of them. They asked why, as nothing had been laid to their charge, on which the sheriff called them knaves and heretics, and compelled them to pay 4*s.* 8*d.* a piece.

P. 1, *large paper.*

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1023. THOMAS CROFTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Complaining of Sir Will. Grene for taking on the 7 July out of a close in Rothwell called Hallathgarthe a mare and a foal belonging to the writer. Grene affirms that Cromwell will spend 100*l.* rather than that he should be compelled to return what he has stolen. He has also taken out a *subpœna* for 20*s.* against Crofte. Begs that Grene may be called to his answer.

P. 1. *Add. at the head :* Secretary. *Endd.*

July. **1024.** The ROYAL SUPREMACY.

Rym. XIV. Acknowledgments of the Royal Supremacy continued. *See* No. 921.

R. O. 1. Priory of Royston, London dioc., 1 July 1534. *Signed* by John Manytre, president, and eight others. Rym. 524.

R. O. 2. Abbey of St. James, Walden, Lond. dioc., 1 July 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Baryngton, abbot, Simon Walden, prior, and 17 others. Rym. 504.

R. O. 3. Abbey of Mochelney, Bath and Wells dioc., 2 July 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Yne,* abbot, Ric. Coscomb, prior, and nine others. Rym. 514.

R. O. 4. Priory of Colne, London dioc., 2 July 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Abell, prior, John London, subprior, and nine others. Rym. 512.

R. O. 5. Priory of Donmowe, London dioc., 4 July 1534. *Signed* by Geoffrey Schether, prior, and 10 others. Rym. 509.

R. O. 6. Wells Cathedral, 6 July 1534. *Signed* by John bishop of Bath and Wells, Ric. Vuoleman, dean, Will. Bowreman, subdean, and 13 canons. Rym. 496.

R. O. 7. College of Plecy, London dioc., 6 July 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Walter, master, Jas. Payne, secundarius, and six others. Rym. 524.

R. O. 8. Priory of Leez or Lighes (*Lega*), London dioc., 6 July 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Ellys, prior, and 10 others. Rym. 499.

R. O. 9. Abbey of St. John, Colchester, 7 July 1534. *Signed* by abbot Thomas, prior John Melford, and 15 others. Rym. 523.

R. O. 10. Priory of Hatfelde Regis, Lond. dioc., 8 July 1534. *Signed* by prior Richard, subprior Robert Thornton and eight others. Rym. 513. [This document has been inaccurately classed among the deeds of surrender.]

R. O. 11. Abbey of St. Osith's, Lond. dioc., Thursday, 9 July 1534. *Signed* by John Colchester, abbot, John Ruffull, prior, and 19 others. Rym. 516.

R. O. 12. College of St. Mary, Ottrye, 13 July 1534. *Signed* by Oliver Smyth, custos, Roger Bramston, minister, and two others. Rym. 508.

R. O. 13. Priory of St. John, Exeter, 13 July 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Harris, prior, and three others. Rym. 519.

R. O. 14. Eton College, 14 July 1534. *Signed* by Roger Lupton, doctor of decrees, and seven others. Rym. 505.

R. O. 15. Priory of Huntingdon, 14 July 1534. *Signed* by Hugh Witwyke, prior, Michael Broughton, subprior, and 11 others. Rym. 526.

R. O. 16. Priory of St. Neot's, Linc. dioc., 16 July 1534. *Signed* by John Rawndes, prior, and 11 others. Rym. 505.

* Not "Yve," as printed both in Rymer and in the Deputy Keeper's Report.

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R. O. 17. Chapter of St. David's, 18 July 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Lloyd, precentor, Will. Stradtleng, John Lewes, treasurer, John Lunteley, archdeacon of Cardigan, Andrew archdeacon of St. David's and three canons. Rym. 497.

R. O. 18. Priory of Pole (*Pulla*), St. David's dioc., 20 July 1534. *Signed* by Will. Watts, prior, and two others. Rym. 500.

R. O. 19. Priory of St. Thomas, Haverford West, 21 July 1534. *Signed* by Will. Barlowe, prior, and five others. Rym. 499.

R. O. 20. Priory of Newsted by Stamford, Linc. dioc., Monday, 21* July 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Halam, prior, Philip Galand, canon, and two *fratres non professi*. Rym. 516.

R. O. 21. Ric. bishop of St. David's, dated at Lanfey, 22 July 1534. *Signed*. Rym. 501.

R. O. 22. Abbey of Oseney by Oxford, 23 July 1534. *Signed* by abbot John, by Will. Oxforde, prior, Thos. Masse, subprior, and 18 others. Rym. 498.

R. O. 23. College of Holy Cross, Credyton, 23 July 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Eryngton, precentor, Walter Mugg, treasurer, and one other. Rym. 508.

R. O. 24. Abbey of Brunne, Linc. dioc., 24 July 1534. *Signed* by John Small, abbot, Thomas Burn, prior, Jas. Aslackby, precentor, Rob. Haxay, subprior, and six others. Rym. 512.

R. O. 25. Priory of Carmarthen, St. David's dioc., 24 July 1534. *Signed* by prior Gruffinus and 8 others. Rym. 526.

R. O. 26. Oriel College, Oxford, 27 July 1534. *Signed* by Thomas War, provost, and 10 fellows. Rym. 495.

R. O. 27. Abbey of Peterborough, 27 July 1534. *Signed* by abbot John, by John Walpooll, the prior, and 40 others. Rym. 502.

R. O. 28. Norwich Cathedral, 28 July 1534. *Signed* by prior William and 31 others. Rym. 500.

R. O. 29. Priory of Kyme, Linc. dioc., Wednesday, 29 July 1534. *Signed* by Ralph Fayerfax, prior, Rob. Steel, subprior, and nine others. Rym. 520.

R. O. 30. Abbey of Croyland, Linc. dioc., 29 July 1534. *Signed* by abbot John, by Will. Pynchbek, prior, by Ric. Slefurth, prior Frestoien (?), and 30 others. Rym. 525.

R. O. 31. Dean and prebendaries of St. Mary of the Fields, Norwich, 30 July 1534. *Eight signatures*. Rym. 496.

R. O. 32. Priory of Nocton, Linc. dioc., 30 July 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Hornell, prior, John Trwe, subprior, and two others. Rym. 507.

R. O. 33. Lincoln College, 30 July 1534. *Signed* by John Cottysford, rector, and five others. Rym. 514.

R. O. 34. Abbey of St. Dogmael, Pembroke, 30 July 1534. *Signed* by abbot William and eight others. Rym. 522.

R. O. 35. Brasenose College, Oxford, 31 July 1534. *Signed* by Matt. Smyth, the principal, and eight fellows. Rym. 502.

* An error, for the 21st was a Tuesday.

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1024. The Royal Supremacy—*cont.*

R. O. 36. Priory of Spaldyng, Linc. dioc., 31 July 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Spaldyng, prior, Rob. Pynchebek, subprior, John Boston, senior master of the chapel, and 18 others. Rym. 510.

R. O. 37. The priory of St. John Baptist, Lanthony in Wales, St. David's dioc., ——* 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by John Ambros, prior, and four others. Rym. 520.

1025. The Royal Supremacy.

R. O. A book of signatures attached to the declaration : "Romanus episcopus non habet majorem aliquam jurisdictionem a Deo sibi collatam in hoc regno Angliæ quam quivis alius externus episcopus."

Pp. 1–2, contain 74 signatures, of which only one is expressly connected with a locality, viz., "Henricus Litherelande in decretis baccal[aureus] vicarius de Newark."

P. 3. "In sessione in ecclesia paroch. S. Sepulchri civitatis Lond.," 74 signatures.

P. 5. "In sessione in monasterio de Barking," 12 sigs.

P. 6. Signatures of rectors, vicars and chaplains of the deanery of Berking, taken 1 July 1534, in the chapel of Rompford, 22.

P. 7. Deanery of Chafford, at the abp. of Canterbury's visitation, 2 July 1534, in the chapel of Brentwood, 21 signatures.

P. 8. D. of Ongor, taken on Friday, 3 July, in Chipping Ongour church, 28.

P. 9. D. of Chelmsford, 35.

P. 10. D. of Peterborough, Linc. dioc., 36.

Pp. 11–13. D. of Holand, 156.

P. 14. D. of Grantham, 43.

P. 16. D. of Merstone, 50.

P. 17. D. of Yevylchester, 48.

P. 18. [D. of Crewkerne], 48.

P. 19. Parochia Divæ Sativolae [Exeter], 26.

P. 20. [D. of Aylisbeare, Exeter dioc.], 67.

P. 21. D. of Dounkeswill, 12.

P. 21. D. of Plymptree, 41.

P. 23. [D. of Tiverton], 43.

P. 24. D. of Cadbury, 33. D. of Kenne, 19. (Among these is the name of Wm. Bremelcombe, curate of West Wognell.)

P. 25 D. of Dounsford, 23.

P. 25. D. of Mourton, 20.

P. 26. D. of Ipplepen, 24.

P. 27. [D. of Totton], 29.

P. 27. D. of Woodleigh, 10. (*See* p. 32.)

P. 28. [D. of Oakhampton], 21.

P. 30. D. of Bridgewater, 43.

P. 31. D. of Dunster, 46.

P. 32. [D. of Woodleigh *continued*], 19.

P. 32. D. of Plympton, 34.

P. 33. D. of Tamerton, 22.

P. 34. D. of Tavistock, 24.

P. 35. D. of East, 37.

P. 36. D. of West, 32.

P. 37. D. of Powdre, 49.

* The day and month are blank, but as most of the acknowledgments in St. David's diocese were made in July it is placed here.

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P. 39. D. of Kyrier, 28.
P. 40. Penwith, 41.
P. 41. Pider, 41.
P. 43. [Trigg Minor], 36.
P. 43. Major Trigg, 48.
P. 46. [Holsworthy], 25.
P. 47. [Hartland], 25.
P. 48. [Torrington], 25.
P. 49. Barnstaple, 26.
P. 49. Shirwell, 36.
P. 50. Molton, 37.
P. 51. Chumleigh, 15.
P. 52. D. of Powlet [Bath and Wells], 11.
P. 53. D. of Axbridge, 41.
P. 55. D. of Frome, 47.
P. 57. D. of Cary, 52.
P. 59. Church of St. Cuthbert, Wells, one "curatus" and three stipendiaries.
P. 60. D. of Croydon, immediately subject to Canterbury, 21.
P. 61. D. of Shoreham, immediately subject to Canterbury, 31.
P. 63. D. of Pagham and Terryng, 13.
P. 64. D. of Dengey, 20 (among which are the signatures of John abbot of Byleigh and "Dominus Osmundus Abbat curatus de Brodwell").
P. 65. D. of Rocheford, 27.
P. 67. D. of Barstable [Essex], 30.
P. 69. D. of Malling [Rochester dioc.], 43.
P. 70. College of Cobham, Rochester dioc., two fellows and one *stipendiarius* of the college.
P. 70. Signatures taken in the church of St. Martin in the Vintry, 43 clergymen of different parishes in London.
P. 72. At St. Clements Danes, in the suburbs of London, 22 clergymen of Middlesex.
P. 73 (*apparently the continuation of the preceding, though a blank leaf intervenes*), 50.
P. 75. Empingham [Rutland], one vicar, one chaplain and one curate. Ketton prebend [Linc. Cathedral], 3 (but the signature of John Prynn, the incumbent, is not among them).
P. 76. [D. of Dartford, Roch. dioc.], 30.
P. 78. [D. of Rochester], 45.
Pp. 80 and 81. [D. of Rochester *continued, blank leaves between*], 13.
P. 82. Peculiar jurisdictions, 52.
P. 84. Archdeaconry of Bath:—D. of Redcliff, 83. D. of Bath, 25. "Non sunt plures presbyteri in eodem decanatu."

R. O. 2. Another similar volume, with the old parchment cover, addressed "To Maister Robert Colyns, official of Canterbury."

P. 1. Signatures of the cathedral clergy of St. Davids, viz., the eight whose signatures appear in the act of 18 July 1534 (*see* No. 1024 (17)), and also of one other canon, of the subdean, the succentor, the sacrist, nine vicars choral, one chanter and one *curator ecclesiæ*. At the head of the page is written "Collegium de Aberguyllye," showing apparently that it was intended to take the signatures of that college instead of the cathedral.
P. 2. D. of Pebydiock, 13.
P. 2. D. of Rose, 33.
P. 3. D. of Tenby, John Warin, prior of Monkton, and 39 others.
P. 3. D. of Caermarthen, 28 [among which is the signature of Edw. Johns, archdeacon].
P. 4. College of Aberwilly, 5.
P. 4. D. of Llan-Gadog and Llandilo, 26.
P. 5. John Godmyston, prior of Kadwylly, and two other signatures of the same place, and 16 others [of the D. of Kidwelly].

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1025. The Royal Supremacy—*cont.*

P. 6. D. de " Kemmyn," eight signatures [of the D. of Emlyn].

P. 6. D. of Cardigan, Thomas Hore, prior of Cardigan, and 19 others.

P. 6. D. of Kemmes, 11.

P. 7. D. of Ultra Ayron, 24.

P. 7. D. of Melineth, 17.

P. 7. D. of Belthe, 11.

P. 8. D. of Elvell, 22.

P. 9. D. of the first part of Brecon, and of the second [and third], 41.

P. 10. D. of Gower, 31.

P. 10. D. of Ewas, 9.

P. 11. Cathedral church of St. Asaph, 3, viz., Fulco Salusbury, John Brereton and Galfridus Ruthyn, whose signatures appear in the act of 21 August 1534 (*see* No. 1121 (35)), and also one prebendary (Rob. Aprice), three vicars choral and the bishop's chaplain.

P. 11. D. of Tegengle, 24.

P. 12. D. of Rose [St. Asaph's dioc.], 34.

P. 13. D. de Monte Alto *alias* Mollisdalle, 22.

P. 14. D. of Marchia, 19.

P. 14. D. of Penllyn and Idernion, 16.

P. 14. D. of Kydewen, 20.

P. 16. Llandaff Cathedral, signed by the same four as the Acknowledgment of 5 Sept. (*see* "Royal Supremacy" at the end of September), and by two chanters and five vicars choral.

P. 16. D. of Llandaff, 53.

P. 17. D. of Grownyth, 56.

P. 18. D. de Novo Burgo (Newport), 15, including " Dopnus (dominus) Johannes Mountegu, prior of demalopassu" (Malpas).

P. 19. [D. of Uske], 25, including "Dan Wyllyam Burford monacus Cystercyensys Ordynis dymissys a monasteryo."

P. 19. D. of Abergavenny, 48.

P. 20. D. of Netherwent, 29.

P. 22. Archdeaconry of Colchester, Lond. dioc.

P. 23. D. of Sampford and Newport, John Wakeley, prior of Berden, and 45 others.

P. 24. D. of Lexden, 44.

P. 26. D. of Tendering, 27.

P. 27. D. of Colchester, 13.

P. 27. D. of Wytham, 26.

P. 38. Prebend of Brampton, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, Linc. dioc., 4.

Ib. Prebend of Buckden, 2.

P. 28. D. of Huntingdon, 7.

P. 29. D. of St. Ives, Linc. dioc., 25.

P. 29. D. of St. Neots, 29.

P. 30. D. of Yaxley, 27.

P. 31. D. of Ness, 23.

P. 32. D. of Stamford, 17.

P. 33. D. of Beltyslo, 30.

P. 34. D. of Aveland, 28.

P. 35. D. of Lafford, 40.

P. 36. D. of Lawres, in the archdeaconry of Stowe, 33.

P. 37. D. of Wallescrofte, in the archdeaconry of Lincoln, 30.

P. 38. D. of Wraghoo, 37.

P. 39. D.'s of Hornecastre, Hylle and Gartre, 82.

P. 41. D. of Bolingbroke, 38.

P. 42. D. of Candelleshoo, 41.

P. 43. D. of Calceworth, 57.

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P. 44. D. of Lowtheske and Lowthburgh, 54.
P. 45. Prebendal church of Lowth, 31.
P. 45. Prebendal church of Leighton Boserd, archdeaconry of Bedford, 7.
P. 46. D. of Grimsby, archdeaconry of Lincoln, 40.
P. 47. D. of Yardburgh, 51.
P. 48. D. of Manlacke, in the archdeaconry of Stowe, 41.
P. 49. D. of Corringham, 29.
P. 49. D. of Aslackhoo, 20.
P. 50. D. of Christianity, Lincoln, 28.
P. 50. D. of Graffoo, archdeaconry of Lincoln, 84.
P. 51. D. of Longon et Boby, 25.
P. 51. D. of Lovedon, 24.
P. 52. D. of Framland, archd. Leicester, 53.
P. 53. D. of Goscote and Leicester, 60.
P. 54. D. of Akeley, 43.
P. 55. D. of Sperkenhou, 49.
P. 56. D. of Goodlaxton, 65.
P. 57. D. of Gartre, archd. Leic., 63.
P. 58. D. of Layghton Stone, archd. Hunt., 25.
P. 58. D. of Eaton, archd. Bedford, 15.
P. 58. D. of Clopham, 21.
P. 59. D. of Bedford, 24.
P. 59. D. of Shefford, 31.
P. 60. D. of Baldock, archd. Huntingdon, 26. D. of Hutchyn, 17. D. of Flette, archd. Bedford, 26.
P. 61. D. of Dunstable, 28. D. of Berkhampstead, archd. Hunt., 23.
P. 62. D. of Hertford, 23.
Pp. 63 and 64. Blank, except headings.
P. 65. 19 signatures belonging to St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Elsingspittle and elsewhere in London.
P. 66. Worcester dioc., D. of Worcester, 61.
P. 67. D. of Pershore, 66.
P. 68. D. of Winchcombe, 47.
P. 69. D. of Gloucester, 49.
P. 70. D. of Dursley, 34.
P. 71. D. of Bristol, 67.
P. 72. D. of Haukesburi, 42.
P. 73. D. of Cirencester, 40.
P. 74. D. of Henley [Linc. dioc.], 21.
Pp. 75–85. Blank, except heading.
P. 86. [London dioc., D. of Hedingham] (?), 30. D. of Dunmowe, 24. D. of Herloe, 14.
P. 87. Lincoln dioc.: John Pole of Ankerwyk, and six of Eton College.
P. 87. D. of Burnham, 31. D. of Wickham, 22.
P. 88. D. of Aston, 20. Prebend of Milton, John Fyssher, priest. D. of Cuddeston, 20. D. of Oxford, 9. D. of Woodstock, 25.
P. 89. D. of Witney, 31. D. of Chipping Norton, 37.
P. 90. D. of Doddington, 22. D. of Burcester, 31.
P. 91. D. of Brackley, 51.
P. 92. D. of Daventre, 30. D. of Northampton, 22. D. of Preston, 31.
P. 93. D. of Haddon, 40.
P. 94. [London and promiscuous signatures?], 78, the last being dominus Robertus Chester, capellanus prioratus de Cheston.
P. 95. D. of Broughwyng (Braughing), 37. D. of Hennyngham, 9.
P. 96. D. of Rowell [Rothwell, Linc. dioc.], 56.
P. 97. D. of Rutland, 50. Prebend of Gretton, 5. Prebend of Nassington, 4.

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1025. The Royal Supremacy—*cont.*

P. 98. D. of Weldon, 23. D. of Oundell, 46.

P. 99. D. of Higham, 27. D. of Newport Pagnell, 40.

P. 100. D. of Buckingham, 36. D. of Waddesdon, 27. Prebendal church of Tame, 8.

P. 101. D. of Mursley, 38. D. of Wendover, 20.

P. 102. D. of Arches, London, 64, among whom is the signature of Thos. Garrard, and also the following: "Ego, Edwardus Feld, Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, remitto me sententiæ et judicio Cantuariæ Archipræsulis ordinarii mei."

P. 103. "Edward Carne, cancellarius ecclesiæ cathedralis Salisburiensis."

P. 104. D. of Sutton [Canterbury dioc.], 32.

P. 105. D. of Sittingbourne, 37. D. of Ospryng, 34.

P. 106. D. of Canterbury, Edmund Cranmer, archdeacon, and 37 others. D. of Westbere, 24.

P. 107. D. of Brigge, 33. D. of Dover, 19.

Pp. 108–9. Blank, except heading.

P. 110. D. of Elham (Eltham), 19. Jurisdiction of Wyngham, 10.

P. 111. D. of Sandwich, 22.

P. 112. D. of Charringe, 42.

P. 113. D. of Lymme, 43.

Pp. 114–117. Blank, except headings.

P. 118. Church of Terbrygge, 1, [Worcester dioc.] D. of Wyche (Droitwich), 37.

P. 119. Church of Powick, 2. D. of Powick, 35. Church of Wolford, 1.

P. 120. D. of Kynton, 50.

P. 121. Church of Wottonwalwen, 5. C. of Wraxall, 1. D. of Christianity, Warwick, 48.

P. 122. Church of Hales Owen, 4.

P. 123. D. of Kidderminster, 39. Church of Astley, 2; of Dudbrok, 1; of Beckford, 2.

P. 124. C. of Dorehurste, 1. D. of Stonehouse, 40. Church of Langbrugh, 1.

P. 125. D. of Fairford, 17. D. of Stowe, 39.

P. 126. Church of Wykewan, 2. D. of Campden and Blokeley, 48.

1026. Grants in July 1534.

July.

Grants.

1. Henry Bodenham. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Henry Bodenham and Elizabeth his wife, deceased; and to Thomas Gawen, Thomas Fitzjames, Edmund Maryn, James Fitzjames, clk., Ambrose Dauntesey and John Vyncent, as trustees. Greenwich, 10 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

2. John Godsalve, one of the clerks of the King's signet. Annuity of 8*l.* to him and his heirs for ever out of the issues of the manor of Stokesby in Rydham, Norf., in the King's hands by the attainder of Thos. cardinal of York. Hampton Courte, 30 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 July.—P.S. *Signed by Thos. Cromwell. Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

3. Anne Ap Griffith, widow, and Griffin Ap John. Lease, by the advice of Sir John Daunce and John Hales, of the mill of Heynesmyll in the lordship of Radnour Burgo, parcel of the earldom of March in the marches of Wales; with reservations; for the term of 21 years; at the annual rent of 30*s.* and 2*s.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 3 July 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

4. *Worcestershire:* Commission to Sir Ric. Lygon, Thos. Whitington, Thos. Nevyll, Wm. Nevell, John Pakyngton and John Cookyssey to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of John Lytilton of Frankley. Westm., 3 July.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32 *d.*

5. *Yorkshire:* Commission to Sir Geo. Darcy, Sir Hen. Everingham, Wm. Babthorp and Edm. Copyndale to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Wm. Sayer. Westm., 3 July.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32 *d.*

6. *Lincolnshire:* Commission to Sir Wm. Skipwith, John Eton and John Hall of Halsted to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Robt. Tachewell. Westm., 3 July.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 32 *d.*

7. Richard Arche, clk. Licence to accept one spiritual benefice requiring residence besides those he now enjoys. Honnesdon, 19 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

8. Sir Geo. Lawson. Reversion of the offices of steward of the lordship and constable of the castle of Sherifhoton, York, with

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the fees enjoyed by Thos. lord Darcy, Sir Robert Constable or Thos. Curwen of the Royal Body; with the herbage and pannage of Sherifhoton park, at the usual rent: —now held by the said Thos. Curwen by patent 12 Oct. 23 Hen. VIII. Hampton Courte, 29 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 July. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

9. Sir Thos. Butteler and Eliz. his wife, late wife of John Huddleston, dec. Wardship and marriage of John s. and h. of the said John Huddleston, with an annuity of 4*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* out of the manor of Hokley, Essex. *Del.* Westm., 7 July 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

10. Richard Master, rector of Aldyngton, Kent. Pardon and remission of his attainder, passed in the parliament holden at Westminster from 15 Jan. to 30 March last; with restitution of goods and possessions. Hampton Court, 28 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 7.

11. Edward Thwaites of Chillam *or* Chilham *alias* of Esture, in the parish of Chillam, Kent, *alias* of Leeds, Kent. Pardon and remission of attainder as above. Hampton Court, 28 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 7.

12. *Yorkshire:* Commission to Sir Geo. Darcy, Sir Geo. Lawson and Robert Malyverey to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Ric. Chace. Westm., 8 July.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32 *d.*

13. Nich. Drabull of Flamsted. Lease, by the advice of Sir John Daunce and John Hales, of the manor and demesne lands of Flamsted, Herts, and a meadow there called Heymed, parcel of the lands of the late earl of Warwick, Herts, with reservations; for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 113*s.* 4*d.* and 20*d.* of increase; on surrender of patent 1 June 11 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to Sir John Cutte, now deceased, whose widow and executrix Elizabeth granted all her interest therein to the said Nicholas. *Del.* Westm., 8 July 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 11.

14. Commission to John Harrington, John Constable, John Towler and Michael Purfurey to make inquisition p. m., in co. —— (*blank*), on the lands and heir of Margaret lady Egerton. Westm., 9 July.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32 *d.*

15. Sir John Dudley. To be master of the armoury in the Tower of London and elsewhere; with 12*d.* a day for himself, 6*d.* a day for a page, and 3*d.* a day for an under-page, under him, out of the issues of the port of Cirencester as lately enjoyed by Sir Edward Guildford; and to have all buildings, &c. on the wharf of the Tower and on Tower Hill. Hampton Court, 29 June 26 Hen. VIII.—*Del.* Westm., 10 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

16. James Thwaytys or Thawytys, the prior, and the convent of St. John's, Pontefract. Grant of two fairs at Barnsley, the first for four days ending on the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and the second for three days ending on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul; on surrender of patent 28 May 5 Edw. IV., granting them a fair of four days at Barnsley, beginning on the eve of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and of a patent of Hen. VII. granting a fair of three days, beginning on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul. Greenwich, 30 April 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 43.

17. John Basset, gunner. Reversion of the office of one of the King's gunners, now held by Christopher Gibson, by patent 8 Dec. 6 Hen. VIII., with fees of 12*d.* a day. Greenwich, 5 May 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

18. Jevan Ap John Ap David. Lease, by the advice of Sir John Daunce and John Hales, of the escheated lands late in the tenure of John Holand, yeoman of the Crown, and Wm. Ap. Dyodowen *or* Dio Dowen, in the lordship of Brinbagyll, commote of Keymergh in the lordship of Denbigh, parcel of the earldom of March, and now in the tenure of the said Jevan; with reservations; for the term of 21 years; at the annual rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* and 2*s.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 13 July 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

19. City of Norwich. Licence to the mayor and citizens to acquire lands in mortmain to the annual value of 8*l.*, from Nich. Sywhat, Wm. Rogers, Edm. Wade and John Trace, executors of Robert Jannes, late mayor. This licence is granted in order that persons coming to the city markets may be perpetually free from tolls, according to the will of the said Robt. Jannes. Cherse, 8 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 July.—P.S.

20. Aylesham, Norf. Licence to Nich. Sywhat, Wm. Rogers, Edm. Wade and John Tracy, executors of Robt. Jannys, formerly mayor of Norwich, to found, in accordance with the said Jannys' will, a chantry of one chaplain in the church of Aylesham, Norfolk, at the altar of St. Mary on the south side of the church, for the good estate of the king and queen Anne, and for the soul of the said Robt., &c.; the chaplain, when the chantry is founded, to teach a free grammar school in the town. Also licence to endow the said chantry with lands to the annual value of 10*l.* Cherse, 28 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 July.—P.S.

21. John Gostwyke *or* Gostwik, auditor of the duchy of York beyond Trent. Lease, by the advice of Sir John Daunce and John Hales, of the toll of Bowes in the lordship of Middleham, York, parcel of the lands

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1026. GRANTS in JULY 1534—*cont.*

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assigned for the pay of the garrison of Berwick, for the term of 21 years; at the annual rent of 20*l.* and 4*d.* of increase.

ii. Lease to the same effect of the manor of Laybourne, in the same lordship, &c. *Del.* Westm., 15 July 26 Hen. VIII. S.B. —*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

22. John Hasilwood and Roger Chaloner. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of one of the tellers (*numeratores*) of the receipt of Exchequer. *Del.* Westm., 15 July 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

23. Gerard Sothell. Livery of lands, as s. and h. of Gerard Sothell, deceased, and Joan his wife. Monastery of Chartesey, 14 July 26 Hen. VIII.—*Del.* . . . . . , 16 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1 *m.* 18.

24. Alex. Whyte. Presentation to the rectory of Wyllynghale Spayne *alias* Andrew, void by the death of Wm. Bysshop and in the King's gift by the extinction of the priory of Blakemore. Chartesey, 16 July 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

25. Sir Ralph Fenwyke. Annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing from Witton by the Water ("de maneriis de Witton per aquam"), late of Nicholas Thornton, deceased; during the minority of Rog. Thornton, son and heir of the said Nicholas, with the wardship and marriage of the said Roger. *Del.* Westm., 17 July 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 4.

26. Sir Rice (Resius) Mauncell. Lease of the single parcels of demesne land of the lordship of Boviarton, parcel of the lands late of Jasper duke of Bedford; on surrender of the lease granted to him by patent 30 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII., viz., 24 acres of arable land and 96 acres of sheep pasture, then in the tenure of John Dere, Hoskyn Dere and John Stepheyns, 12 acres of arable land, ½ acre of meadow, and 227 acres of sheep pasture, all, with the herbage of a close, called "la Parke," in tenure of John Mathewe and Agnes Cradok, widow, a sheephouse, and a shop under the Guildhall of Lantwite or Lautwic, the watercourse of Boviarton, &c.; with reservations; for 50 years, at 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and 13*s.* 4*d.* of increase. Manor of le Mere, 6 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 18 July.—P.S., also S.B. (undated). *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

27. University of Cambridge. Licence to the chancellor, master and scholars to appoint, under the seal of the said chancellor, three stationers and printers or booksellers, either aliens or natives, having either hired houses or houses of their own, to print and sell such books as shall be approved by the said chancellor or his vicegerent and three doctors; the said stationers and printers, even if aliens, to be considered denizens so long as they dwell within the university. Hampton Corte, 26 June 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29. *Rym.* XIV. *p.* 543.

28. Roland bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and others of the council of the Welsh Marches. Order to Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, and his successors, for the payment of their diets and wages; viz., for their diets, at the rate of 10*l.* a week; the yearly wages of Sir John Porte, justice, 40 marks, Sir. Edw. Crofte, 10*l.*, Rog. Wigston, 5*l.*, John Vernon, 5*l.*, John Russell, secretary, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, Thos. Holte, attorney, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and Richard Hassall, solicitor, 5*l.*; foreign expenses, 100 marks a year; and the diets and wages of William Carter, armourer, making his abode at Ludlowe and keeping the armour and artillery there, at 6*d.* a day, from the Annunciation of Our Lady last past. *Del.* Westm. 20 July 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Endd.:* My lord of Chester and the Council in the Marches of Wales for their stipend and diets.

29. Sir Thos. Inglefeld or Englefild, justice of the Common Pleas. Licence to keep 20 men in his service, and to give them liveries of woollen cloth or badges, though they be not his bailiffs or servants in his household. *Del.* Westm., 20 July 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

30. Roland Atkynson. To be bailiff of Bowes, in the lordship of Middelham, Yorksh., *vice* Brian Warde, deceased.—S.B. (*not dated*). Westm., 20 July. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

31. Henry earl of Worcester, Sir John Porte, justice of the King's Bench, Sir Thos. Englefeld or Inglefelde, justice of the Common Pleas, John Russell, Thos. Bromley, Thos. Ap Morgan and Robt. Burgoyn. Commission as justices in eyre in the lordships of Newporte, Wenlloug and Maughan, and their members, S. Wales. *Del.* Westm., 22 July 26 Hen.VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 6.

32. Sir John Rawson, knight, Turcopolyer of the Order of Seynt John of Jerusalem in England. Licence to cross the sea and return, with three servants, six horses and baggage. *Del.* Westm., 22 July 26 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Endd.:* "Apud Oking 20 Julii anno R. R. H. VIII. 26to, per Godsalve."

33. Walter Buckeler, S.T.B. Grant of the canonry and prebend in the King's college, Oxford, void by the death of Dr. Roper. *Del.* Westm., 24 July 26 Hen.VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

34. Commission of Sewers.

Hunts: Sir William Gascoigne, Sir Lawrence Tailerd, Sir Richard Sapcote, John Hynde, serjeant-at-law, Edward Mountague, serjeant-at-law, Richard Crum-

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well, John Gostwike, Oliver Leder, Thomas Hall, Anthony Maldry (*sic*), Robert Apprice, Robert Rowley, Thomas Megge, Thomas Wayton, Robert Drewell, Thomas Douneholt. Westm., 26 July.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 2 *and* 3*d.*

35. John Bothe, of London, merchant tailor. Licence to import 200 tuns of Gascon wine between 1 Aug. and 20 Feb. next. Westm., 26 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 July.—P.S.

36. Wm. Yingmanthorp, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Grafton, Linc. dioc., *vice* John Lumbard, deceased. Westm., 23 July 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Del.* Westm., 30 July. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 1.

37. Sir Thos. Cauntewell, parson of Hardwyke, Bucks. Licence of non-residence, notwithstanding the act 21 Hen. VIII. [c. 13]. The More, 5 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

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1 Aug.

R. O.

1027. SIR RALPH DODMER to LORD LISLE.

Thanks him for the pains he has taken in the case of Rawlyns. As the latter cannot pay without selling his office, is content to take the debt by instalments of 20*l.* a year. London, 1 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Sir Rauff Dodmer, the frist of August 1534.

1 Aug.

R. O.

1028. LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

I wrote lately to my lord, enclosing a letter from Mr. Baynham to his wife for the deliverance of 20*l.* to my lord, which I delivered to him in London. Since my coming to London from Mr. Marvens in Hampshire, I hear that Stafford your servant, to whom I gave the letter, was in London long after, so I wish to know whether it has been received. I have sent a copy of the articles to be delivered to the lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary in the matter with Mr. Seymour. A copy shall be given to every one of them immediately. Little better inducement could be devised for the continuance of your possession. Mr. Seymour has little comfort in the matter, and I trust soon he will have less. I send the bills of the money I have laid out for my lord since first coming to Calais. If you are not content, I will take very little with your favor rather than you should think me a near grater of my lord's purse. To lie in London is no small charge. I am no gainer thereby, and do not desire to have your fee of 10*l.* longer than I deserve it. Though you would give me no fee or profit, I would be your servant and the King's during my life. I have sent 60*l.* of the 87*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for wood sold, given 4*l.* to Hussey, and taken 10*l.* for myself. There is 10*l.* due from Motley.

My lord has written for two liveries for servants at Subberton, for which I must pay ready money, for Holte says he has been so long delayed that he is weary. London, 1 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

1 Aug.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 1. B. M.

1029. COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Wrote on the 21st ult. The Pope was getting worse, and the doctors thought he could not recover. Hears today that he is rather better. Letters from the French Court of the 25th state that Ana de Bolans' brother has come to put off the interview of the kings of England and France until September. It is thought it will not take place, on account of the distrust between the two kings, and because the king of England is afraid of leaving his kingdom for fear of a revolution (*alguna alteracion*). A great man* having been apprehended whom the King wished to be executed (*que queria*

* Lord Dacre.

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1029. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

que se justiciasse), the Council would not do so, but rather released him from prison and set him free. At this the King and the duke of Norfolk were much displeased. This may be the beginning of changes which may lead to the punishment of the King. * * * Rome, 1 Aug. 1534.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

Ibid., f. 3. 2. Another copy.

1 Aug. **1030.** John Archbishop of Lunden to Charles V.

Lanz, Corr. des K. Karl V., ii. 100.

Reports interviews with queen Mary of Hungary when passing through the Netherlands, with William count of Nassau at the siege of Münster, with the duke of Cleves, and afterwards with the archbishop of Treves. In conversing with the last about the wiles of the French, the archbishop said he was aware of them; and that there had lately come to him an ambassador who had been first with the landgrave of Hesse, who told him nothing of any consequence, but was evidently very reserved. The archbishop added that he had a servant, a doctor, who was acquainted with a colleague of this ambassador, and whom he commissioned to inquire why he had not been more frank. The colleague answered that the Landgrave had told the ambassador he might go to the archbishop of Treves, but he should do nothing with him about his business; and he therefore went on to the archbishop of Cologne. I inquired more than once whose ambassadors they were, but the archbishop replied he could not tell me this. I asked whether they were of France or England. He said "No," and added, smiling, "It may be, however, that these ambassadors were sent in the name of a third person, but that their business was in effect to promote the interests of these kings." I could get nothing more out of him. He declared his readiness, however, to do his best to resist the French king's intrigues, but insisted that the Emperor must be present in the Empire.

Describes his further progress by Spires and Heidelberg. The Landgrave's army is dispersed. Part has returned home, another part has gone to the siege of Münster, another has gone to the Lubeckers, for the liberation of king Christiern, the rest, by the Landgrave's orders, has gone to aid the duke of Holstein against the Lubeckers. Thus most of the German soldiers remain in these lower parts, where they can serve at lower wages because of the abundance of provisions. Your majesty knows how the Lubeckers make war with the king of England's money, and desire to release king Christiern, which if they cannot do they mean to promote the election of his nephew, Christopher count of Oldemborch, as king of Denmark. This may breed serious danger in Holland, which might easily be invaded by either party. * * Prague, 1 Aug. 1534.

Lat.

2 Aug. **1031.** Scotland.

R. O.

Modern copy (very inaccurate) of the treaty in Rym. xiv. 529, with ratification by Henry VIII., dated at the Black Friars, Guildford (Galifordiæ), 2 Aug. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII., in presence of Rob. abbot of Kinlos, ambassador of Scotland, Sir Thos. Audeley, Chancellor, Steph. bishop of Winchester, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Hen. earl of Northumb., Henry earl of Cumberland, Thos. Cromwell, the King's secretary, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, Edw. Fox, clk., the King's almoner, and Ric. Simpson (Sampson), dean of the Chapel.

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2 Aug. **1032.** SCOTLAND.

Cal. B. v. 217. B. M. i. Commission to Thos. Audley, chancellor, Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary, Edward Foxe, almoner, John Trigonwell and Richard Gwent, to treat for peace with Scotland. *Recited in Rymer*, XIV. 536.

Ibid., f. 220. ii. James V.'s commission for the same purpose to Will. bp. of Aberdeen and Adam Otterburn, 17 Feb. 1533, 21 James V. *Recited in Rymer*, XIV. 535.

Ibid., f. 222. iii. Witnessing clause of the treaty concluded by Henry VIII.'s commissioners at London, 11 May 1534.

Ibid., f. 224. iv. Ratification of the same by Henry VIII. Dated at the Black Friars, Guildford, 2 Aug. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

Ibid., f. 232. v. Henry VIII.'s ratification of "the second treaty" by the same commissioners, viz., the indenture 12 May 1534, touching the Cawmills.
Copies, in modern hand.

1033. [HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.]

R. O. St. P. IV. 673. Has received his loving letters by the abbot of Keinlosse. As James has ratified the peace at the request of the prior of Durham, Magnus and Frankelyn, Henry has done the same.
Draft, pp. 3.

R. O. St. P. IV. 674. 2. [HENRY VIII. to QUEEN MARGARET.]
On the same subject.

2 Aug. **1034.** GARTER KING OF ARMS.

Add. MS. 6,297, f. 93. B. M. Indenture between Sir Thos. Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms, and Thos. Hawley, Norroy King of Arms. Hawley grants his power in the North to Wriothesley, who will pay him half the profits. 2 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.
Modern copy, pp. 4.

1035. SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. "Master Secretary, I send you your book with a little reformation, done suddenly without great deliberation. I pray you take it in good part. The matter is good, but the art is dangerous, if it should go in general terms. Therefore I brought it to some specialties, praying you to deliberate in it and add and substra[ct] what ye think good." A servant from lady Husse in the Tower has been twice with me this day desiring that she might go abroad to the chapel and take the air, as she is very sick. I wish your opinion on this matter. "Her offence was nought but ye perceyve how she aboryth yt, with that she never spake it but by event and not of wil deliberat nor malice." For the cell at Lincoln the name is not in the book, but there are no more at Lincoln belonging to York, and the value is but 23*l.* Devise the King's letter.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

3 Aug. **1036.** The PRINCESS MARY.

Otho, C. x. 254. B. M. "The examination of the lady* Anne Husee, received the iij. of August.
"First, examined how often she hath repaired to the lady Mary since the time [she] lost the name of princess, answereth t[hat] she never repaired to

* Corrected from "dame."

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1036. THE PRINCESS MARY—*cont.*

the said lady Ma[ry] since the time the King's highness dis[charged] her from attendance upon her but [only a]t Whitsuntide last.

" [Item], examined whether she was send [for at that] time or any other time since her . . . . . e by the lady Mary to come . . . . . she [an]swereth of her allegiance, that [she was not at an]y time so sent for.

" [Item, interro]gated upon what occasion . . . . . the said lady Mary at th[is time an]swereth that she coming with the lord . . . . . [a]tt thatt time to the par[liament, took par]tly thereof occasion to see . . . . . on to her, and partly as s . . . . . [s]he was moved so to go by[cause she heard] say that divers other h . . . . . her before that time . . . . . that she might in . . . . . nger go un . . . . . cause she * * *

" Item, further examined whether she knowing that by the laws of this realm the said lady Mary was justly declared to be no princess, did nevertheless at her being t[here] call the said lady Mary princess . . . . . that she first upon Monday, as she thinketh . . . . . called for drink for the princess, [and after] upon the Tuesday, she said th[e princess], meaning the lady [Mary, was] gone in walking.

" Item, examined what mo[ved her at divers] times to call her by the [name of princess], she taketh God to rec[ord, and will go to] her death upon the same that . . . . . neither for any propen[se] . . . . [she so] named her, but only . . . . . by the custom of t . . . . . when she was servant . . . . . she saith it might appear [to any that heard] her speak that word w . . . . . er have heard . . . . . again and immedi[ately] * * *

" Item, interrogated whether she at any [other time] before or after the said feast of Whit[suntide], heard any other person call the say[d lady] Mary princess, since that time she w[as by the] laws deprived that title, answere[th that] she never to her remembrance heard [any person] so name her.

" Item, further demanded what she hath heard anybody say of the King's ma[jesty], she sai[th that] she never heard any man say th[at the ma]rriage betwixt the King's highn[ess and the Dowager] was good and lawful, sen[s the time that the] same was otherwise declar[ed by the laws o]f this realm.

" [Item], examined whether she at . . . . . time before said, heard th[em speak of bona f]ides parentum, or that the [lady Mary] was the King's lawful [daughter, she] answereth and saith th[at she never] heard any person so say [or use any] such term.

" [Item], further interrogated, whe[ther at any tim]e since she departed fr[om] . . . . . [she received] any message or letter . . . . . any such * * * her, she answereth that she never received nor sent any such message or letters.

" Item, examined whether she have received from the said lady Mary any t[oken, or] sent any unto her, she answe[reth that] she hath sent at certain times . . . . . [and] received like tokens from her ag[ain; and at] one time she received from the [said lady] Mary a band for a p . . . . . at every sending and receipt . . . . . commendations with thanks without . . . . . and hereof she offereth to . . . . . .

" Item, further examined by . . . . . sent and received the said . . . . . that at such times as she . . . . . [t]o London for her own busi[ness] . . . . . send the said tokens by . . . . . see

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how she did, and . . . . . antes received the other toke[ns] . . . . . lady Mary again de . . . . . of the ladies attend . . . . . thinketh.

"Item, examined whether she since her [committal] to the Tower received any message, le[tter or] token from the said lady Mary . . . . . other, she answereth that she nev[er received] any such.

"Item, examined whether she thinketh [the marriage] betwixt the King's highness and the [princess Dowager] good and lawful or injust, onlawfu[l, and] against the laws of God, she aw[nswereth th]att before the contrary was by [the laws declar]yd she thought the said m[arriage lawful], but since that time she . . . . . assure]dly thought and so doth now [think the same] to have been unlawful an[d contrary to the la]wes of God.

"[Item, exam]yned what persons were th . . . . . during her abode at Hunes[don, she answer]ith that the lord Morle[y] . . . . . his wife and daughter, m . . . . . Shakerley and his wife, with ij. . . . . with them, another merchan[t] . . . . . his wife, Sir Edward B[aynton ?] . . . . . she knew not . . . . . time of her * * *

"And finally where she hath in any of the premises offended the King's majesty, she most humbly beseecheth his Highness of mercy and forgiveness, as one that is repentant for that she hath so offended, and purposeth [never] hereafter to fall in to semblable d[anger]."

Signed: Ann[e Husee].†

Countersigned: Per me, Edmundum Walsyng[ham]—Per me, Thomam Wryothes[ley]—Per me, Gulielmum Petre.

Mutilated.

3 Aug. **1037.** Sir Perus Dutton to Cromwell.

Harl. MS. 604, f. 60. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 52.

Has taken the abbot of Norton, Robt. Jamyns, and the stranger, a cunning smith, the abbot's servants, Rondull Brereton, baron of the exchequer of Chester, and John Hale of Chester, merchant. Will take the rest as speedily as possible, and bring them up. Has sent up dan Rondull Wilmyslow, monk of the Walle Royall, for whom he spoke to Cromwell. He is a good religious man, and more fit to be master than any other monk of the house. Asks Cromwell to favor his preferment. He will perform what Dutton promised. Dutton, 3 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, secretary. *Endd.*

3 Aug. **1038.** Jaques de Coucy [Sieur de Vervins] to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

I have got a goshawk for you, which I send by the bearer. I am sorry I could not get one sooner. It is difficult to get them here on account of the *mauvais garçons* who steal them. Vrenyn (Vervins?), 3 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

3 Aug. **1039.** Chester.

Harl. MS. 2,150, f. 88 b. B. M.

The rental of the common rents and rents of assise belonging unto the city of Chester by year, renovate and made by H. Gee, &c., the first year of his mayoralty, as well of divers old rentals as by his diligence with other his brethren to view the same. 3 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.

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† The whole document seems to be in her hand, except the signatures below.

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4 Aug. **1040.** MARTIN DE ÇORNOÇA to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 7. B. M.

Sends information of importance relating to England, where he spent a good part of his youth. Is sure that the Emperor wishes to remedy the injustice done to his aunt. There is now living in these parts a great English personage named Reynaldo Polo, of the blood royal, of the illustrious house of Clarence, and the earl of Warwick. He is the son of the countess of Salisbury, governess of the princess of "Norgales," the Emperor's cousin, is 35 years of age, very learned, prudent and virtuous. Believes that the Emperor with such an instrument will be able to prevail in his affairs with England without much fighting or bloodshed.

The King has tried hard to gain Pole's assistance in the divorce, but he would not defile his conscience, and wrote a work to the King in the Queen's favor showing the King the dishonorable nature of his proceedings and the danger which might follow therefrom. The King was angry at this, and Pole with his leave left England to study, and has been about two years and a half at the university of Padua.

Pole is by his mother's side of the noblest blood in the kingdom. His father, Sir Richard Pole, was a worthy knight of Wales (*Norgale*), a near relative of the late king, and greatly esteemed in his country. Reginald's elder brother is lord Montagu, who is much beloved for his virtues. His sister is wife of the son of the duke of Buckingham (*Vuquisgan*). He is related to most of the great families, and is connected by indissoluble friendship with all the Queen's friends, and especially with a great lord named de Deulier. The whole of Wales is devoted to his house, for his sake and the sake of his relatives Vuquingan and Vorgoña (Abergavenny?). On account of their love for the Princess and the death of don Ris, who was beheaded three years ago, the whole province is alienated from the King. The earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury are also devoted to Pole's family, and could put 20,000 men in the field. Sends a drawing of his arms. Speaks of his many virtues. If he were to go to England in its present troubled state, on account of the Queen and the faith, who can doubt that, with a very little favor and help, he would be able to put the affairs of the kingdom in a good state, and that he would be received by most of the people as if he had come from heaven? Thinks that he alone could do more than 40,000 foreigners, as they would come for destruction, but he for the safety of all. It would be a pious and famous deed to help such a man in preserving a kingdom oppressed by a harlot and her friends, and in reinstating the Queen and Princess. The King is suspicious of Pole's family on account of their title and their wealth (although the Crown has usurped the greater part of the latter), their fidelity to the Queen, and on account of Pole's absence. Does not know Pole's mind about all this, but thinks that he would not be wanting in the delivery of his country from tyranny. Recommends the Emperor to make some agreement (*partido*) with him.

Thanks the Emperor for the consulate he holds in Venice. Venice, 4 Aug. 1534.

Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

5 Aug. **1041.** LORD EDMUND HOWARD to CROMWELL.

Faustina, E. VII. 111. B. M.

More than 30*l.* is owed here to Edward Thwaytes, which should come to the King by his act of attainder. Would have caused it to be levied, as it is accustomably here used that any person attainted or convicted in England, and losing lands or goods there, loses also lands and goods here. Thos. Brooke, one of the King's servants here, has obtained the King's letters patent for two windmills and other lands late held by Thwaytes, for a rent of 7*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* above the rent of 51*s.* 10*d.* paid by

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Thwaytes. The moiety will shortly be due. Wishes to know Cromwell's pleasure about these matters. Calais, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

5 Aug. **1042.** Scotland.

Lamb. MS. 285, f. 346. Proclamation of peace with Scotland, 5 Aug. 1553 (*sic*), 26 Hen. VIII.

Copy, in an Elizabethan hand.

1043. Reformation of the Church.

R. O. "How the false heresies which the bishop of Rome hath taught the people should be brought out of their conscience and hearts."

1. The archbishop of Canterbury should summon a council of bishops and doctors, and have them sign their decision on each of the articles contained in the "book of the charge." Which done, copies should be sent to each county with command to every sheriff, custos rotulorum and justice of the peace, to have them read at every sessions and great leet. All parish churches should be visited, and the curates examined how they instruct the people. Let six or seven masters of the Chancery "of the right sort, nothing favoring the Pope's laws, nor having living thereby," be appointed to judge questions of heresy. And let sermons in English be drawn up and appointed to be preached by the curates every Sunday.

Pamphlets against the doctrines of celibacy of the clergy, honoring of images and prayers for the dead to be printed before Parliament begins.

"Bills to be drawn against the next Parliament:"

1. Allowing priests to marry and to work for their living. 2. Prohibiting, on a penalty of 10*l.*, all offerings to images. 3. For the reformation of the pleading in the common law. 4. For reformation of the Court of Chancery "as well for injunctions *procedendo* and examiners of witness." 5. For the excessive fees taken by clerks for writing in every court in England.

P. 1, *large paper.*

7 Aug. **1044.** Cranmer's Visitation of Lincoln.

R. O. i. John bishop of Lincoln to Thos. archbishop of Canterbury.

Has received his mandate dated 11 June last. Protests that nothing done by him at the Archbishop's visitation is intended to be in derogation of the King or the statutes or customs of the realm, nor as a consent to the Archbishop's jurisdiction, except in cases specially expressed by the law, and as far as he is bound by the statutes of his cathedral, cites the dean and chapter to appear before the Archbishop's commissary on Wednesday, 5 Aug. 29 July 15 "x[xx]iiij.," consecr. 14.

ii. Letters patent of Henry VIII., ordering all dukes, earls, bailiffs, &c. to assist the archbishop of Canterbury in his visitation of his province. Westm., 27 April 26 Hen. VIII.

iii. Proceedings at the visitation of the cathedral church of Lincoln, held by Ric. Gwent, D.D., official of Canterbury. On Tuesday 4 Aug. 1534, after a sermon by Richard Hoore, John Rayne put in the bishop's protestation and a bill containing the names of the canons and other officers of the church. Geo. Henage, the dean, also put in a protestation, and Gwent proceeded to the examination of John Rayne.

Friday, 7 Aug. The visitation was prorogued by Gwent until 1 Dec. He received 66*s.* 8*d.* for procurations from the dean and chapter, but

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1044. CRANMER'S VISITATION OF LINCOLN—*cont.*

John Rayne refused to pay on the bishop's behalf. The deed of prorogation and the protestations of Rayne and Hennage are appended.

Lat. Later copy, pp. 9. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another more modern copy.

Lat. pp. 14. *Endd.*

7 Aug. **1045.** J. RAWSON, Prior of Kilmainham, to HENRY VIII.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 44. St. P. II. 201.

On the 13th of last month, lord James Butler, the bishop of Waterford, the mayor of the same and Rawson informed him how it was reported that a chaplain of the Emperor's had landed at the Dangyll on the West coast, but his business was not known. The earl of Ossory had more certain knowledge by a letter from Limerick, which they inclosed in theirs of the 25th. On July 31 word was brought that the archbishop of Dublin was murdered by James son of the earl of Kildare, while taking ship for England. He has also been burning and destroying the English subjects with Oconnor and other Irish. Hearing no news of Sir Wm. Skeffington, who is named deputy, told the mayor he would set off for England to the King. Arrived here on the 6th inst. Having the palsy, is unable to ride; his brother the archdeacon* is therefore continuing the journey alone. St. Davis in Wales, 7 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

7 Aug. R. O. **1046.** THOS. SALTER, Monk of the Charterhouse, London, to CROMWELL.

Implores his compassion, because he gave true information to Cromwell, and after to Mr. Bedyll, when he was before them in the chapter-house on Friday after Corpus Christi day. His uncharitable prior and the brethren mean to bring him to some miserable end, as divers men of the Order have been of late years. Trusts to Cromwell's friendly promise for protection. His prior keeps him more like an infidel than a Christian man, out of sight and speech of all his friends, so that he shall never be able to say mass, as he can make no confession to any of the Order, first, on account of the malice they bear him, and secondly, because he has heard with his own ears that against the law they have disclosed his confession. It is no wonder that a number of the Order have fled beyond sea without authority from the Pope, if they were dealt with like himself. Over three years ago dan John Norton, one of the monks here, being shut up alone in his cell day and night, fell into such despair that he would have killed himself if sure watch had not been kept. Dan John Batemanson, who was then prior, fearing the clamor that would have arisen in such a case, discharged him from the Order. The said monk is now a canon in the West country, doing very well; but this undiscreet prior that we have now, rather than release me, would bring me to some miserable end, as a monk of our Order lately was in the North country. His name was dan Christopher Huddeswelle. He was buried in a dunghill. 7 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1047. THE CARTHUSIANS.

R. O. In the Charterhouse of London, at the hour when father Batmanson died, one of the brethren who was then sexton had a revelation. He saw father Batmanson and the last prior that was before him both kneeling before the Trinity and making intercession for our religion. In that revela-

* Richard Rawson, archdeacon of Essex.

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tion it was shown to him that the cloth we wore for our "abbats" (habits) was too fine, and upon this our priors commanded it to be changed, although it was surely cheap enough, for the cheapest, that is, blanket cloth. "And for a testimonial of the same there was a little piece of blanket cloth brought to the Charterhouse of Shene to demonstrate the same revelation, but whether the same piece of cloth was sent from heaven by some angel or not, surely I cannot tell; but the very truth is that the proctor of Shene, whose name was Baylie, did show the same piece of cloth to his prior and to all his convent." It was also revealed that we should not eat from pewter platters, but from treen dishes, and that we must not have three habits in store, but only two.

ii. At Mountgrace there is a brother who has revelations, though I cannot tell what they be, but he bears a great name in our religion. I trust his revelations may prove better than those of the Maid of Kent. His name is Flecher. One of the monks at Mountgrace was buried in a dunghill, why I cannot tell. The prior and his convent will defend it as much as they can, but I think it not lawful to bury their brother in a dunghill for breaking of a poor ceremony.

iii. "Lamentable annotations taken forth of our rule." 1. Christ commands us to preach his word to every creature; our rule commands us only to preach among ourselves, so we deny Christ. 2. Our Lord commanded his disciples when he sent them forth to take such meat and drink as was set before them; our statutes command us never to eat flesh, and we cannot have it, even if the physician say it will save our lives. Thus I cannot see but we have professed to be menkillers. Not long ago, when dan Richard Hasket was sick in the Charterhouse at Shene, the physician was sent for and said if he might diet him he could save his life. Answer was made that he might not leave the house nor eat flesh; "so the good brother was cast away for lack of comfort." 3. Our Lord commands us to visit the sick; our statutes command us not to go abroad. 4. Our Lord commands us to help the poor, weak and needy; our rule says if we give above $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ in alms we shall be accursed with the general sentence on Palm Sunday. 5. If we speak anything against the prior's mind we are threatened with imprisonment, and if we are confined we are treated like thieves in Newgate.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

7 Aug. R. O.

1048. W.* Prior of Suthwike to Lord Lisle.

Has received Lisle's letter dated Calais, 20 July, concerning his servant Rob. Markes for a little hold of the prior's. Has promised it to his own servant John Cooper, but if any one else had it, it should be Markes. Mentions a bargain made by Markes with one Carpenter. Will be glad to see his lordship when he comes to Hampshire. Suthwik, 7 Aug.

Hol. p. 1. *Add.*

8 Aug. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 11. B.M.

1049. Count of Villa Nuova Abbatis to Abraim Vassa and Alois Gritti.

To satisfy his council of the parliament of Paris, the French king has been obliged to renounce the strict alliance he made with our lord (*nostro Signor*, i.e. the Turk?) and you, to the injury of the Christians; otherwise neither his kingdom nor his life would have been safe. He has been obliged to promise, if he wished to marry his two daughters, the one to the eldest son of the duke of Lorraine, the other to the king of Scots, that he will never give aid "alla M^{ta} del nostro S^{or}," but rather to his destruction and that of Barbarossa. The king of England required of him a similar pledge, other-

* William Noxton.

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1049. COUNT of VILLA NUOVA ABBATIS to ABRAIM VASSA and ALOIS GRITTI—*cont.*

wise he would not give his only (*unica*) daughter to the Dauphin; and as soon as this was agreed to, England made peace with Scotland through the medium of France.

* * * *

Venice, 8 Aug. 1534.

Ital., pp. 11. *Modern copy.*

Headed: Copia d'una lettera scritta et mandatta ad Abraim Vassa et al S^{or} Alois Gritti. Dal S^{or} Conte de Villanuova Abbatis.

Endd.: Venecia, 1534. Las cartas y copias y examen que embia Figueroa del hombre que iba a buscar a Barbarrossa.

1050. HUNGARY.

Vesp. F. I. 23. B. M. Minute of instructions from the King to his ambassadors with Francis in favor of John de Zapol.

To write to the ambassadors to tell the French king how king John, who has been a staunch friend of France and enemy of all the Imperialists, having established his kingdom with the aid of some of the German princes, forced king Ferdinand to make peace with the Turk on condition of letting king John have peaceful possession of Hungary. The Turk was to send Aloysius Gritti to execute the treaty. Now the king of France having caused king John to send to the Pope for absolution has led to two "inconvenients" for the said king; first the weakening of his German alliances, and second, that the Pope mocks both him and France (*che il Papa sie fatto beffe con sua gloria di sua M^{ta} X^{ma} et di lui*). Francis ought therefore to take king John bravely under his protection, and give a good despatch to his secretary, whom the ambassadors are to favor. They may also tell Francis he will see in what account the Pope holds him and the promises he has made when all his proceedings tend to alienate his friends and to exalt the Emperor.

Ital., p. 1. *Headed:* Minuta di quello che scrive la M^{a} del Re alli soi ambas[ciatori].

9 Aug. R. O. **1051.** LEONARD SMYTH to [LADY LISLE.]

Received her letter by Mr. Bowser.

Speaks to and instructs the arbitrators as he can find time convenient. By Mr. Secretary's order, has inarticled the whole matter with the advice of Mr. Marven, that the arbitrators may look over it at leisure. Will also attend when they meet to answer questions. When he gives his part of the articles to the lord Chancellor, who is in Essex, will know somewhat of his mind. Has received no letter from her about Lord Dawbney. Hessey spoke of such a matter. Went immediately to Mr. Roll to search. Her tenants are not likely to have any trouble from Hyde. Has delivered two coat cloths costing 30*s.* to Lewes. The other two servants at Subberton have not come for their coats. Can send two other coat cloths to Calais, but Holte says he will have some of his money before sending any more. London, 9 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

9 Aug. R. O. **1052.** ANNE [ROUAUD]† to LORD LISLE.

I thank you for the offer made in your letter. I do not deserve the honor, but would be glad to do you service in the keeping of your daughter.‡

† The signature is that of Anne Rouaud, madame de Bours.

‡ Mary Basset. It appears by the correspondence of later years that she must have gone to madame de Bours in 1534, as she is said to have been with the family four years and she left in the spring of 1538.

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She has been very well since she came into this country, and is beloved by all who see her. I am very proud to hear she is thought more beautiful than mademoiselle Anne.* I should be glad if she could learn French soon. She has made a very good beginning. Bours, 9 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, *slightly mutilated. Add.*

9 Aug. R. O. **1053.** Anne Rouaud (Madame de Bours) to Lady Lisle.

I thank you for the "*greze*" and pins and sleeves (?) ("*mansses*," or "*mausses*"?) you have sent me. I should like to find something in this country you might wish for, to make you a present. Your daughter is well, as the bearer will show you. She has not shown that she is weary of this country, and no girl could behave better. I have told her I shall go some day to Boulogne, and you may be sure we shall visit you. She sends a small remembrance for you and her sisters. I send some preserves of cherries and prunes. Bours, 9 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

10 Aug. R. O. **1054.** Sir William Kingston and Sir Thos. Palmer to Lord Lisle.

I thank you and my lady for my tokens, which I have given my wife to the intent we may have some increase thereof, but as she has been continually sick, she cannot apply the same. The bearer, John Wodwarde, has desired me, master Palmer, to write to you for the advancement of his bill granted him by the King, who is very good lord to him. I wrote to your lordship from Guildford, where I begged to be informed of your pleasure therein. As to Painswick Wood, I am loath to be in trouble with him who has done me many displeasures, and I intend that my money shall be as good to you as any other man's. London, 10 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* 10 Aug. 1534.

10 Aug. R. O. **1055.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

The — day of this —— month I came to Shrewsbury, and the — day came thither Mr. Wingfield and Justice Porte, also Mr. Wernon Russell and Sir Edw. Crofte, but no other commissioners. Every man will do his best in the administration of justice. By procurement of Anthony Knyvet I received from the King a letter for a prebend in my church *tempore vacationis*, untruly surmising that I would not do therein at the King's pleasure. Give credence to the bearer, by whom I have sent a nomination. I have written twice to Mr. Bedell, to which I beg you will put your helping hand. Shrewsbury, St. Lawrence's day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Aug. R. O. **1056.** Glastonbury.

Engagement by Ric. Whityng, abbot, and the convent of Glastonbury, of Jas. Renynger of Glastonbury, singing man. Renynger agrees to sing and play upon the organ at the usual times of service; to sing and play instruments of music at Christmas and other seasons when required; to teach six children in pricke song and descaunte, and two of them to play on the organ. The convent will find "clavyngcordes" for the children to play upon. Salary, 10*l.* a year with a livery gown, or 13*s.* 4*d.*; two loads of wood a year, a house rent-free or 13*s.* 4*d.* If Renynger is taken up by the

* Anne Basset, another daughter of lady Lisle.

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1056. GLASTONBURY—*cont.*

King's commission to serve him, and returns within a year, he shall have his place again. 10 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Vellum, seal gone.*

Endd.: Allow this annuity of 10*l.* with the arrearages for three years ending at Mich. 10 Eliz. Winchester—Wa. Mildmay.

11 Aug. Vienna Archives.

1057. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

The day after the date of my last the Scotch ambassador came to dine with me, and besides confirming what he had sent to tell me by my man, said many things tending to show the singular affection and confidence his king and realm had in your majesty. He gave me to understand that neither his master nor the kingdom was much disappointed at not having the daughter of France, hoping to make alliance with your majesty, which is the thing they always have desired most, although they have not been able to declare it hitherto on account of their treaty with France, and that the king of France had hitherto excused himself by the age of his daughter, but that now, when that excuse no longer availed, the King his master had shown to the French ambassador the treaties and made the requisite protestations, "quilz remeunent (?), car soubdainement il en vouloit envoyer a vostre majeste." I held favorable language to him generally, and coming to the matter of the marriage pointed out the great good it would be if his master tried to obtain the Princess; which he acknowledged, if there were any hope of success. He said also, that at his departure from the King his master's court, there was no news of the person sent by your majesty, nor of the movements in Ireland, which might open the eyes of their men, especially one of their earls, who is one of the nearest to Ireland, and one of the most warlike lords in Scotland, having under him at all times Wild Scots who are friends of the said Irish. He could not tell me if the King his master had any intelligence with the said Irish, although he thought he had. He also said that when peace was last treated of, the commissioners of this king had proposed that his master should renounce the right he claimed in Ireland, but it was not listened to. Among other news brought by the bishop* who last came from Ireland, it is mentioned that the archbishop of Dublin, chancellor of Ireland, was going to cross the Channel, when, the wind being contrary, he was driven back to some port where, as there was a fortress, he expected to be in security, but he and all his company fell into the hands of Kildare's son and his adherents, and to avoid trouble and expense he was put to death, with all his company, except two persons, who are thought to be the wealthiest of that country, and who paid a ransom. An Irishman has also told me that the said Kildare had taken four or five towns. The King, as I know from good authority, has not for a long time been so much troubled as by the news brought by the said bishop, to whom Cromwell utters a thousand reproaches, charging him with treason for leaving Ireland at a time when the Irish ought to be maintained in loyalty and obedience to the King, and moreover, when his departure might give rise to many surmises and scandals. I am told he keeps the said bishop under arrest, I know not whether to punish him or to prevent the news being made public. Three days after the said bishop's arrival, Skeffington, the deputy of Ireland, left with his train to go thither, and next day the vessel with the artillery set sail. Many think the said Deputy and ship will not escape the hands of the enemies. It seems as if the King wishes to destroy Ireland, as he does not make provision of men, and sends such a governor who is the most incompetent for such a charge that could be chosen. It is said that the same Kildare has a following of 20,000 men,

* "Bishop" is probably an error. The news must have been brought by Ric. Rawson, archdeacon of Essex. *See* No. 1045.

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and that more come to him every day, and that even from Wales and Scotland there have come some; which would be a great thing if it were so, but he ought to help your majesty and his Holiness, of which I have twice written to Cifuentes, in order that he may show his Holiness that all this is done in behalf of the faith and of the Holy See.

Eight days ago there was sent thither a copy of a letter written from Rome on 26th ult., addressed to the French king, stating that the Pope had, 12 days previously, been so ill that he had declined all business except touching the preparation of his soul, and after the King's council and the ambassador of France had discussed the matter two days, the said ambassador and Cromwell despatched a courier in all haste to Rome, although they have spread a report that he was not going beyond Lyons, and today Gregory de Casal is to leave to follow the said courier in post and from Rome to go to Venice. Nothing is known of their charge. I cannot find out that those of Lubeck have treated anything here except matters relating to the faith, unless perhaps they have asked money to restore king Christiern to Denmark. The Venetian ambassador came to me yesterday and asked what order had been taken that Venetian merchants might obtain wool from Spain, since those here make a difficulty about it, besides illtreating the merchants. He told me besides that he had written to Venice, advising strongly that they should pass such an edict as was lately made in France, as I wrote to your majesty in my last. I spoke to him encouragingly, and he left well pleased.

Of seven houses of Observants, five have been already emptied of friars, because they have refused to swear to the statutes made against the Pope. Those in the two others expect also to be expelled. London, 11 Aug. 1534.

Fr., pp. 4. *From a modern copy.*

11 Aug. R. O. **1058.** William Edwardes to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his continual goodness. Deferred the delivery of Cromwell's letters in his behalf to lord Ferrers till his lordship's coming to these parts, but caused them to be delivered yesterday by his servant the bearer, to whom my lord said he would write to Cromwell his mind touching the writer's suit for the glebe. Desires to know how he shall be ordered. Hereford, 11 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Primar secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

12 Aug. R. O. **1059.** Anthony Coope to Cromwell.

According to your commandment I have sent my servant to know on what day you propose to be at Oxford, that I may direct the commissioners of sewers to attend upon you. I pray you before your departure to expedite my bill with the King. Hardwyk, 12 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Aug. Granvelle Papers, II. 136. **1060.** Charles V.

Instructions to Henry count of Nassau, ambassador extraordinary in France.

* * * * * *

As Francis insists continually upon the affair of Milan, and on giving some pension to duke Francis Sforza, you shall say that we entered into treaty with the said duke, not out of regard for him but for the peace of Christendom, at the request of the Pope and the Italian princes backed by Francis himself and England.

* * * * * *

The ambassador may take occasion to speak about England, showing what the grand master of France said to Noircarmes, that something

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1060. CHARLES V.—*cont.*

effectual might be done to relieve the queen of England and her daughter from their cruel treatment, the Princess having been declared illegitimate; and he may express his astonishment that, under the circumstances, France makes so much of the English alliance. He may also take occasion to speak of the marriage of Mons. d'Angoulême and the princess Mary, who has been unanimously declared the lawful heir by the Pope and the College of Cardinals; and that by the said marriage not only Francis and his children will be "deschargez de faire partaige" with the said duke of Angoulême, but will also be quit of the pensions hitherto paid to England, justifying the project of the said marriage by the manifest advantage it will confer on Henry and his kingdom; moreover, that there is no prince nor other person who can conscientiously support Henry in his obstinacy, and that the Pope ought to make whatever declaration of the said obstinacy may be necessary, and it is not only a thing due (*convenable*) to the said king of England to withdraw him by this means from his error and blindness by judicious management, but it will also be a satisfaction to his kingdom and a thing of merit as regards God. These things must be put forward in such a way that if Francis does not relish them he may understand that they only came of the ambassador, and great caution must be used that nothing is said which will give the French king an advantage against the Emperor with the king of England. If Francis find the said marriage agreeable, and speak of the means of bringing it about, you may say that it will not be difficult if we both act together; and it might be attempted whether the king of England will or no, considering that a great part of the nobles, the clergy and the people is dissatisfied with the King's second marriage and rupture with the Holy See. But you must forbear from entering into particulars, that you may not appear to have given thought to it beforehand, and also that you may rather draw out their intention and what conditions we might put forward on our part, either by the retention of Calais or for satisfaction of the expenses we should be put to. Moreover, particulars must be avoided, lest the treaty fail and the king of France should inform Henry. You must, however, suggest that a more favorable conjuncture is not likely to recur for the aggrandisement of the said sieur de Vendôme † if either the Princess should be compelled to marry elsewhere or if any evil befel her.

* * * * * *

The ambassador must also beware, in speaking about the affairs of the faith, not to hint any suspicion against the Pope which Francis could use to set him against the Emperor, for it is only by his cordial co-operation and by the fulmination of censures and declaration of the nullity of treaties that the affair of England can succeed.

* * * * * *

Palencia, 12 Aug. 1534.

Fr.

13 Aug. R. O. **1061.** TUNSTALL to CROMWELL.

On receipt of the King's letters about the Scotch ship wrecked upon the coast of the bishopric and spoiled by the men of the country, of which king James had made complaint, gave a commission to inquire about it to Sir Will. Evers, Sir Thos. Tempest, Dr. Marshall, Rob. Bowis and Ric. Bellyses, the wisest men of the country. Sends their certificate made upon going to the place and calling before them the parties blamed by the Scots. The latter, finding the matter far otherwise than had been surmised, treated

† Evidently a clerical error for Angoulême.

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of composition for goods that could not be traced, and when met by a reasonable offer, sent for instructions to Scotland. On receiving their answer they were more unreasonable than ever. Had made proclamations before the King's letters came, and offered full reparation against all who could be proved to have offended; but the Scots demanded full value, as if the goods had arrived undamaged, and even greater value than what the ship contained. Foreigners, too, have carried off much plunder at every full tide. Is sure the Scots would have made no such offers to Englishmen in like case. Thinks the presence of their ambassadors makes them more stiff. Stokton, 13 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, the King's secretary. *Endd.*

13 Aug. **1062.** JOHN RUSSELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Richard Fulke of Crowle, co. Worcester, wheelwright, and Joan wife of John Danyell, husbandman, deposed before me concerning certain words spoken against the King by Edmund Brocke of Crowle, husbandman, whom I have committed to prison until the King's pleasure be known. St. John's beside Worcester, 13 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[13 Aug.] **1063.** SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. This day the King's highness took me this bill presented to him by the Friars Observants, desiring it to be sent to you. At my coming this night to the great park my keepers of the forest met me and put me in comfort that the King should have great sport. When you come to Charsay, Oking or Guildford, bring your greyhounds with you, "and I trust ye shall have sport after your abetyd (appetite)." Such flesh as I killed this morning I send you. I thank you for your half buck. The Great Park, this Thursday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 Aug. **1064.** T. WARLEY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. His long absence has been sore against his will. If he had known he would have been so long, would not have passed the sea, and would have saved 20*l.*, which he has spent in following Mr. Secretary. The lord Chancellor and others have spoken to him, and he has always promised to be good and despatch him, but he has come in an evil time. At first nothing could be done because of the Parliament, and then for devising and writing the Queen's dowry and matters of my lady Princess, lady Katharine Dowager, lady Mary, &c., and after that for taking oaths of the lords, judges, sergeants and other the King's subjects, about which the lord Chancellor, Mr. Secretary and Dr. Fox, the almoner, were daily occupied. Then the Scotch ambassadors came to London, and the ambassadors of Lubeck. Besides this, there has been much business about the setting forth of Mr. Skevyngton into Ireland, whence news has come that lord Garrad has killed the archbishop of Dublin, his chaplains and servants, and spares neither man, woman nor child who were born in England. Daily his power and the Galentynes (Geraldines') increases. On 2 Aug. peace was proclaimed between England and Scotland. Dr. Barnes and others daily dispute with the bishops and doctors, but what they have concluded is kept secret. The Spanish ambassador has been with the lady Katharine, where they had good cheer. Lypingkot is sore handled with the yellow jaundice. He lies at the sign of the Rose in Fleet Street, between Ludgate and Fleet Bridge. Sends by Hugh Cotton the bearer a small venison pasty, the first that has come to his hands this year. Has been promised four bucks, and she shall have part when he gets them. That the pasty should not be changed, has

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1064 T. Warley to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

written his name with a marking stone in the bottom. Recommends a priest, a very honest man, who would gladly serve them. "He writes a very fair secretary hand and text hand and Roman, and singeth surely, and playeth very cunningly on the organs, and he is very cunning in drawing of knots in gardens, and well seen in grafting and keeping of cocomers and other herbs." Hopes to be in Calais in 14 days, whether despatched or not. Intends this week to ride to the lord Chancellor at Colchester. which is 45 miles from London, and take leave of him. London, at the house of Robt. Spicer in Lomberd Street, 13 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

13 Aug. **1065.** Heresy in Scotland.

"Pro Scotiæ Regno Apologia Johannis Cochlei adversus personatum Alexandrum Alesium Scotum, ad Serenissimum Scotorum Regem. Mdxxxiiij."

Cochlæus answered the letter* which was published at Wittenberg last year in the name of Alexander Alesius, impugning the decree of the Scotch bishops forbidding the laity to read the New Testament in the vernacular. This book is an answer to a reply published under the same name. Insinuates that Melanchthon is the true author, and doubts the truth of Alesius' account of his imprisonment by the Scotch bishops and release by the King's order. His whole letter was said to be a falsehood by a Scot of great authority in England. Defends the execution of Patrick [Hamilton].

Argues against Luther's doctrines. Refers to the burning of Melchior Rincius at Cologne, on Aug. 13 the year before.

Ex Dresda Misniæ, Idibus Augusti 1534.

Lat., printed by Michael Blum at Leipzig.

15 Aug. R. O. **1066.** John,† Prior, and dan Will. Wendlok, Subprior of Wenlock, to Cromwell.

Dan Rowland, late prior of Wenlock, held that office for five years and brought the house into debt 1,000 marks and more; for which and his execrable living he was deposed. Since then he has continually troubled this present prior, inventing matters against him, and though he has a pension of 40 marks, he is continually troubling the King to be restored to his former office. We beg, through your interference, that he may be compelled to surcease from his suit. Wenlock, 15 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Aug. R. O. **1067.** Assemblies in Kent.

Indictment for an unlawful assembly at Leneham in Kent, on the 16 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII., against Thos. Scrathe, of Plukley, tailor, Rob. Lukke, husbandman, and others, 15 persons in all, belonging to Plukley, Benynden, Mersham, Egerton, Hethefeld and Estsutton.

P. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

ii. A similar indictment against Thos. Bettenham of Pluckley, gentleman, Thos. Swynarton of Benenden or of Merstham, clerk, and Wm. Tylman of Lylmere in the parish of Pluckley, husbandman, who with others, to the number of six persons, assembled at West Well on 16 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, p. 1.

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* There is no copy of this letter in the British Museum, nor of the subsequent reply put forth in the name of Alesius. But Cochlæus' answer will be found noticed under date 8 June 1533.

† John Bayly or Baylis *alias* Cressage.

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16 Aug. **1068.** Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Trimletiston.
See Grants in August, No. 4.

16 Aug. **1069.** Edmund Sexten and others, of Limerick.
See Grants in August, No. 5.

16 Aug. **1070.** Sir Wm. Kyngston to Lord Lisle.
R. O. I have this day received yours, which is to me a strange letter and nothing pleasant. I never denied that your lordship might sell your own, and he that showed you so lies falsely. I said to Smyth when he wanted me to buy it that I had loved it [too] well to destroy it, in so much that I wrote and prayed master Wyy and your servant Motley to buy it, and if they lacked money, they should have it of me. I never heard of Smyth again till he had sold it to Button, who has done me many displeasures. Windsor. morrow of our Lady Day.
Did not expect his lordship would have been so easily prejudiced against him by so slender a man as Smyth.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 16 Aug. 1534.

17 Aug. **1071.** John Rastell, Sen.,* to Cromwell.
R. O. I showed you that there was a thing devised for a charge to be given at sessions by the justices for the instruction of the learned as well as for the people at large to withdraw all confidence from the Pope. With two or three wise men, of whom Fras. Bigot is one, who can explain our intentions, we would set this thing forwards if we could be supported by the Council, and we think it should be put forth by authority of Parliament. I have taken great pains in the matter, but with no other reward than hatred to myself. If some who are called priests and spiritual men knew it came from me, they would out of disdain seek to hinder it. London, 17 Aug.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1072. John R[astell] to Cromwell.
R. O. " . . . . . yf it . . . . . to understand as touching the matter . . . . . to me . . . . . wt . . . . . but Mr. Stevyn Vaughan hath showed . . . . . erof as well what the clothman heard thereof, a[s al]so w . . . . . inquire. Also if it like you to kn[ow] . . . . . you than that which I somewhat . . . . . yt and send unto you by Mr. Derby, clerk of the Sygnet, which Mr. Fr[ancis] Bygod should have brought you before and moved you somewhat therein . . . . . could have found a convenient time to have talked with you at ley[sure]." The matter concerns a charge to be given at sessions courts and great leets to be declared among the people to turn their minds from the erroneous and superstitious opinions which the great multitude yet believe. I have taken a little study and pain therein, which I would might be preferred and set forth [for the] honour of God and great surety, honor and wealth of the King and quietness of his people. If I were to send what I have written to you or to the King or any of the Council, the matter is so busy and strange that it would not take effect, unless I were present at the opening and decla[rin]g thereof, and at the defending thereof in such doubts which might be [propose]d therein. Asks Cromwell to appoint some time to speak with him before he departs to the Court again.
Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

* He is the same as the writer of the two following letters, though it is only in this letter that he adds "senior" to his name.

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1073. JOHN RASTELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Touching my book which is delivered me to be reformed, give me a little leisure, as I intend to add more authorities and improve it. When you show it to the King and the Council let me know of any doubts, that I may reply to them, and as I have taken pains in drawing it, let me be privy to the preserving of it when it is set forth by the King's commission; for if it may be bruited that it comes of the King's mind, and that his Grace has studied the matter, I trust it will do as much good as any little book that has yet been put abroad. I think there should be 10,000 or 12,000 printed and circulated in every shire in England, which may be done under 100*l.* I have spent four or five years in compiling books in furtherance of the King's causes and opposing the Pope, by which I have lost more than 100*l.* worth of my business and the profits I got by the law in pleading at Westminster, to the amount of 40 marks; and I printed every year 200 or 300 ream of paper, still more profitable to me. I now only get 40*s.* a year by the law, and have not these two years printed more than 100 ream. I have leaned to you more than any other of the King's Council this four or five years, and shall do so as long as I see you inclined to good causes. I am an old man and cannot live long, but I desire to spend my time for the common wealth. Therefore I desire to have the printing of this book, that thus I may have an opportunity to correct it. I have devised certain prayers in English to be put in primers of divers sorts at small price. Some are printed already in a little primer which I sent to the Court, intended to bring people from the naughty doctrine of the Pope. People are loth to buy any such books, and if they be given them they will scantly read them; but when the matter in English is put in primers, which they bring with them to church, they shall, in a manner, be compelled to read them. If the King therefore would print 4,000 or 5,000, and give them away, it will bring the people to right belief and do as much good as preaching.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

17 Aug. R. O. **1074.** THOS. [GOLDWELL], prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to LORD LISLE.

Received a letter from him begging the prior to take one of Lisle's gentlemen into his service. The world is so "very chargeable with us" that doing the best we can we are not able to be out of debt. Keeps as many servants as he can, and is therefore sorry he cannot comply. Received a letter lately from Mr. Crumwell, the King's secretary, desiring a buck should be sent to Lisle to be delivered at John Bowles house at Dover. Canterbury, 17 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lyssle being in Calice. *Endd.:* The 17 of Aug. a° 1534.

17 Aug. R. O. **1075.** THOMAS PACE to the PROCTOR OF THE CHARTERHOUSE in SMITHFIELD.

The bishop of Bangor desires you to deliver his plate, which you have, to this bearer. There are,—a basin and ewer of silver with the Bishop's arms, two salts, a "notte" with a cover, a bowl, a goblet with cover, and a standing chase cup with cover, all of silver and parcel-gilt; also 2 doz. silver spoons in a black leather case. I delivered it into your treasure house above a little turning stair in your sextry in the cloister, and it was put in a chest "by Dr. Hurdes dayes." 17 Aug.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.*

1534.

19 Aug. R. O. **1076.** Lord Lisle to Cromwell.

As the surveyor† is now with you, I remit to him the declaration touching the completion of the new-begun works. Nevertheless if it were the King's pleasure that what is begun should be finished, it would not only be sightly but a great surety for the town. You marvel that the Main brook or Mr. Wingfield's Marsh is not "pulled down," as determined. I never had any such commandment till your last letter. When I know at whose cost it is to be pulled down, and what orders have been taken about it, I will not fail to execute them, though Mr. Wingfield has often said a letter would not be sufficient, as he has the marsh by patent, but perhaps it might be advisable to send a commission under the Great Seal. I thank you for the warrants for venison. Calais, 19 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Aug. R. O. **1077.** Thos. Lord La Warr to Lord Lisle.

I recommend myself to you and my lady, and thank you for your goodness, for which I am sorry I cannot recompense you. I desire you to be good lord to my servant John Holden, the bearer, for a boat of his that was taken away. When I spoke to you about it at London, you were contented that he should have it again for 26*s.* 8*d.*, which Edward Makepese of Dartford gave you for it. Makepese now demands more money for it, which Holden thinks strange, as it is his own and he did not forfeit it. Offyng[ton], 20 Aug.

P.S.—*In his own hand.* Apologises for not sending venison.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 Aug. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 17. B. M. **1078.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

* * * Arrangements are being made for the interview between the kings of England and France to be held in the spring. The nuncio in France writes that both kings suspect the Emperor will come to terms with the other by means of a marriage. * * * Rome, 20 Aug. 1534.

Sp., pp. 14. *Modern copy.*

21 Aug. R. O. **1079.** Hugh Prior of Durham to Cromwell.

Has received his letters dated London, 8 Aug., by Mr. Warcop, now Carlisle herald.‡ Is glad the King is pleased with his late service in Scotland. Sends by Carlisle a grant of an annuity of 5*l.* to Cromwell under the conventual seal, and requests him to continue his kindness to St. Cuthbert's monastery. Has spoken with Carlisle about the farm of the parsonage of Gygleswike in Craven, which the King wished the prior to grant him. Will do what Cromwell thinks right on Carlisle's report. Duresme, 21 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell, secretary to the King's highness. *Endd.*

[22] Aug. Vesp. F. xiii. 80 b. B. M. **1080.** Katharine [Duchess] of Suffolk to Lady [Lisle].

Thanks her for the good wine and the dog she has sent her. Her husband desires to be recommended to her and her husband, and thanks them both for their kindness. Desires herself to be recommended to her correspondent's husband, as one who would be glad to be acquainted with him. At my lord of Shrewsbury's house in Yorkshire. Saturday after Our Lady's day "the Sumpsonen."

Hol., p. 1.

† William Lilgrave.

‡ Noble gives Warcop as Carlisle herald only in 1544; but Hawley, his predecessor as Carlisle herald, was made Clarencieux 19 May 1536.

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22 Aug. **1081.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 21. B. M.

The archbishop of Capua told him that the Pope, the night before his great paroxysm, said that the English were much afraid of the French, and that therefore the interview between the kings had not taken place. The chief cause was that Ana de Bolans feared that something might be done there to her detriment, and there was fear of the people rising in favor of the Queen during the King's absence. Rome, 22 Aug. 1534.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

23 Aug. **1082.** Ralph Earl of Westmoreland to Cromwell.

R. O.

The bearer, John Hansart, is right heir male of the Hansarts' lands in Durham, Lincolnshire, &c., of which Thomas Hansart, who died since last Christmas, was found heir male by an office which the bearer will show. But of late John Bentley, who had great authority in co. Durham, procured by the labor of Sir William A . . . . an office to be found of the lands in said co. to the heirs general, so that they would descend to a woman he has married himself in case Eliz. Hansart had died, who is found the King's ward by "the said last office." This not only debars his right, but is injurious to the Earl. Brauncepeth, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To master Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Aug. **1083.** E. Duchess of Norfolk to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 79. B. M.

Asks him to send her some venison, which is very scanty with her. Many of her friends who sent her venison last year dare send none now for fear of her lord's displeasure. Her husband has not sent her any since she came to Redbourne. Thanks for Cromwell's kindness, which she begs him to continue. Redbourne, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

P.S. in her own hand: Wishes to know whether he has received the book of articles and letter which she sent to intreat her husband "to haff ha bat er leffene" (to have a better living?), and what answer he had. Hopes to be able to do him some pleasure to requite his kindness. Asks him to send the book of articles by the bearer.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Aug. **1084.** Sir J. Russell to Cromwell.

R. O.

I send you a bill of the proceedings of certain lewd persons whom the justices of the peace found it impossible to bring into any order. One of the justices said that they were his neighbours, and he might not displease them; and as they are the tenants of my lord of Essex, they will have the greater favor. I beg you will bring them before the Council. I believe there is an act "that where any riot is made above a certain number," no justice of peace shall determine the matter or assess fines. Though the justices have appointed a day for their appearance, no indifferency can be expected. The parties are much my friends. Mrs. Fitzwilliams is my wife's near kinswoman. I send my chaplain, Mr. Manchester, to put you in remembrance hereof. Thornhaw, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

24 Aug. **1085.** John Pakyngton to Cromwell.

R. O.

Whereas Sir John Hale, vicar of Istelworth, was attainted, of whom I bought certain lands in Worcestershire to the value of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and paid him 100 marks for the same, yet, as the purchase was not finished before the lands escheated, I beg you will move the King in my behalf that I may have them. The King promised me to be gracious and referred me to you. I

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beg that you will obtain a bill assigning the land to me and my heirs. If they are given to one of the King's servants I am without remedy. I wish to have the bill assigned for the augmentation of my fee by such forfeitures as shall arise in the principality of North Wales, and I will give you 40 marks. I lose yearly there 200 marks in the King's service. Hampton Lovet, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Aug. R. O. **1086.** FRANCIS HALLE to LADY LISLE..

Begs her to remember in her prayers the soul of his father, whom he found buried on coming hither, his mother and all the poor house desolate. Desires to be recommended to lord Lisle. Grantham, 25 Aug. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 Aug. **1087.** WILLIAM BRABAZON, UNDER-TREASURER OF IRELAND.

See GRANTS in AUGUST, No. 12.

26 Aug. R. O. **1088.** [RICHARD PATE] to LORD LISLE.

I shall never forget your undeserved kindness. The news we have here is that Barbarossa, captain general for the Turk at sea, is departed from Constantinople with a great power and much riches to do such hurt to Christendom as he may. The Turk bears all his charges, and gives him all that he can get. He roves about Naples, where he was seen with eight score galleys, intending, it was supposed, to come to Tunis, which is a kingdom in Barbary straight against Sicily; which if he obtain, he may easily attack Sicily, Spain, Naples, Calabria and [Ap]ulia, and return when he will. The Emperor has strengthened the sea coasts of Spain, Italy and Sicily, and has sent out Andrea Doria with three score galleys. God be his good fortune. The Turk himself has gone to Persia against the Sophy. The Pope has been very ill, and lay three days speechless, but now news is brought that he is in the way of recovery. He has sent to the Emperor 10 galleys to help him in this dangerous time. Sends commendations, as unacquainted, to lady Lisle. Paredes, 26 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* Mr. Pattys, 26 Aug. 1534.

26 Aug. R. O. **1089.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

Has written to him twice or thrice since he left London. Would have been glad to have had two or three lines in reply but for his great occupation. Writes on the subject of Ralph Leche, for whom Cromwell had obtained the farm of the parsonage of Chesterfield from the executors of Edw. Basford, ordering that his brother-in-law John Lekke should not interfere, but permit that John Brabazon should inn the tithes till next term. Leke on some encouragement from Hyndes Hertington has disobeyed your order. Sends a letter addressed to Ralph Leche. Otford, 26 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Aug. R. O. St. P. I. 422. **1090.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

Laments the obstinacy of divers religious men addict to the bishop of Rome. But for the opinion men have of their holiness, wishes they were dead. Refers not only to some of the Charterhouse, but to some of the friars of Sion, who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the great idol of Rome. Yesterday Mr. Moreys, surveyor of the lands of Sion, came to me at Otford to report what he had learned from the confessor of that house as to the

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1090. THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL—*cont.*

preaching of the King's title. The confessor himself preached twice since my lord of London and I were at Sion, and did his duty; so also did master David Curson twice, except that once he brought in the words *mea culpa* out of frame—perhaps by inadvertence. On Sunday last one Whitford preached,—one of the most wilful,—and said nothing of the King's title; on St. Bartholomew's day, one Ricot, who did as he was commanded, but added that he who so commanded him should discharge his conscience. Supposes he meant the bishop of London or the confessor. Nine of the brethren immediately left, viz., Coppinger, Lache (a very wilful and seditious person in this cause), Letell, Bisshop, Parker, Browne, Turlington, Androw and Bowell. Suggests whether it would not be better till Cromwell's return to London to command them to surcease all preaching, or to see that those who do preach do their duty, and that others do not flee from the sermon. Advises that friar Whitford and Lache should be attached as heads of their faction. Has forborne hitherto to punish their lewd behaviour at Sion in the hope of a reformation, but must now certify their malice. It would be well that some of the King's servants thereabouts were ordered to be present at their sermons and report them. The confessor and some of the wisest brethren at Sion, the abbess and all her sisters are satisfied with the King's title; but it is feared some of the friars will attempt to escape.

The brethren of the Charterhouse of London have got a friend to write to me wishing my lord of London to come thither again before you come to London and me to come with him, as they think it likely they will be brought to good conformity. Will do so if commanded; otherwise will not meddle, as he has already labored so much in vain. Otford, 28 Aug.

Hol. Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1091. JOHN PYZAUNT to SIR JOHN ALAYN, Alderman of London.

R. O. I have written to you in our present trouble. You know in what trouble our religion is, and like, through some of us, to be utterly destroyed. Considering the familiarity between you and Mr. Secretary, I think you may help us, not that I would desire you to speak except we were inclined to the Prince's mind. Many of us will gladly obey the King on this point, as it is not against the Scripture. The others I think will rather die from a little scrupulosity of conscience, and would not give way, for sorrow and despair of salvation, losing, peradventure, both body and soul, which were greatly to be lamented. It is an opinion inveterate in their hearts, which is impossible to be plucked out suddenly; but many things come to pass in time. For these men I would desire you in Christ to speak some good word, that they might be suffered and borne with. They will not do or say anything that shall sound contrary to the King's prerogative. For the love of God accomplish this needful request. I have written this letter to you rashly, and should rather have used deliberation; but need knows no law, and our case is urgent. Shene, this present Tuesday.

P.S.—If you please to walk over our house, you shall be heartily welcome to our father prior, and have such poor cheer as he can make you.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

1092. ROBERT RYGOTE to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. God loves the people of England by having ordained you to reign over them. I was sometime scholar to your grandmother. After that I was a priest at Syon, and before I had been there a year I was upbraided that I had entered not lawfully; "for the which I had conscience for to tarry there, for if a man have a benefice unlawfully, he may and ought lawfully

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leave it. So I have many times desired that I might leave my room and honestly depart. I could not obtain my purpose, for the bishop of Rome hath granted the privilege to keep men professed whether they will or no." I beg you will charge the father of Syon to let me depart lovingly. I have prayed for your majesty as supreme head of the Church of England, next under Christ, and for so doing have been called wretch and heretic.
Hol., pp. 2.

1093. William Broke and B. Burgoyn to the Father Confessor of Syon.

Cleop. E. iv. 38*. B. M.

We have heard from our father prior of the pains which you take with our two brethren now with you, for which we thank you, and think St. Paul's words verified in you: *Charitas non quærit quæ sua sunt, &c.* Have not forgotten your pains, patience and longanimity when we were with you, and how hard it was to follow your counsel, but in process of time we did so. We suppose it to be the same with our two brethren, and we desire you to continue your patience to them. Glad would we be to hear that they would surrender their wits and consciences to you, that they might come home, and as bright lanterns show the light of religious conversation among us. If it chance otherwise, we would they had never come to you. We cannot be fully merry till we hear some good tidings of them. Salute in our names your sons of Syon and our brethren of the Charter-house. From the Charter-house at London, Tuesday, early in the morning. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

28 Aug. **1094.** G. Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

R. O.

The monastery of Hulton is now destitute of a head, the late abbot being elected abbot of Vale Royal, and I am informed all or most of the brethren would give their voices to dan Wm. Chalner of their own house, for his good living and wisdom. I beg you therefore to be his good master. Sheffield Castle, 28 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 Aug. **1095.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

I suppose your majesty has been fully informed of the success of the revolt of young Kildare; nevertheless I may mention a few particulars. According to the rumor in Court, he has now at his devotion all or nearly all the lords that the King used to have in Ireland, unless it be the earl of Ossory (*Dansrey*), whom for some reason he will not yet press, and the grand prior of St. John's. He has given order, on pain of death, that all the English shall leave the country in a certain time. Those of the towns where he has entered have sworn fealty to the Pope, to your majesty and to him; the rest of the towns, where he had not yet been, were summoned to do the like, and it is expected they will without further pressure. All the English fishermen that he can lay hands on he puts to death, to frighten the others from coming there, knowing the great importance to the English of the fishery of that coast, which is of such importance that those of Cornwall, as I am told, would rather lose their tin mines than the right of the said fishery. The report is also common that there is an ambassador of your majesty in Ireland, about which I have been much questioned, and have said I did not know, and that if it were so, it might be to remedy some new attempt of the Irish against the Spaniards there. From the presumption above mentioned that your majesty has better information, I have not inquired of these news very minutely, but I will keep the subject in view. The King has been trying to dissemble matters, both, as I suspect, for fear

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1095. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

this people should take example from the others, and also in the hope of setting things right by gentleness, promising Kildare the deliverance of his father and himself, pardon both for the archbishop's murder and for all the rest; but he refuses all amity. The King, therefore, within the last five or six days has ordered his Council and some other persons to come to him at 40 miles from here to consider of a remedy, and I am told this morning that he has ordered six vessels to be got ready, and was going to send 12,000 men thither under the charge of Suffolk or of my lord Felix (?), governor of Wales, although some think, whatever those here pretend, they will scarcely send thither this winter, for it is already late in the season, and it will require a long time to gather the said number of men, who will not readily go where there is nothing to be got but blows; and, moreover, if Kildare held as much as they say he does, they will require to send three times the number, and lay in an enormous store of victuals, which cannot be done all at once. It is inconceivable how people are delighted at the success of these affairs in Ireland, thinking it a very good beginning to remedy matters here. Still less can you imagine their anxiety lest your majesty should lose so good an opportunity. Every day I am importuned to write to you about it from innumerable quarters, and am assured that on the least rising got up by your majesty the whole realm would declare in your favor. This was again declared to me yesterday by a good and virtuous lord, who, though he was very ill, sent to me to beg that I would meet him in the fields as if by accident, which I did; and he told me that eight days since Cromwell, among other matters, said to him it was folly to fear that your majesty would attempt war, for neither Flanders nor Spain would ever consent to it, for fear of their trade, or, if that did not serve, the death of the Queen and Princess would put an end to all disputes. You will thus see that their aim is to get rid of these ladies. I therefore answered, in order that he might show it to Cromwell, what I had once told the King himself, that if the said ladies were to die, your majesty would have a still more righteous quarrel than now, which reasons the said lord was very glad to hear, that he might use them to Cromwell and others. The same language that Cromwell used about the death of the said ladies, the earl of Wiltshire also used lately to one who told him that your majesty might be angry at their illtreatment. Some fear that in the coming parliament, which will reassemble in November, the King will get them to declare the Queen and Princess to have incurred the penalty in the statute made against them, so as to have grounds for treating them still worse.

The Princess, understanding of late that the King intended she should remove and accompany the Bastard, sent to me three times in less than 24 hours to know what to do. I wrote back to her each time resolving her scruples that even if she did obey the King without opposition or protestation, all that the King desired in this respect could do no prejudice to the protestations already made. Nevertheless, I thought that, to prevent her father and his lady imagining she was worn-out and conquered by illtreatment, she should speak boldly and with her accustomed modesty, but not go to the extremity of allowing herself to be taken by force, as on the former occasion. I wrote to her at full length what she ought to say; not that it was necessary, considering her good sense, but because she desired me. She played her part so well, that the Comptroller promised her she should not go after the other. Nevertheless, on her coming to the first door of the lodging there was the litter of the Bastard, and the Princess was compelled to go out after her, the Comptroller allowing her, as soon as she was mounted, to go before or after, as she pleased; on which account she suddenly pushed forward, and arrived at Greenwich about an hour before the Bastard. When she came to enter the barge, she took care to secure the most honorable

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place. I had intimated to her that I would go to Greenwich to see her pass; and she sent to beg me to do so as earnestly as she could. I was there accordingly in disguise; and it was a great pleasure to see such excellent beauty accompanied by heroic bearing, which all the more increased the pity to see her so treated.

The ambassadors of Lubeck, I understand, are very weary at being kept here so long, and say plainly that if they had known it they would not have come on any account. They expected to have obtained a loan of money from the King for their war with Denmark, which the King offered to give provided the Easterlings would make it their own debt. But this has not been agreed to; and I expect they will get no money. The courier who, as I lately wrote, had left for Rome, finding in the French Court that the Pope was not dead, went no further. Gregory de Casal stayed at the said Court for the same reason, and I think will go straight to Venice, to reside there as the King's ambassador, and his brother, who was there, will go to the Waywode, by whose means some think this king will intrigue with the Turk if he can, to your prejudice.

All the Observants of this kingdom have been driven out of their monasteries for refusing the oath against the Holy See, and have been distributed in several monasteries, where they are locked up in chains and worse treated than they could be in prison. London, 29 Aug. 1534.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 6.

29 Aug. R. O. **1096.** Sir Philip Draycot to Cromwell.

Is informed that one Clalner (Chalner), a monk of Hulton, Staffordshire, "where I am steward," will make suit to Cromwell to be master of the same, and is supported by the abbot of Crokesden, his brother, my lord Steward* and the bishop of Chester. Instead of being a good man, as he will be reported, he is very vicious and exceedingly drunken. The wisest priests in the house, as Johnson and Cradok, will in nowise consent thereto, and desired me to write to you that if any convent seal comes in favour of Chalner, it is against their wills. There is none in the house fit to hold that room but is too old or too young. It is so poor and ruinous that, seeing the variance amongst them, it would be better to put over them some good monk of another house that will bring them into good rule; and because I tender its welfare more than its money or the favor of any, I am bold to write the truth. Peynsley, 29 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 Aug. **1097.** Peace with Scotland.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 123. B. M. Soc. Ant. 71. Proclamation of the peace with Scotland. With writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London. Dated Westm., 29 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.

Later copy, pp. 2.

Ibid. f. 124. Soc. Ant. 71*. Account of the publishing of the said proclamation by Windsor Herald in the presence of Mr. Forman and Sir Thos. Kitson, sheriffs, at St. Magnus, London Bridge, at Leadenhall, at the Standard in Cheape, and at the Conduite in Fleet Street.

Later copy, pp. 2.

29 Aug. Corp. Ref. II. 783. **1098.** Melanchthon to Joachim Camerarius.

Wrote lately what Pontanus had answered about the Prince's opinion of that profitable matter. Does not altogether approve such a use of money.

* The earl of Shrewsbury.

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1098. MELANCHTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS—*cont.*

Has much news of English and French affairs. Will discuss them with him if anything happens, as he suspects. Is called thither by important matters. Wonderful things have been seen in the sky in Belgium, a besieged city, Cæsar, and a lion on the back of a camel (*leonis jacentis in tergo cameli*). 4 cal. Sept.

Lat.

30 Aug. **1099.** HENRY VIII. to the CITY OF WATERFORD.

Lamb. 632, f. 262.

Thanks them for their resistance to Thomas FitzGerrott. Promises to send succour shortly. Woodstock, 30 Aug.

Copy, p. 1.

[30 Aug.] **1100.** [SIR CLEMENT WEST to CROMWELL.]

Otho, C. IX. (172). B. M.

"[It] may please you this for advise the xxj. [August] departed this present life the great master* [who] wrongfully persecuted me and Sir Oswold Marsy[ngberd], who at his departure would not pardon be . . . . . words or like in substance, Je pardone totes [les fre]rys, except Lynglese, Oswold and the other . . . . . that made the rebellion and slew six men . . . . . and none with him but one page and ma . . . . . of the eight nations nother dyspropyrment† . . . . . it was thought he had there c. m^{l}. d . . . . . xv. m^{l}. A chapel in Pares cost a c.m. [and men] sey lx.m^{l}. will not finish it. O w. . . . . hath he brought into misery.

"The xxvj. hereof by election‡ was m[ade great] master an Italian, bayly of St. [Euphemia] in Calabre, a wise man and esteemed . . . . . substance, in age 75, in time p[a]st . . . . . my friend, and yet trust. Where, Sir, and y[t is] your pleasure that I may presume off . . . . . ought desert to move his Highn[ess to be so] good and gracious to direct his m . . . . . letters for the restoring of Sir Osw[old] . . . . . as we were all way bounden y . . . . . it may please you to command . . . . . [where]as by other I yn (*sic*) advised you the Soffe h[ath b]etyn a bateyll of the Torkes, it affirmed s . . . . . hath done twain§ and sent forth Braba Rouse [with] 82 sail to fortify Coron and Modon, and d . . . . . Crystenmen for descending behind him a . . . . . to revenge the ill Andryw Doryo did in Mo[rea]; and all hath he done. For in the beginning of . . . . . he lay before Regyo, in the fare of Myssyna, [and] nine galleys of Andryw Doryus went and shot [against] him artillery at large, and there lay behyn[d him] three ships of Spain without men, lo[aded] with merchandise, and burned them, and wen[t a]longe the coast of Calabyr and put three pla[ces t]o fire and sword, and now layeth siege to Gayet[ta i]n Naples.

"[A] lord of Almayn said to me three dukes‖ ha[ve p]ut don Fernando king of Hongre to dyscomfy[t i]n battle.

"[T]hys night here was set to land a man that [sa]ys two galyons [of Andrew Doria] and six galyottes hath taken [t]he Rodys, as more follows shall presume to send you part." Malta . . . . . 1534." ¶

Hol., mutilated.

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* Villiers de Lisle Adam, died 21 Aug. 1534. *Vertot*, II. 61.

† A declaration of all their property.

‡ Peter du Pont was elected grand master in Lisle Adam's place. *Vertot*, ib.

§ Apparently the writer meant: "It *is* affirmed s[urely that the Turk] hath done (beaten him in) twain."

‖ Of Saxony, Bavaria, and another, in the letter immediately following.

¶ This is added by a later hand.

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30 Aug. **1101.** Sir Clement West to Henry VIII.

Otho, C. ix. (173). B. M.

To the same effect. Malta, 30 Aug. a. m[l]. . . . . .

Hol., pp. 3, *mutilated. Add.*

30 Aug. **1102.** Sir Wm. Skeffington to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have sent Leonard Skeffington with instructions, divers of them concerning myself. I beg you to remember the abbot's and prior's lands in Skeffyngton, which two of them knit themselves to keep from me. Let Ouxley be sent to me, or "else I am utterly unpurveyed in trust of him." Chester, 30 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

31 Aug. **1103.** Henry [Marquis of] Dorset to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 102 b. B. M.

There is a case before the lord Chancellor and Cromwell, between the prioress of Nuneaton and the tenants of the lord of St. John at Coton, Warwickshire, who claim as common a ground which the prioress has sowed this year. On Lammas day the tenants broke down the enclosure and destroyed the corn. Being steward of the house, has called in counsel, and find that the prioress has been wronged. Sends copies of the bills put in by the inhabitants. Asks him to provide some remedy or stay till the matter is determined. Asteley, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, chief secretary to the King.

31 Aug. **1104.** Archbishop Lee to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have received your letters of 23 Aug. expressing disbelief in what I heard, as I did not name my author. Sometimes honesty will not suffer us to disclose by whom we have heard things that touch us, and sometimes it might be taken that disclosing the names should proceed of no good mind, which partly prevented me from writing "who made that report upon your head." To show you that I do not feign, nor intend to make a quarrel, I was first told by a servant of my own that Sir Arthur Darcy bade one Anthony Hamond, my officer, tell me what I wrote to you in my former letter. Afterwards I heard from another whose name honesty will not allow me to disclose, that Sir Arthur spoke these words openly in company. My informant is a right honest gentleman who owes you his hearty service, and told me this in answer to a question. Hamond says that Darcy required him to tell me these words as my friend.

I did not write that you had communication of me in presence of Mr. Breerton, but that you having communication of Mr. Breerton, by occasion brought me in. This is to tell you that I have not feigned it, and as for quarrel, I trow you think I would make none to you, for my intent is and shall be to have you my friend.

Requests Cromwell to make no quarrel to Sir Arthur Darcy thereof, for though afterward he made open report, he spoke to Hamond as a friend. Complains of being in debt, and is compelled to live as he does, till he is out of debt. Cannot pay the 100*l.* which he owes to Dr. Powell at Michaelmas, as the King wishes, for it will be almost Christmas before his money comes in, and he has had nothing since Whitsuntide. Desires Cromwell to allow him to pay half next Hilary term, and the rest in Hilary term 1536. Thorpe, last of August, 1534.

Has delivered to Barton the provost of Beverley's servant, 11*l.* 10*s.* for Peterpence. Asks Cromwell to send an acquittance. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

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31 Aug. Cleop. E. iv. 247. B. M.

1105. HENRY MAN and JOHN MICHEL, Visitors of the Carthusian Order, to ——— COPYNGER, General Confessor at Syon.

We send to you our brethren Foxe and Chauncye, to whom we beseech you to show charity, as you have done to others. They are very scrupulous in the matter concerning the bishop of Rome, but not obstinate, and desire to have your counsel. Each of them has a book containing the authorities on which he leans. Hear what they will propose, and make such answer as your learning and wisdom will move you to. We would have reasoned with them, but they desired to speak with you and be removed from the house where they were. Recommend us to good mother lady Abbess. The charterhouse of Bewvall, 31 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

31 Aug. R. O.

1106. THOMAS FERMER to CROMWELL.

As I am in forwardness to marry a gentlewoman called Frances Hastings, kinswoman to Sir Robert Le, if I can obtain the goodwill of her friends, I desire you to be so good to me, your poor servant, as to write to Sir Robert in my behalf. My heart is so set upon having her that otherwise it will be my utter destruction. I cannot eat, nor drink, nor sleep, as Mr. Williams and all my fellows can testify. Rychott, 31 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Aug. Granvelle Papers, II. 174.

1107. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

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As to the interview between the French and English kings, as the time is so remote we can watch meanwhile how matters go. * * * As to Mons. Jehan Brennel, Scotchman, and the information he has given you on behalf, as he says, of Thomas de Crildrach (Kildare?), you may try and get out of him all you can without committing yourself, but awaiting an answer from us until we learn what shall be the charge of our cousin de Nassau and you know our intention thereupon. Meanwhile you will agree to the rest if the bruit continues about making the bastard of England king of Ireland, and about marrying the princess Mary in Scotland.

* * * * * *

Palencia, 31 August 1534.

Fr.

1108. HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

The letter printed in the State Papers, V. 6, as of August 1534, appears to belong to 1536.

1109. THOS. ALEN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Hears that his brother the archbishop of Dublin is killed. Is bound for him in 200 marks to the King, and to other men also, and was owed a great sum of money by him. Thinks he ought to have his goods, but cannot without Cromwell's means. Asks his assistance. Would have come himself, but is sore bruised by falling from a horse. Desires credence for his kinsman the bearer. Asks him to help him with the 100*l.* which the alderman has to pay his debts. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* My singular good master.

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Aug. **1110.** FITZWILLIAM to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Sends him venison of red and fallow deer by his fellow Newman, the bearer. Wishes two pieces of the best French wine, and will remit the money. My wife recommends her unto you and my lady. *Signed.*

P.S.—Has kept the bearer Newman so long that if Lisle detain him more than a fortnight he will be unable to look after his harvest folks.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* Sir William Fitzwilliam, Treasurer, in August 1534.

[Aug.] **1111.** [SIR JOHN BONDE] to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I trust my good lord is in good health. I received your letter dated 12 Aug. I heartily thank your ladyship for the living that I have. Your commandment about your timber at Idysleh shall be done, and I wish to know your pleasure further. As to your weir, I have had workmen to stay the timber. If it had been made up, all the cost would have been lost. There have been divers commissions to the contrary. Your fishing has been very little. There never came so little into the river in the days of any man now alive. I perceive by your letter that you have received your altar cloths. I wot not what to say of Mrs. Jayn Bassett. She has been away since Candlemas, but has kept a woman servant, I know not to what intent, who troubles me much. I have great charge in keeping such things as be in your place, and especially evidence, for which I have slept unquietly many nights and been in great fear. I do not know what the pannage will make. It is put in the book at 18*s.* If it come to more you shall have a true account. The bearer can show you what plenty there was. Mother Whytfylde showed me it was 3*l.* and more. I trust Mr. Aclande will be fully paid at Easter next. I have paid Cawcy his whole wages. He would not be content otherwise. The "advosynage" of Ascherayny shall be at all times at your pleasure. I will part with it to none but such as you please. Mrs. Jane's servant put up the back door that lies into the park by some subtle means, which put me in great fear to what intent it was done. As to Bremelcum's wages your ladyship shall do as pleases you. "As for horses, thowhe (two) byth in the park, how I shall discharge them. Item, to membre the lamppe of Womberlegh."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

1112. JOHN PERPOWNTTE, Curate of Subberton, to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Has received her letter by Ric. Goodale. As to the wheat, Wm. Seller meant hers, not lord Lisle's. Will see every bushel winnowed. The 10*s.* paid by Robert Bryd was bestowed upon two kerseys and a "pleyne." The orders about Mr. John Bassett, in her letter to Seller, are fulfilled.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

[Aug.] **1113.** ALICE ALINGTON to MARGARET ROPER.

More's Eng. Works, 1,433. *Note by Editor prefixed:* In August 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. the lady Alice Alington, wife to Sir Gyles Alington, knt., and daughter to Sir Thos. More's second and last wife, wrote a letter to Mrs. Margaret Roper, the copy whereof here followeth:—

Within two hours after her coming home the lord Chancellor came to take a course at a buck in their park, to her husband's great comfort, and after killing his deer he went to Sir Thos. Barneston's to bed, where she went to him next day at his own desire, both because he seemed to bid her heartily and especially because she would speak to him for her father. Desired him as humbly as she could to continue to be good lord to him. He answered he would be glad to do for him as for his own father, and that appeared very well

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1113. Alice Alington to Margaret Roper—*cont.*

when the matter of the Nun was laid to his charge. In this other matter, he marvelled that More was so obstinate in his own conceit, in what everybody went forth withal, except the blind bishop and he. "And in good faith," said my lord, "I am very glad that I have no learning, but in a few of Æsop's fables, of the which I shall tell you one." He then told her a fable about a country where a certain rain should fall which should make all whom it wetted fools. Some persons concealed themselves in caves till the rain was past, thinking afterwards to rule the fools, but the fools would have none of that, but would have the rule themselves. When the wise men saw this, they wished they had been in the rain too. After telling the story, he laughed very merrily. Said that for all his merry fable, she doubted not he would be good lord to her father when he saw his time. He said he would not have More so scrupulous about his conscience, and told her another fable of the lion, the ass and the wolf, and their confession. The wolf, being enjoined by his confessor not to pass 6*d.* at a meal, ate a cow and a calf, saying that in his conscience they seemed to him not worth more. "Now, my good sister, hath not my lord told me two pretty fables? In good faith they pleased me nothing, nor I wist not what to say, for I was abashed of this answer, and I see no better suit than to Almighty God." Monday after St. Lawrence.

[Aug.] **1114.** Margaret Roper to Alice Alington.

More's Eng. Works, 1434.

Note by the Editor prefixed.—When Mrs. Roper had received this letter (lady Alington's), she at her next repair to her father in the Tower, showed him this letter. And what communication was thereupon between her father and her, ye shall perceive by an answer here following (as written to the lady Alington). But whether this answer were written by Sir Thos. More in his daughter Roper's name, or by herself, it is not certainly known.

When she next went to her father, showed him lady Alington's letter, that he might see her loving labor for him and might perceive that if he stands still in the scruple of conscience, as it is called by many who are his friends and wise, his friends will either finally forsake him or not be able to do him any good. Talked first of his diseases in his breast of old and in his veins now, from gravel and stone, and the cramp that gripes him at night in his legs, and found they were not much increased, and that he was then out of pain, and minded, after saying the eight Psalms and the Litany, to sit and talk and be merry. After speaking of her mother and brothers and sisters, who were disposed more and more to set little by the world and draw more to God, and that his household and friends diligently prayed for him, she said she hoped their prayers would purchase of God the grace, that in this great matter he might take such a way, as standing with the pleasure of God, might content the King, for he has always been singularly gracious to him, so that to stiffly refuse to do his pleasure, which God not displeased he might do, as many wise and learned men say he may, would be a great blot upon his worship and peril to his soul, as she has heard some say, whom her father has always taken for well learned and good. On this point she did not mean to dispute, but she wished to show him, as appeared by a letter she had received from her sister Alington, that if he did not change his mind, he was likely to lose all the friends who are likely to do him any good, or at any rate, they will not be able to do him any. At this More smiled upon her, and said, "What, Mistress Eve (as I called you when you came first) hath my daughter Alington played the serpent with you, and with a letter set you awork to come tempt your father again, and for the favor that you bear him, labor to make him swear against his conscience and send him to the Devil?" After this he

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looked sadly, and said that they had talked of this oftener than twice or thrice, and she had twice told him the same tale and expressed the same fear. He had twice answered her that if it were possible for him to do what might content the King, and God not offended, no one would take the oath more gladly than he would, as being more deeply bound to the King than any of them all. But since, according to his conscience he cannot do it, and has studied the matter for many years to instruct his conscience, he has no remedy, but God has put him in the strait, that either he must deadly displease Him or abide any worldly harm that He shall for his other sins allow to fall upon him. Before coming here, he had not left unthought of the worst that could befall him, and though he knows his own frailty and the faintness of his own heart, if he had not trusted God would give him strength rather to endure all things, than offend Him by swearing ungodly against his own conscience, she might be very sure he would not have come there. As he looks only to God in this matter, he does not care what men say about it, and whether they call it a foolish scruple and no conscience. Taking this opportunity she said that she did not mistrust his good mind or his learning, but that he would see by her sister's letter that one of the greatest estates of the realm, learned, and More's tender friend, accounted his conscience for a right simple scruple, saying that all the nobles and almost all other men stick not thereat, but only More and one other man, and though he was right good and very well learned, yet few would advise More to lean to his mind against all other men. Showed him lady Alington's letter, which he read over twice leisurely "and pointed every word." He then said that lady Alington had acted as if she were his own daughter, and in the end of her letter gave as good counsel as any man with wit could wish. He thought that the lord Chancellor was his singular good lord, and both he and Cromwell had acted as his friends in the business concerning the silly Nun. He said that the fable of the rain had often been told at the Council by Wolsey, when the Emperor and French king were at war, and some thought it wisdom to sit still and let them alone, and this fable had helped the King and the realm to spend many a fair penny. As the lord Chancellor told it, he thinks that the rain must have come through the caves and wet the wise men as well, and he cannot very well guess whom he takes to be wise men and whom fools. "Non sum Œdipus sed Morus, which name of mine what it signifieth in Greek I need not tell you." He trusts that the Chancellor reckons him among the fools, for no one can truly reckon him among those who wish to rule, for having been one of the greatest rulers of the realm, he was discharged at his own great labor. He does not think the second fable to be Æsop's, for confession was not used in Greece before Christ's days, and supposes that the Chancellor means him by the ass who stole a straw, implying that by oversight and folly his over-scrupulous conscience takes the oath for a great perilous thing, when it is indeed but a trifle, and many think this, whom he esteems for their learning and virtue. He does not believe, however, that every one who says so thinks so. But whether they do or not, does not make much difference to him, even if he saw the bishop of Rochester himself swear the oath. Although he reckons that no one in this realm is meet to be compared with the bishop in wisdom, learning and long approved virtue, it is clear that More was not led by him, for he refused the oath before it was offered to him, and also the bishop was content to have sworn in a different manner to what More ever was minded to do. He never means to pin his soul at another man's back, for he knows not where he may hap to carry it. There is no man living of whom he can be sure while he is alive. Some may do for favor and some for fear, and so carry his soul a wrong way. Some may think while they did it for fear, God would forgive it. Some may think they will repent and be shriven, and so God shall remit it them. Some

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1114. MARGARET ROPER to ALICE ALINGTON—*cont.*

may be of the mind that if they say one thing and think the contrary, God more regards their heart than their tongue, and therefore, their oath goes upon what they think, and not upon what they say, "as a woman reasoned once. I trow, daughter, you were by." He, however, cannot use such ways in so great a matter, but must have regard to his own soul. Here More told a story about a man named Cumpany, who being a juror at a court of piepowder,* at Bartholomew Fair, was pressed by the rest of the jury to agree to their verdict against his opinion "for good company," and asked if any of them would go to hell with him for good company when he was condemned for acting against his conscience, saying that he dare not in such a matter pass for good company, "for the passage of my poor soul passeth all good company." More thinks the friendship of this world so fickle that no lords or bishops would go to the devil with him in return for his swearing because they sware. Replied that they did not mean he should swear for fellowship, but that the credence he might give to their qualities might move him to think the oath such as every man may swear without peril of his soul, if their private conscience is not the let; and that he had good cause to change his conscience, in conformity with the conscience of others, and was even bound to do so, as Parliament has commanded it. To this More replied that though every man is bound to keep the laws under some temporal pain, and in many cases under pain of God's displeasure, no man is bound to swear that every law is well made, nor to perform under pain of God's displeasure any point of the law which is in deed unlawful. He supposes no one doubts that such may be made in any part of Christendom, the General Council of the whole body of Christendom excepted, which the Spirit of God that governs the Church never has nor will suffer to institute anything that might not lawfully be performed. If it happened that in any particular part of Christendom a law was made which some think the law of God cannot bear and others think differently, those who think against the law may not swear that it was lawfully made, nor are bound on pain of God's displeasure to change their conscience for any particular law made anywhere except by a General Council, or a general faith growing by the working of God universally through all Christian nations. As an instance, he referred to the question whether Our Lady were conceived in original sin or no, about which he did not remember that any decision had been given by a General Council, but he remembers that St. Bernard was against it and St. Anselm for it, and neither party was bound to change their opinion for the other, nor for any provincial council, but every man would be bound to give credence to the determination of a well assembled General Council. Also if a man holds an opinion against much the greater number of learned and good men, that is a very good occasion to move him, but not to compel him to conform his mind and conscience to theirs. He said he would never show her or anyone else his reasons for refusing the oath unless the King commanded him, but he has more causes than one. It is well known that some of the best learned of those who have taken the oath had plainly affirmed the contrary previously. Suggested that that might be so, and since, they had seen more. He replied that he would not misjudge any man's conscience, but he never heard any cause of their change by any new further thing found of authority, but he is glad for

* The writer, not understanding, or affecting not to understand, legal technicalities, says the court had a name beginning "with a pye, and the remenant goeth much like the name of a knight that I have known, I wis, and I trow you, too, for he hath been at my father's oft ere this at such time as you were there,—a meetly tall black man; his name was Sir William Pounder. But tut, let the name of the court go for this once, or call it if ye will a court of pye Sir William Pounder."

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their sakes that the same things they saw before seem otherwise to them now; but to him they seem as they did, so that though they may do otherwise than they might, he may not. He will not conceive, however, that they have changed from worldly motives, having better hope of their goodness. If such things had turned them, they might have turned him too, for few were so fainthearted as he. He therefore trusts that, as his conscience causes him to refuse the oath, they have sworn according to their conscience. He thinks that in Christendom, among learned and virtuous men, they are not the fewer who are of his mind, and is sure that most of the dead think as he does. He does not take upon himself to dispute in these matters, and does not impugn any other man's deed. He never wrote or spoke any word of reproach of anything the Parliament had passed, nor meddled with any other man's conscience, but his own conscience is such as may well stand with his own salvation. He trusts that God will give him strength to bear the loss of goods, lands and life, rather than put his soul in peril. Seeing her sit very sad, he said, "How now, daughter Marget? What how, mother Eve? Where is your mind now? Sit not musing with some serpent in your breast, upon some new persuasion to offer father Adam the apple yet once again?" "In good faith, father," quoth I, "I can no further go, but am (as I trow Cresede saith in Chaucer), comen to Dulcarnon, even at my wittes end. For sith the example of so many wise men cannot in this matter move you, I see not what to say more, but if I should look to persuade you with the reason that master Henry Patenson* made. For he met one day one of our men, and when he had asked where you were and heard that you were in the Tower still, he waxed even angry with you, and said, 'Why, what aileth him that he will not swear? Wherefore should he stick to swear? I have sworn the oath myself.' And so I can in good faith go now no further neither after so many wise men whom ye take for no sample, but if I should say, like master Harry, Why should you refuse to swear, father, for I have sworn myself? At this he laughed, and said, that word was like Eve too, for she offered Adam no worse fruit than she had eaten herself."† Told him she feared the matter would bring him into marvellous heavy trouble, and reminded him that Mr. Secretary sent him word that the Parliament lasted yet. He said he thanked him for it, but had not left this gear unthought on. If they make a law to do him harm it could never be lawful, but he trusts that God will keep him in that grace, that as to his duty to his prince, no one will do him hurt unless he does him wrong; "and then, as I told you, this is like a riddle, a case in which a man may lose his head and have no harm." Notwithstanding he has good hope that God will never suffer so good and wise a prince so to requite the long service of his true faithful servant; yet since there is nothing impossible to fall, he has not forgotten the counsel of Christ, that before he began to build this castle for the safeguard of his soul, he should sit and reckon what the charge should be. He counted the possible peril on full many a restless night with a heavy heart, but never thought to change. Suggested that he might change when it was too late, but he said he hoped if ever he made such a change it might be too late indeed, for no change that grows by fear can be good for his soul, and therefore he prayed that in this world he never might have good of such change; for if he takes harm here he will at least have less afterwards when he is hence. If he were to faint and fall, and for fear swear hereafter, he would wish to take harm by refusing first, for then he would have the better hope to rise again. His lewdness has been such that he is well worthy that God should let him slip, yet he trusts His goodness to keep the King still in that

* Sir Thomas More's fool.

† *Note by the Editor.*—She took the oath with this exception, as far as would stand with the law of God.

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1114. MARGARET ROPER to ALICE ALINGTON—*cont.*

gracious mind to do him no hurt (for he has derived great spiritual good from his imprisonment), or if He wills him to suffer for his other sins, that he will give him strength to take it patiently and somewhat gladly too, so that it may serve for release of his pain in Purgatory and for increase of some reward in Heaven. He will not mistrust God though he feels himself faint, and hopes He will treat him as he did St. Peter. He knows that without his fault, God will not let him be lost, and if He suffers him to perish for his faults, he shall then serve for a praise of His justice. He told her not to trouble her mind about anything that could happen to him in this world, and prayed her with her sisters and his sons to be comfortable and serviceable to his wife, desiring to be commended to all his relatives, servants, neighbours and acquaintances. "And I right heartily pray both you and them to serve God and be merry and rejoice in Him. And if anything hap me that you would be loath, pray to God for me, but trouble not yourself, as I shall full heartily pray for us all, that we may meet together once in heaven, where we shall make merry for ever, and never have trouble after."

1115. SIR THOS. MORE to DR. NIC. WILSON.

More's Eng. Works, 1,443.

Note by Editor.—A letter written and sent by Sir T. More to Mr. Dr. Nicholas Wylson (then both prisoners in the Tower of London), in the year of our Lord God, 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

Hears he means to swear the oath, and wishes him good luck thereof. Never gave any man counsel to the contrary, and never put any scruple in other folks' conscience concerning the matter. As Wilson wishes to know what he intends to do, reminds him that he said when they were both abroad, that he did not wish to know any man's mind, and no man should know his. For he would be partaker with no man, but leave every man to his own conscience and follow his own. To swear against his own conscience would be peril of his damnation, and what his conscience will be tomorrow, himself cannot be sure. Whether he shall have finally the grace to do according to his own conscience or not hangs in God's goodness and not in his own. Asks for his prayers. Will pray for him.

1116. SIR THOS. MORE to DR. NICOLAS WILSON.

More's Eng. Works, 1,443.

Note by Editor prefixed.—Another letter written and sent by Sir Thos. More to master Doctor Wilson (then both prisoners in the Tower), in the year of our Lord 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

Is sorry to see that besides the loss of liberty, goods, &c. from this imprisonment, Dr. Wilson is fallen into agony and vexation of mind from doubts troubling his conscience. Cannot give him the comfort he appears to look for. Reminds him that they studied the matter together and read together the laws and councils, the passages in the Fathers and in the Holy Scriptures, so that he could not tell him anything new.

Afterwards, when he told the King his opinion, and saw further progress in the matter, wherein he could not do his Grace service, discharged his mind of the whole matter, sent away the books, and could not now reason those points again if he were minded. All that ever he looked for was concerning two or three questions, to be pondered and weighed by the study of Scripture and its interpreters, save for somewhat touched by the canon laws. But then other things were found, faults in the bull, &c., with which he never meddled, for he does not understand the doctors of the law, nor well can turn their books. Many other things have grown in this great matter, in which he is neither sufficiently learned in the law nor informed of the facts. Therefore he does not murmur, grudge or hold opinion in the matter,

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but prays for the preservation of the King, the Queen, their issue and all the realm without harm doing or intending to any man living. No man knows the causes why he has refused the oath; they are secret in his own conscience, and perhaps different to what others would think. Told Wilson when they met in London before the oath was offered, that he would be no partaker in the matter, but follow his own conscience, for which he must answer to God and leave every other man to his own. Every learned man knows there are many things in which every man is at liberty without peril of damnation to think which way he list, till one part is determined for necessary to be believed by a General Council. Will not take upon him to define or determine of what kind everything is that the oath contains, nor so presumptuous as to blame other men's conscience, truth or learning. Finds enough matters in his own life to think of. "I have lived, methinketh, a long life, and now neither I look nor I long to live much longer." Thought once or twice to have given up the ghost since he came to the Tower, and his heart waxed lighter with hope thereof, though he does not forget that he has a long and great reckoning to give account of. Prays God to set Dr. Wilson's heart at such quiet that it may be to the eternal weal of his soul, and trusts he may incline the King to be gracious to them both, since they are both of faithful mind to him, whether in this matter they are of one mind or divers. Humbly beseeches God to give him the grace so to conform his mind to His high pleasure, that after the troublous storm of this tempestuous time, His great mercy may conduct him into the sure haven of the blissful joy of heaven, and afterwards all his enemies too, if he has any. "For there shall we love together well enough, and I thank our Lord for my part, so do I here too. Be not angry now, though I pray not like for you. You be sure enough."

Asks Wilson to pray for him, as he does for Wilson. Thinks all the Council favor Wilson in their hearts. "I cannot judge in my mind any of them so evil as to be of the mind that you should do otherwise than well." Asks him to return this rude bill, "quia quanquam nihil inest mali, tamen propter ministrum nolim rescire."

1117. Margaret Roper to Sir Thos. More.

More's Eng. Works, 1,446.

Note by Editor.—A letter written and sent by Mrs. Margaret Roper to her father, Sir Thos. More, then shut up in close prison.

Thanks him for the comfort she has received by reading his most loving and godly letter, representing the clear shining brightness of his soul. Though written with a coal, thinks it worthy to be written in letters of gold.

Cannot hear what moved them to shut him up again. Supposes that considering he was of so temperate mind that he was content to abide there all his life with such liberty, they thought it not possible to incline him to their will, except by restraining him from the church and the company of his wife and children. Remembers that he told them in the garden that these things were like enough to chance shortly after. Has often rehearsed, for her own comfort and that of others, his fashion and words when they were last with him, for which she trusts to be better while she lives. Trusts to have occasion to write again shortly. Prays God to assist him not to decline from His will, but to live and die His true obedient servant.

1118. Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper.

More's Eng. Works, 1,446.

Note by Editor.—A letter written and sent by Sir Thos. More to his daughter Mrs. Roper, answering her letter here next before.

If he would declare how much pleasure and comfort her letters were, a peck of coals would not suffice to make him pens, and other pens he has none

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1118. Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper—*cont.*

here. Cannot therefore write a long process, nor dare adventure to write often. The cause of his close keeping again was probably his very negligent and plain true word, which she remembers. His mind gave him that some such thing was likely to happen, as he told her in the garden, and it also gives him that some folk still think he is not so poor as appeared in the search, and so some new sudden searches may be made in his houses. This can only be game to them that know the truth of his poverty, unless they find his wife's gay girdle and her golden beads. Believes, however, that the King will take nothing from her.

Thought, and still thinks, that he was perhaps shut up again upon some new causeless suspicion, grown perhaps from some secret sinister information, which made folks think some greater things might be found against him. But whenever this conjecture has come into his mind, the clearness of his conscience has made his heart hop for joy. Is sure that he will never take great harm for anything toward his prince, unless he takes great wrong, in the sight of God, however it may seem in the sight of men. To the world wrong may sometimes seem right by false conjecturing, and sometimes by false witnesses, as "that good lord" said to her no doubt from good will. Before the world, his refusing this oath is counted a heinous offence, and his religious fear of God, obstinacy to his prince. The Council might well perceive by the heaviness of his heart there was no sturdy stubbornness in his mind. They thought his declining to give the cause why he refused the oath was a proof of obstinacy, but he offered to do so, although he would rather endure the peril of the statute than exasperate the King, if the King would give him such licence as would discharge him of the peril of the statute and his displeasure, and that he would be sworn to take the oath if these causes could be answered to his conscience. To this Mr. Secretary answered that such licence could not discharge him against the statutes, if he said anything that was prohibited in them upon heinous pains. It is therefore no obstinacy to leave the causes undeclared. Now it is accounted obstinacy that he refuses the oath whatever his causes are, as of so many wiser and better men, none stick thereat. Mr. Secretary swore before them a great oath, that for the displeasure which he thought the King would bear More, and the suspicion he would conceive that he had devised the Nun's business, he would rather that his son's head should be striken off than More should have refused the oath. This was a marvellous declaration of the Secretary's good mind to him, but it was a heavy hearing to him that the King was likely to conceive such a suspicion of him for a thing which he could not help without the peril of his soul. Has heard since that some say that his obstinate refusing will drive the King to make a further law. Cannot help such a law being made, but is sure that if he died by such a law, he would die for that point innocent before God. Does not think God would suffer so gracious a prince and so many honorable men as are in parliament to make such an unlawful law. Thought of that peril, and all other, before he came here. Found himself very sensual, and his flesh much more shrinking from pain and death than became a Christian man, but the spirit had in the conclusion the mastery, and reason with the help of faith finally concluded that to be put to death wrongfully for doing well, whether without law, or by color of a law, is a case in which a man may lose his head and yet have no harm, but inestimable good at the hand of God. Thanks God that since he has come hither, he sets less by death every day. Though a man lose his years in this world, it is more than recompensed by coming the sooner to heaven. Though it be a pain to die while a man is in health, sees very few who in sickness die with ease. Is very sure that whenever the time comes that he lies sick in his deathbed by nature, he will then think that God would have done much for him if he had allowed him to die before by the

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color of such a law. It would therefore be great folly to be sorry to come to that death which he would after wish that he had died. Besides a man may die with less thank of God and more adventure of his soul, as violently and painfully, by many other ways. Assures her that thinking of such a death does not grieve him, and yet he knows well his frailty, and that St. Peter, who feared less than he does, fell in such fear soon after, that at the word of a simple girl, he forsook and forsware the Saviour. Is not, therefore, so mad as to warrant himself to stand, but he will pray, and asks her to pray too, that God will give him the grace to keep this mind. Has never prayed God to bring him out or deliver him from death, but referred all things to His pleasure. Has never longed since he came here to set foot in his own house for any pleasure of the house, but would gladly talk with his friends, his wife and family. Is comforted by perceiving that they live together so charitably and quietly. Although if necessity should require, his heart is now in quiet and comfort, and he trusts it will continue, yet he trusts that God will so inspire and govern the King's heart that he shall not suffer his noble heart and courage to requite More's true faithful heart and service with such extreme unlawful and uncharitable dealing, merely because he cannot think as others do. Will live and die his true subject, and truly pray for him both here and in the other world. Desires her to recommend him to his wife, his family, kinsfolk and friends. "Take no thought for me whatever you shall hear, but be merry in God."

1119. Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper.

More's Eng. Works, 1,449.

Note by Editor.—Another letter written and sent by Sir Thos. More (in the year of our Lord 1534, 26 Hen.VIII.), to his daughter Mrs. Roper, answering to a letter which she wrote and sent unto him.

Her daughterly loving letter was much more comfort than his pen can express, especially that God gives her the grace to consider the incomparable difference between the wretched estate of this present life and the wealthy state of the life to come to those that die in God, and to pray God, to quote her words, "of His tender pity so firmly to rest our love in Him, with little regard of this world, and so to flee sin and embrace virtue, that we may say with St. Paul, 'Mihi vivere Christus est et mori lucrum.' Et illud, 'Cupio dissolvi et esse cum Christo.'" Prays God to give him the grace to remember this wholesome prayer of hers. Asks her to pray it for them both, and he will do the like. Prays that they may enjoy each other's company, and that of their kinsfolks and friends, in heaven. As to what she writes of herself, "And good father, I wretch, am far, far, farthest of all other from such point of perfection. Our Lord send me the grace to amend my life and continually to have an eye to mine end, without grudge of death, which to them that die in God is the gate of a wealthy life, to which God of His infinite mercy bring us all. Amen. Good father, strength my frailty with your devout prayers:"—prays the Father of heaven to strengthen her frailty and his too. She may reckon upon his poor prayers, and he has as little doubt of hers. Prays God to give them both grace to despair of themselves and hang upon his strength.

Remarks upon St. Paul, "Sufficit tibi gratia mea," and other texts. A fainter heart than her father she cannot have, but he trusts in God, and believes that she does. Both of them, if they call His benefits to mind, may find many tokens to give them good hope that His great mercy will not be withdrawn from them. It is a great comfort to him that although he is by nature so shrinking from pain, that he is almost afraid of a philip, yet in all the agonies he has had, he never intended to consent to do what would be in conscience displeasing to God. This is the least point which any man may with his salvation come to, and he is bound to be sure that his conscience

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1119. Sir Thos. More to Margaret Roper—*cont.*

is such as may stand with his salvation or else reform it. If the matter is such that both the parties may stand with salvation, then whichever side his conscience fall, he is safe enough before God. Is very sure that his own conscience stands with his own salvation.

1120. Articles touching a Riot at Hoddesdon.

R. O. On the 16th Aug. [26]* Hen. VIII., Anne Fitzwilliam, Anne Cooke wife to Anth[ony Cooke], with Richard Cooke and six other men in their company, while riding from London to Royston on their way to the funeral of Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam the elder, met in the highroad a man named Michell (Michael) . . . . . and a child with him, riding on a horse laden with sheepskins. One of the company asked him "gently and after good manner," that the laden horse might "go further in the way . . . . nose of the gentlewomen who rode in side saddles; to whom the said Michael answered, and said, I will not, for the way is as meet for me as them. To whom it was answered again, That is truth, but yet of courtesy ye might be contented so to do, seeing they be women; whereunto [he] sharply answered and said, Nay, knave, I will not, for none of you." He still rode in their way, driving the dust over them, and fuming and reviling them so that they were all troubled and weary of his company, and often asked him to be contented. Richard Cooke said, "Good fellow, I pray thee be content; here is no man will do you displeasure, nor thought no displeasure to you, but be glad of your company, and if you will be a good fellow and leave your brawling and chiding, at the next town we will be glad to give you a quart of wine." To whom the said Michell answered with high voice and ungentle fashion, "Nay, knave, I will none of thy wine, but I shall make thee and all thy company to drink or ye pass Hoddesdon to your pain;" and so he rode in their company still brawling and swearing, till near Hoddesdon, when he suddenly rode on to stop them in their passage.

When they were within the said town, Michael, with a "kegyll" in his hand, struck Nowell Flode, one of the party, three or four strokes over the face, and then pulled him by the coat, saying, "Come down, whoreson knave;" and then he cried, "A staff for God's blood," and "Clubs," and "Down with the knaves," and still he cried, "Clubs, clubs," so that a number of men and women assembled, and, crying out, "Down with these knaves courtiers, strike," attacked them with swords, bills, staves and clubs, wounding and felling from their horses Edw. Wulfe, servant to Sir Ric. Page, Nowell Flode, servant to Thos. Sapcott, and Thos. Manley, servant to Sir Ric. Sapcott, "and took from them their weapons, and in most spiteful fashion the women of the town threw in their faces mire and dirt in the street, and ale and other liquors upon the said persons, in such fashion as they had been Jews." Then Anne Fitzwilliam, "seeing the people in such woodness and fury," and fearing she and all her company would be killed, enforced her horse among the people and dismounted, crying out, 'Good fellows, keep the peace, for God's sake, and save my men and slay them not.'" Thereupon Michael struck her in the face with his cudgel and then knocked her down with his fist; before she could recover herself she received about 20 strokes from men and women, and one man struck at "the said Anne Cooke" with a bill, missing her arm but cutting her rein, which was hanging over her arm. If it had not been for a man dwelling three miles from Hoddesdon, whose name is not known, but who helped to appease the people, "which he did like a

* The year is lost by mutilation; but it appears by inquisition *post mortem* 27 Hen. VIII., No. 3, that Sir William Fitzwilliam the elder, of Milton, Northampton, died on the 9th Aug. 26 Henry VIII. [1534].

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very man and bare off many great strokes," the whole company would have been murdered. Michell being the King's constable then put Ric. Cooke, Wulfe, Nowell and Thomas into the cage, "and there imprisoned them and wondered upon them, as they had been pursecutters." He afterwards went to the house where Anne Fitzwilliam and Anne Cooke were, and again assaulted them, putting them in peril for their lives.

On the day after, as Wm. Fitzwilliam was accompanying the corpse of his father Sir William, a priest of Hoddesdon whose name is unknown met them at "the Lady at More," and seized the bridle of Richard Ogle, one of Sir William's executors, saying, "If thou wilt not agree with me for the corpse, I have authority to bury him here in this parish church, and so I will;" to which Ogle answered, "You have none authority so to do; howbeit yonder is the King's servant and herald of arms. I pray you go to him, and I doubt not but he will make to you a reasonable answer;" but the priest would not be contented till Ogle gave him 20*d.* When Cooke with gentle words desired Michell to release them from the cage that they might continue their journey, he said, "Nay, knave, for if we had known as much as we do now, you should have died, every creature, for belike you think ye are able to compare with this town; nay, not so, for the marquis of Exeter was put to the worse in this town; yea, and if the best man within this realm under the King, being the King's servant or other, do any displeasure to any of this town, he shall be set fast by the feet, whosoever saith nay," with many other opprobrious, disdainful and shameful words.

After the said Monday, two of the town said to the herald that if any man under the King displeased the people, he should be set fast by the feet or he passed.

Pp. 2. *Add. in a different hand:* To Mr. Onley, besides the goldsmith's hall. *Endd.*

Aug. **1121.** The Royal Supremacy.

Acknowledgments of the Royal Supremacy continued. *See* Nos. 921 and 1024.

R. O. 1. Balliol College [Oxford], Linc. dioc., 1 Aug. 1534. *Signed* (with protest that they do not mean to do anything against divine law or the orthodox faith) by Will. Whytt, master, and five fellows. Rym. 498.

R. O. 2. Hickling priory, Norwich dioc., 4 Aug.* 1534. *Signed* by prior Robert and nine others. Rym. 506.

R. O. 3. College of Slapton, Exeter dioc., 4 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Nycolas Morton, rector, Wylliam Cowlle, minister, and two others.

R. O. 4. College of Llandewy Brevy, St. David's dioc., 4 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by three vicars choral. Rym. 519.

R. O. 5. Lincoln cathedral, 5 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Geo. Hennage, dean, and 71 others. Rym. 496.

R. O. 6. Bardney abbey, Wednesday, 5 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Marton, abbot, Rob. Bennett, prior, and 16 others. Rym. 499.

R. O. 7. Priory of Yngham, Norw. dioc., 5 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Saye, prior, and six others. Rym. 507.

R. O. 8. Priory of Plympton, 5 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John How, prior, and 19 others. Rym. 521.

* "Junii" in Rymer is a misprint.

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1121. The Royal Supremacy—*cont.*

R. O. 9. College of Holy Trinity, Tateshall, 6 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Geo. Hennage, warden, and six others. Rym. 506.

R. O. 10. Priory of Wroxton, Oxf., Linc. dioc., 6 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by prior Thomas and nine others. Rym. 517.

R. O. 11. Abbey of St. Benet, Hulme, Norw. dioc., 6 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Reppse, abbot, Thos. Skothowe, prior, and 22 others. Rym. 523.

R. O. 12. Priory of Brecon, 8 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Halden, prior, and five others. Rym. 524.

R. O. 13. Abbey of Bruton, Bath and Wells dioc., 10 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Ely, abbot, Ric. Bogye, prior, Ric. Byschoppe, subprior, and 15 others. Rym. 514.

R. O. 14. Abbey of Eynesham, Oxf., Linc. dioc., 10 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by abbot Anthony, by Edmund Etun (?), prior, Geo. Adderbyry, subprior, and 13 others. Rym. 526.

R. O. 15. Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, 11 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by "Joannes Bourchier *alias* Bouscer, abbas," Ric. Thurmeston, prior, Rob. Sapcott, subprior, and 23 others. Rym. 504.

R. O. 16. Burcester priory, Linc. dioc., 11 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by prior William [Browne],* and eight others. Rym. 514.

R. O. 17. Priory of Waburne, Norw. dioc., 11 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Bulman, prior, and John Frost. Rym. 519.

R. O. 18. Priory of St. German's in Cornwall, 11 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Swynner, prior, Nic. Gyft, subprior, and five others. Rym. 521.

R. O. 19. Priory of Bieston, Norw. dioc., 11 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Hoddson, prior, and four others. Rym. 523.

R. O. 20. College of Newark (*Novi Operis*), Leicester, 12 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by Rob. Bone, dean, and 30 others. Rym. 517.

R. O. 21. Priory of Chacombe, Northt., Linc. dioc., 13 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Sawnders, prior, and seven others. Rym. 516.

R. O. 22. Priory of St. Andrew, Trewerdreth, 13 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Cotym, prior, Rob. Mortymer, subprior, and four others. Rym. 520.

R. O. 23. Ashbye Canons, 13 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Randall, prior, Ric. Colles, subprior, and 10 canons. Rym. 525.

R. O. 24. Priory of Markeby, Linc. dioc., 14 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Penketh, prior, Hen. Astorh, subprior, and seven others. Rym. 515.

R. O. 25. Worcester cathedral, 17 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by Will. More, prior, John Lawerne, subprior, Will. Bodyngton, almoner, Thos. Sudburi, cellarer, and 37 others. Rym. 497.

R. O. 26. Priory of St. Faith (Horsham), Norw. dioc., 17 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Sarisbury, prior, and six others. Rym. 511.

R. O. 27. College of St. Thomas the Martyr, Glasney, near Penrin, 17 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Jas. Gentill, provost, John Thynmowe, sacrist, and three canons. Rym. 523.

* Surname in text, but not in signature.

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R. O. 28. Abbey of St. James, Northampton, 17 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Dassett, abbot, and nine others. Rym. 525.

R. O. 29. Abbey of Keynisham, Bath and Wells dioc., 18 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Sturtun, abbot, Will. Hern, prior, John Owen, subprior, and 13 others. Rym. 525.

R. O. 30. Abbey of Humberstone, Linc. dioc., 19 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Conysby, abbot, and five others. Rym. 507.

R. O. 31. Dean and chapter of Warwick, 20 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by John Carvanell, dean, John Wetwod, treasurer, two canons, one curate, and 10 vicars choral. Rym. 509.

R. O. 32. Abbey of Parshore, 20 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by "Johannes Poletensis, abbas," John Fladbury, prior, Rob. Cheltenam, subprior, Ric. Langley, "firmarius," John Bradney, sacrist, Thomas Perschor, "tertius prior," John Ledbury, "custos capellæ et refectorarius," and 14 others, among whom are the chantour, kitchener, almoner, sacellanus and succentor. Rym. 509.

R. O. 33. Collegiate church of Stratford-upon-Avon, 20 Aug 1534. *Signed* by John Bell, warden, Will. Crace, subwarden, Rob. Mydyltun, precentor, Humph. Sadler, curate, and two vicars. Rym. 518.

R. O. 34. Hospital of St. John, Northampton, 20 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Byrdsall, master, and four others. Rym. 520.

R. O. 35. Chapter of St. Asaph's, 21 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Focas Salusbury, dean, John Brereton, canon, prebendary of Vaynol, Geoff. Ruthyn and David Owayn, prebendaries.

R. O. 36. Priory of Worspryng, Bath and Wells dioc., 21 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Roger Tormynton, prior, John Serche, subprior, and six others. Rym. 522. [N.B.—Both the above signatures are misread by Rymer.]

R. O. 37. Priory of Buckeham, Norwich dioc., 21 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Mylogate, prior, and 10 others. Rym. 512.

R. O. 38. Abbey of Welhow by Grymesby, 21 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Qwytehyrst, abbot, John Whaplood, prior, and nine others. Rym. 513.

R. O. 39. Priory of St. Sepulchre's, Warwick, 22 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *With two signatures.* Rym. 496.

R. O. 40. Hospital of St. John Baptist, Warwick, 22 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Bancke, master, and another. Rym. 518.

R. O. 41. Collegiate church of St. Carentor, Exeter dioc., 23 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Jas. Gentill, dean, and one other. Rym. 498.

R. O. 42. Abbey of Winchcombe (*Wynchelcomba*), Worc. dioc., 25 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by abbot Richard and 24 others. Rym. 521.

R. O. 43. Priory of Bodmyn, 25 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Wandesworth, prior, Benedict Smyth, subprior, and eight others. Rym. 521.

R. O. 44. Prioress and convent of Wroxhall (Vraxall), Worc. dioc., 25 Aug. 1534. *No signatures.* Rym. 527.

R. O. 45. College of Attilburgh, Norw. dioc., 25 Aug. 1534. *With three signatures.* Rym. 500.

R. O. 46. Abbey of Thornton, Linc. dioc., 25 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John More, abbot, Will. Hobson, prior, and 23 others. Rym. 503.

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1121. The Royal Supremacy—*cont.*

R. O. 47. College of Rushworth, Norw. dioc., 25 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Geo. Wyndham, master, and five others. Rym. 518.

R. O. 48. Priory of Thetford, 26 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Thetford, prior, and six others. Rym. 514.

R. O. 49. Priory of Fyneshed, Linc. dioc., 26 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Chr. Harengworthe, prior, and six others. Rym. 502.

R. O. 50. Priory of Stodeley, Worc. dioc., 26 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by John Yerdeley, prior, Will. Dalam, subprior, and seven others. Rym. 512.

R. O. 51. Priory of Ellysham, Linc. dioc., 27 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Kerver, prior, John Baxter, subprior, and six others. Rym. 506.

R. O. 52. College of Fodrynghey, Linc. dioc., 27 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Russell, B.D., master, and 12 fellows. Rym. 509.

R. O. 53. Priory of Launceston, 28 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Shere, prior, John Morle, subprior, and 10 others. Rym. 520.

R. O. 54. Abbey of Tewkesbury, 28 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by abbot John and 37 others. Rym. 517.

R. O. 55. Priory of Thorneholme, Linc. dioc., 29 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by George Clayton *alias* Rotherham, prior, Thos. Mexbrught, subprior, and eight others. Rym. 501.

R. O. 56. College or chantry of Thompson, Norw. dioc., 29 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Awdeley, master, and four others. Rym. 502.

R. O. 57. Collegiate church of Irtlyngburgh, Northt., Linc. dioc., 29 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Stokys, dean, and five others. Rym. 522.

R. O. 58. Hospital of St. Giles and St. Mary, Norwich. 30 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Cappe. master, and six others. Rym. 510.

R. O. 59. Hospital of St. Wulstan by Worcester, 30 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Bell, preceptor or master, two chaplains, five brethren, and two sisters. Rym. 526.

R. O. 60. Priory of Little Malvern, Worc. dioc., 31 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Brystow, prior, and seven others. Rym. 506.

R. O. 61. Abbey of Wymondham, Norw. dioc., 31 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by abbot Elichius* (*per me Elichiū Abbatem*), by the precentor, and by nine others. Rym. 507.

R. O. 62. Priory of Westacre, Norw. dioc., 31 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by prior William and 16 others. Rym. 509.

R. O. 63. Abbey of Hartlonde, 31 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by John Pruste, abbot of Hartlond, and five others. Rym. 510.

R. O. 64. Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, 31 Aug. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed* by Will. Malverne,† abbot, and 35 others. Rym. 515.

R. O. 65. College of Higham Ferrers, Linc. dioc., 31 Aug. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Fauntleroy, master or warden, and five others. Rym. 522.

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* Elichius or Eligius Ferrers.

† Not "Malane," as in Rymer.

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1122. Grants in August 1534.

Aug.

Grants.

1. John Thomas, yeoman of the Guard. Fee of the crown of 6*d.* a day, *vice* Edm. Lyvesey *or* Levesey, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 4 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

2. Thos. West lord Laware. Licence to appoint at his pleasure any of his servants to "shoote in a crossbowe" without incurring the penalties of the act prohibiting the use of crossbows and handguns to persons not possessed of lands to the yearly value of 100*l.* *Del.* Westm., 16 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

3. Anth. Chabo, surgeon. Licence to import 200 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine. Windesor, 15 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

4. Sir John Barnewell lord Trimleteston. To be chancellor of Ireland; with fees as enjoyed by Geo. archbp. of Armagh, primate of all Ireland, or Sir Roland Eustace, out of the customs of the ports of Dublin, Drogheda and Dundalke; on revocation of patent 5 July 24 Hen. VIII. appointing the said Geo. archbp. of Armagh as Chancellor. *Del.* Westm., 16 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

5. Edm. Sexten *alias* Sesnan, sewer of the Chamber, Humphrey, Nic., George and Robt. Sexten *alias* Sesnan, and Gerald He *alias* E, all merchants of Limerick. Making them and their posterity capable of bearing offices as mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, &c. in any part of Ireland, especially in Limerick. *Del.* Westm., 16 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

6. Nich. Robertson the alderman of the fraternity of St. Mary, Boston, and his successors. Mortmain licence to acquire lands &c. to the annual value of 50*l.* *Del.* Westm., 16 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

7. John Darcy. Grant of the manor of Rathwer, co. Meath, in Ireland; notwithstanding a statute passed in the parliament holden at Drogheda 10 Hen. VII. before Sir Edw. Poynyngs, deputy. Guldforde, 3 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

8. Ric. Tres and John Godsalve, clerk of the Signet. Grant, in survivorship, of the corrody or sustentation which the King has out of the monastery of St. Benetts, Norf., on surrender of the patent by which it was held by Ric. Tres alone. Moore, 3 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Aug.—P.S.

9. Thos. Gresham, the King's chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of St. Maben *alias* St. Maban, Exeter dioc., *vice* master Oliver Pole, deceased. John Skewys, Humph. Wyngfeld and John Pakyngton (*or* Pakinton) held the next presentation by grant of Sir John Kyrkham, and quitclaimed their right to Thos. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary, who granted it to the King. *Del.* Westm., 20 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

10. Baltasar de Guerciis. Licence to depart into Italy, with three servants, five horses or geldings, and 200 crowns of the sun, baggage, &c. *Del.* Westm., 20 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

11. Rich. Wylson *or* Wilson, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Milstede, Cant. dioc., *vice* Thos. Hughes, deceased. Wyndesore, 14 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Coggeshall, 24 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

12. Wm. Brabazon. To be under-treasurer and receiver-general of Ireland, with the fees enjoyed by Sir John Style or Sir Wm. Darcy, notwithstanding the statute passed in the parliament 10 Hen. VII. before Sir Edw. Poynyngs, deputy, excluding persons having the administration of justice from such offices. *Del.* Westm., 26 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

13. Francis Drome, of Kilkeny, in Ireland, merchant. Licence to import 100 weyes of beans for the relief of the King's subjects there. *Del.* Westm., 26 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Endd.*

14. John Natman, native of Dwysborow in the land of Clyf (Cleves ?), beyond sea. Denization. Oking, 22 July 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Del.* Westm., 26 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.

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1 Sept. **1123.** The Dukes of Lunenburg.

See Grants in September, No. 1.

1 Sept. **1124.** Visitation of Religious Houses.

See Grants in September, No. 2.

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1125. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.

R. O. Of John Antony for my lord of Canterbury, 300*l.* Of Sir Thos. Ponynges, 300*l.* Of my lord of Suffolk, 200*l.* Of Chr. Jenney, 420*l.* Of Edw. Shelley, 1,000*l.* Of the prior of St. Oswald's, 100*l.* Of the abbot of St. Albans, 100 marks. Of Sir Alex. Ratclyffe, 40 marks. Of Sir Thos. Tempest, 200*l.* To send to young Trappis for 18*l.*

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *Endd.:* Certayne sommes of money.

1126. [KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to CROMWELL.]

R. O. My good friend (*especial amigo*), you have laid me under great obligation by the trouble you have taken in speaking to the King my lord about the coming of my daughter to me. I hope God will reward you, as you know it is out of my power to give you anything but my goodwill. As to the answer given you that the King is content to take her to some house near me, provided I do not see her, I beg you will give him my hearty thanks for the good he does to his daughter and mine, and for the peace of mind (*descanso*) he has given me. You may assure him that if she were but a mile from me I would not see her, because the time does not permit me to go visiting (*que yo ande en vistas*), and if I wished it I have not the means (*por faltarme aparejo para ello*). But you may tell his majesty it was my wish that he should send her where I am, as the comfort and cheerfulness she would have with me would be half her cure (*seria media salud para ella*). I have found this by experience, being ill of the same sickness, and as my request was so reasonable and touched so greatly the honor and conscience of the King, I did not think it would be denied me. Do not forbear, I beseech you, to do what you can that it may be so. I have heard that he had some suspicion of her security,—a thing so unreasonable that I cannot believe it entered into his heart, nor do I think he has so little confidence in me. If such a thing be assumed, I beg you to tell his majesty it is my fixed determination to die in this kingdom; and I offer my person as security that if such a thing be attempted he may do justice upon me as the most traitorous woman that ever was born.

Spanish, p. 1.

Otho, C. x. 176. B.M. 2. English translation of the preceding. *Mutilated.*
Printed in Hearne's Sylloge, at end of T. Livius' Henry V., 107.

1 Sept. **1127.** The PRIOR of the CHARTER HOUSE OF HENTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O. I have subscribed and sealed a certain profession, as you commanded, by Mr. Leyton, begging you on my knees to accept it, and I will defend the truth against all that oppose it. Henton, 1 Sept.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1 Sept. **1128.** SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has received his letters about a dispute between his lordship and young Wetell, who claims the spear's room that John Cheynye had by a bill signed for a spear's room on the next advoidance; whereas Lisle has given it to one Wenebanke, who has done the King good service. Has examined Wetell's signed bill. It is not for Hyfell's room only, as Lisle supposes. Has spoken to the King about it, who wishes Wenebanke to be allowed to continue till his further pleasure be known. Wetell says Lisle's letters are not true. Advises him to send over an honest man with a bill signed by those who heard what passed between them. Woodstock, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The first of September anno 1534.

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2 Sept. R. O. **1129.** WILLIAM BUTT to CROMWELL.

According to the King's pleasure, as expressed by your letter, I came to my lady Mary this day at 7 o'clock, whom I find in mean state of health, but at the beginning of her old disease. I have caused her mother's physician to be sent for with the potycarye. The cause of this rumor by the ambassador, as I can learn, comes of two things: that she being diseased in her head and stomach, my lady Shelton sent for Mr. Michael, who gave her pills, after which she was very sick and he so much troubled that he said he would never minister anything to her alone; and thus signified sharply to the ambassador. Another cause was that the ambassador's servant, coming to know how she did, was not suffered by the lady Shelton to see her. Honnesdon, 2 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. **1130.** ——— to DR. BUTT.

Sends him the letters he wrote to Mr. Secretary unsealed, that if the doctor thinks good they may be sealed and delivered, otherwise to break them. Wishes to be shortly advertised of the contents, "for seeing I shall go I would make all things ready, so as no blame be laid in me for my negligence, if I once knew what I should prepare."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At the Court.

3 Sept. R. O. **1131.** CHRISTOPHER MORES to CROMWELL.

I received your letter the 2nd Sept. A gunner of my company has died of the reigning sickness. I recommend John Porter, who has a signed bill for a vacancy, as a fit person to succeed. I had rather have one Englishman, as he is, than five strangers, for gunner's work. London, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 Sept. R. O. **1132.** CROMWELL to the MAYORS, CUSTOMERS, &c. of SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH and POOLE.

Desires them to assist Geo. Whelpeley and John Brawne, who are going into those parts on the King's business. London, 4 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* My mr. letter for George Whelpley.

[5 Sept.] R. O. **1133.** RICHARD ABBOT OF TYNTERNE to CROMWELL.

I received your letters this Saturday by Rob. Helyatte, servant to John Wynter of Bristowe, in which you desired me to attend you at Court. I will not fail to do so on Friday, begging you to respite me till Monday for the honor of this high feast of our Blessed Lady.* Tyntern, Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 Sept. R. O. **1134.** CROMWELL to SIR ROGER REYNOLDS, Master of the Hospital of St. John, Huntingdon, ROBT. WOLF, Bailiff there, and JOHN KYTCHE.

The King orders them to repair hither to answer such things as will be laid and objected to them on his behalf. My house at Canbery, 6 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

* Nativity of B.V.M., 8 Sept. The octave would expire on Monday in 1534.

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6 Sept. R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. I. 343.

1135. HENRY DOWES to CROMWELL.

Has used every effort to advance Mr. Gregory in his studies. "But forcause summer was spent in the service of the wild gods, it is so much to be regarded after what fashion youth is brought up." After his pupil has "heard mass he taketh a lecture of a dialogue of Erasmus' Colloquium, called *Pietas Puerilis*." To enforce the precepts contained in it Dowes has made a translation, which he encloses. His pupil is then exercised in writing one or two hours, and as long in reading Fabyan's chronicle. The residue of the day is spent upon the lute and the virginals. When he rides Dowes tells him a Greek or Roman story. He hunts and shoots with the long bow for recreation. My lord* continues his goodness to him, and Sir John Dawne, Sir Hy. Delves, Mr. Massey, Mr. Brereton, Baron of the Exchequer, and other gentlemen of the county are very kind. Chester, Sept. 6.

Hol. Add.: Master Secretary.

7 Sept. R. O.

1136. ROB. NORWICH to CROMWELL.

I should have been glad to have waited upon you in these parts, and have seen your greyhounds run. Touching Langryche's lands near Nasyngbery, if it be the King's pleasure you should enter on them at Michaelmas, and take the profits for the debt due by him to the King, you may do so without opposition if you enter by the execution of the recognisance. Mr. Stonard, to whom you desire warning should be given, desires he may have it in farm, paying you the rent. If not, he thinks it very short to leave at Michaelmas, as he cannot dispose of his cattle. There is also one poor man in the house who knows not where to go if he should be turned out. I shall do my best to further the King's pleasure and yours. If you tarry at London, Stonard and I will wait upon you. Waltham Forest, 7 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

7 Sept. R. O.

1137. FRANCIS HALLE to LADY LISLE.

Thanks for lord and lady Lisle's kind letter. Goes tomorrow to the country to his mother. Wishes his business were well done and he were back at Calais. Yesterday Geo. Bowsser asked him to write to lady Lisle on his behalf. He desires to continue in her service, and wishes to come to Calais. Letters from Wingfield's place will be always sent surely to him. London, 7 Sept. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

7 Sept. R. O.

1138. PETIT JEAN LAVAUX to SIR THOS. DINGLEY.†

Informs him that his uncle and all the house are well. Has news from St. John's that the auditor Pinfol is dead of the plague, and the wife of Nich. Cokis, and some of the gentlewomen whom madame Marie had given to her (*luy avoit baillé*) to teach; also a little boy. Mons. has made master Morice Denys his maître d'hôtel, and also his receiver-general. Is informed that master Costance is very ill at Melchebourne. Robin, one of the servants of the kitchen, is also dead at St. John's. Soutton (?), 7 Sept.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. le commandeur de Badesley and‡ Mayne, Sire Thomas Dyngley. *Endd.*

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* Rowland Lee, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

† The precise year in which this letter was written is uncertain.

‡ *Sic.*

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8 Sept. R. O.

1139. Dr. Richard Dudley to Cromwell.

On the 7th Sept. I received your letters stating that I pretend an interest in a certain benefice lately fallen in the gift of the dean and chapter of Sarum, and which, according to our custom, should descend to Dr. Fynche.† You also ask me to act indifferently towards him. I do not meddle therein, but have remitted myself to the determination of the other canons residentiary of our chapter, desiring you to allow them to proceed indifferently in this matter. Sarum, 8 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

9 Sept. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 23. B. M.

1140. The Princess Mary.

"Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes a su Md., 22 Aug. 9 Sept. 1534."

Carniseca tells him that the king of England has agreed to marry the Princess to the Vayvode, and is arranging to send her without passing through the Emperor's country, which will be difficult. * * *

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

10 Sept. Vienna Archives.

1141. Chapuys to Charles V.

I understand the affairs of Ireland go more and more to the wish of the young earl of Kildare, who has reduced all the lords lately subject to the King, except the grand prior of Rhodes in Ireland and the earl of Ossory (*Dansrey*), who has thrown himself into Waterford and another town, which are very strong, and has lately written to the King, as I am informed by one who has seen the letter, that if he will send 500 good footmen and 300 horse, he will keep it up till the arrival of the army the King is to send, and that great care must be taken that they shall not go to any other harbor than those two, for there was no surety elsewhere. The Earl also desired to be provided with two zabres or pinnaces, declaring they would be of great service. He notified also that your majesty had sent thither ambassadors, who had been negotiating with almost all the lords of that country, and there were some of them who passed and repassed into Spain, and others who were going into Scotland and thence to Flanders; moreover that there had arrived in Ireland two Spanish vessels carrying munitions of war (*tonelades de lames de guerre et autres utensilles pour la guerre*). I am told that on the frontiers of Wales and of the North they were making great efforts to muster the men demanded by the earl of Ossory, but there is scarcely any one who will go, and many are imprisoned for refusal.

The King's Council have been anxious to show the said letter to several persons to convince people that everything is not lost or so desperate as they believe. It is no use now talking of sending ships and 12,000 men this winter, for the season does not permit it, and many think that at this time the King would not dare to make such a gathering, as they might mutiny at the least wind in the world. The meeting the King had made to see to the affairs of Ireland has gone off in smoke, and it does not appear that anything has been concluded, except to publish through this town with solemnity of heralds and trumpets the peace made between this king and the king of Scots.

This has been done to confirm the people in obedience; for which cause also Cromwell said a few days ago, in presence of several persons, that before many days were over lord Thomas of Kildare would be in this kingdom, meaning that this would be done by some treaty. Also Cromwell three days ago, being in Court, would not allow a certain merchant who was returning

† Edw. Fynche, archdeacon of Wiltshire?

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1141. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

from here to depart until he had shown him a letter he had received stating that the earl of Desmond had declared himself against the said lord Thomas, of which he informed the said merchant that he might notify it in this city. The merchant has not failed to speak of it to his friends, adding, however, his own opinion that it was a falsehood and the letter forged.

The duke of Norfolk being the high treasurer of England and well experienced in war, especially in Ireland, nevertheless left the Court to go home a little before the said meeting, and returned immediately after the other lords had left; so that it is thought he only left the Court to be away when the affairs of Ireland were discussed,—and this out of disdain that the King despised his advice, and at the suggestion of Cromwell and Skeffington had illtreated the earl of Kildare and ruined the affairs of Ireland. On this subject the Duke and Cromwell had reproached each other with many things before the said meeting, which shows the illwill they have borne each other a long time, however much they have dissembled it. Among other things Cromwell told the Duke that he was more the cause of the said ruin than any other, because he wished to keep the duke of Richmond near himself and his daughter, Richmond's wife, and that if he had let him go into Ireland eight months ago, these things would not have happened. Some one also told the duke of Norfolk when he returned to Court that the King would send him into Ireland, and that he wished to be informed about it that he might make ready to follow him; to which the Duke answered that if the King wished to send him into Ireland, he ought first to make a bridge over the sea, that he might return freely when he pleased.

The earl of Kildare's son-in-law, brother-in-law of lord Thomas, has been here some time and his wife also, pursuing certain processes against the Exchequer; in which, owing to what is taking place, they have had a favorable despatch, and the King requests them to return the sooner into Ireland that they may do him service, either by friendship or otherwise; which they would not do willingly, and have found several excuses. At last he has been overtaken by fever, of which he is very glad to have legitimate excuse, as his host declares, being quite assured that if he returned to Ireland, he would get nothing but harm from it on one side or other. Skeffington has long since arrived at the port to pass into Ireland, but has not yet embarked. He repents of having undertaken the voyage, and four or five days ago sent his son to Court to show the King the great danger it would be if he crossed without a good company. He took with him 50 or 60 horses, and in the ship of artillery there went some men, of whom, I am told, several have returned, seeing the danger. It is said also that lord Thomas of Kildare is sending back his wife into this quarter, alleging that they were both under age at the time of the treaty of marriage, and that he was forced to make it by the King's command, and that he means to marry the daughter of the lord of that district (*de ce quartier-là*). The King, whatever he pretends, is marvellously troubled with these matters, and I understand from a person of weight that he said not long ago that he would like much better to have a war against your majesty and another such as you, than against the Irish. And among other things he is greatly annoyed that the said Kildare is in the habit of defaming him both by writings and otherwise; and lately there have come into the King's hand letters in which, besides many reproaches against the King, he threatens that he would expel him from the kingdom if it were not for fear of his father being worse treated. These things Cromwell told to a priest, who formerly served the earl of Kildare, when he solicited money of him for the support of Kildare's lady, with whom he dwells. He is an honest man, who has communicated to me by a third person what he could find out about the said affairs, although I dare not give entire faith to what he tells me, nor even to what the greater

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part of the English do, who take things as they wish them to be, and speak the worst they can to the disadvantage of the King. My servants are much troubled when they go through the town to hear people continually talking of it in the usual vein. It is high time your majesty made some semblance of wishing to remedy affairs, as all the world is listening for a signal to declare themselves.

The earl of Kildare is still in prison, but has been allowed more liberty of late, and his wife has got leave to visit him freely. Now he has relapsed into illness, and it is not known how long his case will be protracted, either as to the illness or as to the rest. I understand there was some proposal when he got a little better to send him into Ireland to influence his son; but I suspect that if he were to speak to his said son, he would do as Regulus did when the Carthaginians sent him to Rome, advising him rather to pursue the enterprise than otherwise, even if he were to die in prison, especially as he could not live. When any one speaks to him about the affair of his son, he does not care to blame him but shows himself very glad of it, only wishing his son a little more age and experience.

The King is as much pleased with the descent of Barbarossa as he is displeased with these news from Ireland. He founds his hope upon him and the Turk his master. The ambassadors of Lubeck and Hamburg have returned, leaving here three doctors to decide the rest of the articles, of which I have before written to your majesty, and to discuss the whole at the coming Parliament. They are at present occupied in writing on the question of the Sacrament. God grant that they may conclude about it and about confession otherwise than the world expects. I have endeavored to spy out as far as possible whether there be any treaty between the King and the said ambassadors, but I find no one but believes the contrary. They did not speak to the King at their departure, nor for six weeks before; nor were they with the Council since the first communications, which were only on questions of religion, as I informed you. It is thought the King will hasten his Parliament in order to despatch the said doctors the sooner, and Cromwell understands that at the said Parliament the King will distribute among the gentlemen of the kingdom the greater part of the ecclesiastical revenues to gain their goodwill. It was expected that the said ambassadors, having been asked by the King to come here, would have had some notable present, but it has not been so.

This morning since writing the above I have received your majesty's letters with the documents therein mentioned, to which as well as to those of the 5th I think I have made sufficient answer above. 10 Sept. 1534.

Fr. Decipher, pp. 7. *From a modern copy.*

10 Sept. **1142.** Darcy to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his favors, especially to his poor son Sir Arthur Darcy, by whom he proposes to send a letter and a petition at Cromwell's next repairing to his Grace's presence. He shall accompany Cromwell to the Court, and present it when Cromwell thinks best. Trusts to have his lawful favor. But for his "fulsum diseassis," would be with Cromwell. Mortlake, 10 Sept.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

1143. Lord Darcy to Sir Arthur Darcy.

R. O. "Instructions for my son Sir Arthur:"—

1. Is to peruse carefully the King and Mr. Crumwell's letters. 2. If he sees a time he is to desire Crumwell to peruse the copy of Lord Darcy's letter and bill, and when he is by present them to the King. 3. Has sent with Bean 20*s.* for "my old fellows of the Signet" who have to draw the warrants. 4. To

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1143. Lord Darcy to Sir Arthur Darcy—*cont.*

have Mr. Butts and Mr. Bertlott to be by, or procure that each of them apart may make report of my diseases to Mr. Crumwell at dinner or otherwise. 5. For no goodness in him, but to stop his evil tongue, to submit my bill and letter to my lord of Norfolk, "and of special trust my good cousin the Treasurer." 6. To tell the Treasurer that when I have sped in the premises I will attend him at Westminster for judgment of my great charges of (for ?) Will. Lee, though Lee is very rich. To remind him of all the slanders and troubles I have sustained, "onle all by his meanes, to be a grett luffer." 7. All lords spiritual and temporal have been at home often, and I never since Parliament began. 8. Mr. Buttes and Mr. Bartlott bear each to other but "easy favors." Therefore use them apart. 9. To remember your promise to Gowen. Urge my business amain, and as my lord of Northumberland's letter was, "Haste, haste, post haste," &c.

P.S.—If my son the captain of the Guard be privy to my matters he will set them forward either at Mr. Treasurer or Mr. Secretary's board. Dr. Buttes only requires to be pricked.

Hol., pp. 3.

11 Sept. **1144.** [Henry VIII. to Sexten.]

Add. MS. 19,865, f. 1 b. B. M.

Thanks him for his resistance to the malicious enterprises of Thos. FitzGerald, that false traitor. As the feefarm of [Limerick] has been unpaid for several years since Ric. Fox was mayor, has appointed Edmund Sexten, sewer of the Chamber, to receive the arrears and the future payment of 10*l.* a year. The next time that Sexten comes to the King will grant permission for a sword to be carried before the mayor. Langley, 11 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

11 Sept. **1145.** Henry VIII. to Sir John O'Desmond.*

Add. MS. 19,865, f. 7. B. M.

Thanks him for his goodwill, zeal and benevolence in setting forward the King's affairs in Ireland. Desires credence for Edmond Sexten, who is fully instructed of his mind. Langley, 11 Sept.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

13 Sept. **1146.** Thomas Pope to Cromwell.

R. O.

Sir John Dudley has not yet paid me a penny of my money, but has delayed me from time to time as no one would have treated the lewdest fellow in a country. I beg you will interfere. Old Ford, Stratford, 13 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

13 Sept. **1147.** Melanchthon to Joachim Camerarius.

Corpus Reform. II. 785.

Would rather talk than write about English and French affairs. Has sent to France at the request of the brother of the bishop of Paris some moderate advice (*quandam ἐπιείκειαν*) about the principal controversies. Has been twice invited by the English and expects a third letter. Is vexed at his own slowness. The Chancellor and Sneppius have written from Stutgard in the prince's name to find out his wishes, and they recall him to his country by kind letters. Replied courteously and doubts not they will write again, but English affairs affect him strongly. Will do nothing without

* Died June 1536.

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Joachim's advice. Our ἄρχων, "Macedo," * and ὁ κεφασφόρος (duke of Wurtemberg) will shortly meet at Fulda. Expects letters from England this Sept. The duke of Holstein has surrendered. The exiled king Christiern has not been restored. Id. Sept.

Münster is still besieged.

Lat.

14 Sept. **1148.** UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. I. 425. The King has sent two excellent persons to visit the colleges and halls by his authority, and has provided that great part of the colleges should support Greek and Latin professors. Cannot express their obligations for this. The visitors have signified to them the King's order that they should renounce the papal authority under their common seal, and swear fealty to him and his successors. Though they have done this already, they do it afresh. Ask him to grant them their accustomed privileges and immunities. Oxford, 18 cal. Oct.

P. 1. *Lat. Mutilated. Add.*

R. O. 2. Modern copy of the above. *Pp.* 2.

14 Sept. **1149.** UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to CROMWELL.

Titus, B. I. 356. B. M. Their commissary and proctor had informed them of Cromwell's good intentions on their behalf, and that he would promote their business with the King. Beg the restoration of their privileges and exemption from the heavy tax imposed upon them by the Parliament ("ex Senatusconsulto"). Oxoniæ, 18 cal. Oct.

Lat., p. 1. *Addressed:* "Clarissimo viro Dº Thomæ Crumwello, primario regis Secretario."

14 Sept. **1150.** SIR FRANCIS LOVELL to LORD LISLE.

R. O. My wife and I send regards to you and my lady. I thank you for the kindness shown by your letter and gift, and in the words reported by your chaplain Sir Oliver Brown. If your lordship be pleased, my son and heir, Thomas Lovell, will marry your second daughter lady Eliz. Plantagenet, your lordship paying me 700 marks at such days as your said chaplain and mine, Ralph Sparke, will inform you, for whom I desire credence; and I will make her 100*l.* a year jointure out of my land. Estharlyng, 14 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The 14th of September 1534.

R. O. 2. Draft of articles for the marriage of Thomas, son and heir apparent of Sir Francis Lovell, and ———, daughter of Lord Lisle.

Sir Francis requires that lord Lisle shall apparel both parties on the day of marriage and bear all charges of the dinner. He requires lord Lisle to pay 700 marks, 100 marks at the marriage and the rest by 100 marks a year. If one of Lovell's daughters is married, the whole remainder to be paid at once. He desires merchants or gentlemen to be bound for the money.

P. 1. *Endd.:* For communication of Mr. Francis Lovell's son and Mrs. Frances, my lord's daughter.

* Philip landgrave of Hesse?

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15 Sept. **1151.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

R. O. Your son is in good health. I hope you understand the good order begun in Wales, so that thieves are afraid. On Michaelmas eve we intend to be at Shrewsbury again, and to abide there till All Hallowtide till we return to Ludlow, where there is great need of repairs, as I wrote to you by Mr. Rastall. I thank you for your letter to Englefield. Be good to this bearer. I have no news but concerning Ireland. This day at 5 a.m. was a sudden earthquake, in so much that the castle of Chester, standing upon a main rock, rocked like a cradle, to the great fear of us all therein. It was the same at Ludlow, Shrewsbury and other places. Chester, 15 Sept. *Signed.*

Added, in his own hand: Robert ap Riez is departed. Your kinsman, parson Willifed, shall not be forgotten to the bishop of St. Asaph's for a prebend.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

15 Sept. **1152.** Roger Wygston and Thos. Trye to Cromwell.

R. O. We have received your letter concerning the matter at variance between the prioress of Nuneaton and the town of Cotton, and we have charged the latter not to enter on the ground that they claim common in parcel of the dominical lands belonging to the monastery until it be decided in Chancery. On the day we received your letter we held a sessions at Nuneaton to inquire into the riots, when three bills were exhibited by the prioress, and three in answer by the townspeople, which we think of small effect. The verdict of the jury we cannot attend to, as they have asked respite till the Tuesday after Twelfth day. Nuneaton, the morrow of Holy Rood day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

15 Sept. **1153.** Wm. Noxton, Prior of Southwick, to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks for her letters. The visitation of God is very sore and extreme in our marine parts. Many of her loving friends have died. Is living peacefully at his hermitage of St. Leonard's. John Noxtun's father is here, and desires to be commended to lord and lady Lisle. "Scribbled with a comfortless heart, in æde heremitica divi Leonardi," 15 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

15 Sept. **1154.** Henricke Johnson.

Galba, B. x. 47. B. M. "The copy of the sentence given at Barowe against Henricke Johnson, otherwise Trappe of Armewe," 15 Sept. 1534.

The Scowte declared that Johnson ought to be sentenced to revoke his injurious words against the king of England, and to ask forgiveness of God and the judges; to stand upon a pillory three days for three hours each day, with a title of his offence attached to him; to have a hot iron thrust through his tongue; and to be banished the margraveship of Barowe and the lordship of Borflete, on pain of his right hand; and as the witnesses were on the other side of the sea, he should remain in prison unless he would confess and submit himself to the grace of the boromasters and skepyns. Johnson answered that certain Englishmen came from Zealand in his ship and would not pay their passage, when he being drunk, spake evil words, but not so large as the Scowte had declared; he asked them to pardon him for his simpleness and poverty. The borowmasters and skepyns, considering the evil consequences that may arise from injurious words between the subjects of the King and the Emperor, have ordained, without taking the extreme rigor of the law, that Johnson shall come from the prison to the town house bare-

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foot and bareheaded in his shirt, holding a torch of 2 lbs. of wax, and kneeling down beseech the forgiveness of God and the judges, and acknowledge that he is sorry for the words he spoke; to carry the torch thence and offer it before the Holy Sacrament in the church here; to pay 50 carolus guldens for the repairs of the new work in the Council chamber, and the law costs; and for a second offence to be banished out of the margraveship of Barowe and the lordship of Borthfliet for ever. 15 Sept. 1534.

Pp. 2.

15 Sept. **1155.** The Archbishop of Lunden to Charles V.

Lanz, Corr. des K. Karl V., 116.

* * * *

These saucy Lubeckers have begun the war to bring Denmark under their control and infect it with Lutheranism, whether at the instigation of Christopher or of the king of England they care not. They have now again, I hear, sent ambassadors to the king of England, from whom they expect large support in money. Lyntii, 15 Sept. 1534.

Lat.

16 Sept. **1156.** Sir Richard Lygon and Others to Cromwell.

R. O.

On the 16th Sept. we met at Gloucester to accomplish the King's letters in the matters at variance between Ric. Goodriche and Gibbons against Sir John de Briggis. Goodriche and Gibbons appeared, offering to prove their complaints, when we received your letters ordering us to forbear. The complainants desired the King's peace against Sir John for the safety of their lives, which we have forborne till we hear more from you. Gloucester, 16 Sept. *Signed:* Richard Lygon — Edmunde Tame — Jamys Clifford—Robert Wye—John Arnold—Thomas Lane.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Sir Richard Ligan, &c.

16 Sept. **1157.** John Pakyngton to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have received your letter, showing your labor with the King's highness for my bill for attainted lands in Worcestershire. I am understeward to the prior of Worcester, and have had the surveying of copylands, and desire to continue in the same. It is in my native country. I cannot come to see you myself, because I must be in North Wales until after the feast of All Saints. I will give you a reward for your pains in my behalf. Beawdeley, 16 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Sept. **1158.** Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Has received her letters dated 7th and 10th inst. Mr. Gonston says the flagon was not in his custody, but in that of one Castelyne, and he would speak with him. Is driven from day to day from one to the other, so that he cannot have it to do her commandment. Has been seeking a sure messenger for her letter into Cornwall, and now a priest beneficed in those parts will deliver it in six days. Mr. Skutt's bills and the parcels in his books vary 7*s.* 6*d.*, which he is content to leave to her pleasure. He abated 13*s.* 1*d.* at the time of making his first obligation. He requests lord Lisle to write to his receiver and auditor for payment. Will bring the pins as soon as he can, and not so soon as he would if he should profit anything in the suit which lord Lisle has commanded him unto. London, 17 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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17 Sept. **1159.** POLE to SADOLET.

Poli Epp. i. 408. I have read your letters to Lazarus dated the nones of June, and was delighted to hear of your good health and the ease you were enjoying; but your mention of my name reminded me of my negligence in writing, though instead of accusing me you load me with praises. You must not, however, attribute this to forgetfulness of you, for whom I had conceived so deep an affection even before I knew you, but rather that I had forgotten the faculty of expressing what was due both to you and to myself. Hoped when he got to Italy his studies would have allowed him to renew old friendships. Made Lazarus his tutor, but found his studies engrossed all his leisure. Finds he has no need of Lazarus, except as a most agreeable companion. Criticises Sadolet's advice to Lazarus to be content with his station, and not attempt philosophy. Urges the cultivation of philosophy. Is impelled to leave Venice, though he regrets to part from Lazarus, to seek the society of the bishop of Chieti (*Theatinus*) and Gaspar Contarenus, a Venetian noble, whose acquaintance if Sadolet has not yet made, he lacks a great enjoyment. Padua, xv. cal. Oct. 1534.

Lat.

18 Sept. **1160.** THE EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

See GRANTS in SEPTEMBER, Nos. 7–9.

18 Sept. **1161.** SIR WM. FITZWILLIAM and Others to CROMWELL.

R. O. Yesterday there arrived here at the Court John Wynter of Bristol, the bearer hereof, with letters addressed to you by the customer of Bristol, which we send. He had a long conference with the King, both of the occurrents on the coasts of Biscay and Ireland, and of the good readiness of 10 ships now at Bristol and his own willingness to serve his Grace in Ireland. These things the King communicated to us after supper, and determined to send him to declare to same to you. He thinks for his experience on the coasts of Spain and England the said Wynter and one Thomas Dowding of Bridgewater, whom Wynter recommends, should be captains of two of the said ships rather than Willoughby, Beeston or Waters, especially as he promises that he and Dowding will be ready for sea in six days after he arrives at Bristol. Ships set forth in other places would have many contrary winds to contend with; and if you have not already closed with Willoughby, Beeston and Waters beyond recall, he advises you to furnish Winter and Dowding with money and a commission. For the ship appointed to keep the Land's End, the King rests upon Bedon, as he did at your departure. When you have heard the bearer's news about the earl of Desmond, you are to give the King your opinion. Langley, 18 Sept. *Signed by* Fytzwilliam—William Poulet—Edw. Foxe—and Wm. Kyngston.

Pp. 2. *Add. as* Chief Secretary.

19 Sept. **1162.** GARDINER to LORD LISLE.

R. O. On behalf of Loys du Chasteauneuf, who has served me since my last return out of France, and now returns to his friends. He is heir of a worshipful house in Provence. Wolvesaye, 19 Sept.

I thank you for your kind letters, and beg to be commended to my lady.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

19 Sept. **1163.** ROBERT ACTON to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Has received a message from my lord by Christopher, yeoman of his horses, to get certain stuff made for her ladyship. Desires to know if she

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will have her saddle and harness fringed with silk and gold, and whether they shall be of Lewkes velvet or Jene velvet. Other lords' wives have theirs of Lewkes velvet fringed with silk and gold with buttons "of the pere fasshyon, and tassells quarter depe of sylke and golde." Also whether she will have the stirrup parcel-gilt, "with a lether coveryd with velvet, or elles to have a fote stoulle acordyng unto your sadell," and what device she will have in the saddle's head of copper and gilt. Southwark, 19 Sept.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1164. Ric. Kyrton to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Can get no cloth of gold like the pattern of her sleeve, except three quarters [of a yard]. Will send that if it is any good. Has received 13 yds. tawny velvet from my lord Marquis, but has not bought the tawny satin till he knows her pleasure. Sends by the bearer a pair of russet velvet sleeves, a gown, and a kirtle of black satin and a pair of sleeves of the best work he can get. She must send more money for the kirtle for which she wrote. Sends also "4 squares, with 4 lawndys, and your her (hair) with your frontlet." Does not know her pleasure about the frontlets which Crystover had bespoken. London, this Sunday.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

19 Sept. **1165.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Arrived at Langley on Sunday last, where I delivered Mr. Secretary your letter. He said that in consequence of despatching the King's affairs in Ireland he had no leisure. As Mr. Bryan was not there I repaired to Mr. Nores, who told me of my lord Chamberlain's complaint against you. I told him you were not guilty. Next day I went to Mr. Secretary, saying I had your patent. He told me he had got it signed. He spoke again to Mr. Nores of my lord Chamberlain's matter, and would speak to the King of it on his return to London. Mr. Whettill's father has exhibited articles to Mr. Secretary. I have delivered your letter to Mr. Bryan, who went with me to Mr. Secretary. Wynybanck shall still enjoy his room. Geo. Bourchier is Bryan's servant. I think Mr. Secretary will meet the King at Grafton. London, 19 Sept. 1534.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

20 Sept. **1166.** The Bishop of Ely.

See Grants in September, No. 13.

20 Sept. **1167.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Wrote by Rob. Prows. Has not yet had much communication with Mr. Secretary, as he is busy about the King's matters for Ireland, whither 2,000 men have been despatched under Sir John Sentlow, Salisbury, young Poyntz, Gwisshe and Musgrave. When Mr. Secretary goes to the King at Grafton I will attend upon him. Notwithstanding young Whethill has great friends in my lord William, my lord of Norfolk and Bayntun, I think you will get your way. His father has exhibited a great book of articles which Popley showed me, of which the first refers to the "cony clap" at Marke. Richard Windebank shall enjoy his room, but Mr. Norres and Mr. Bryan say you should always "obtemper" the King's letters. I said no one was so desirous of so doing as you. Mr. Secretary marvelled that you should write to Nores that rather than Whethill should have had the room, you would give up yours and serve the King in England. He said the King would not have been pleased if he had seen the letter. Kingston says he never

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1167. John Husee to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

spoke for Whethill, but all is not gold that shineth, and he takes the wood sale earnestly. Mr. Treasurer desires you to remember his wine. Mr. Bryan says that you must keep all things secreter than you have used, for nothing is said or done there that is not known at Court; and you must assume more of the King's deputy and not use the company of mean persons, which is not for your honor. I beg you will excuse my sincerity. When Mr. Bryan comes he will tell you more. I told Mr. Secretary you would send him a mewed hawk. He would fain have a little spaniel; and I perceive by Palmer the spear he hath told him of my lady's spaniel, which I know well she would not part with. If you can get a proper one, send it to him whilst I am here. London, 20 Sept. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

20 Sept. R. O. **1168.** Sir Will. Fitzwilliam and Others to Cromwell.

This day John Wynter arrived at the Court with your letters to the King and also to us. He has used much diligence in despatch of the wine after he had read your letters, and has devised with us for augmenting the rate of mariners and soldiers, which he has increased in both ships to the number of 30 men. His Highness is content that Edw. Waters should go in the *Mary Guilford*, as you appointed. God send you much honor of the castle of Barkeley. Woodstock, 20 Sept. *Signed:* Wyll^{a} Fitzwyll^{a}—William Poulet—Edwarde Foxe—Will'm Kyngston.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Sept. R. O. **1169.** Edmund Turnour to Cromwell.

Dr. Hylsey, provincial and visitor of the Four Orders, was lately here, and attached a Grey Friar named Johannes, a Dutchman, finding upon him certain clipped coin. He accused one John Hoell, an honest man, who has been examined, but nothing proved against him. Please exert yourself for his deliverance. Cardyf, 20 Sept. *Signed:* Edmond Turnour with the erle of Worcestur.

P.S.—If you give me your authority I shall be glad to settle the variance between David Morgan Kemyes and your tenants of Rummeney, of which Mr. Brabson spoke to me.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Sept. R. O. **1170.** John Tomson, Master of the Maison Dieu, to Cromwell.

The King's works at Dover go well forward. The south jetty is in length 165 feet, in breadth 24 feet. We have begun the north jetty, to the great surety of all men. The harbour is trenched from the old pier head to the west inward 400 feet, in breadth 100 feet in the mouth, and inward 200 feet, in the belly 400 feet, and in the sound west to the hills, above 500 feet, and it flows within the harbour a fathom and a half, so that a crayer of 50 tons can lie in it. If we can get sufficient men, horses and timber, the harbour will be able to receive ships of 6 or 7 score shortly. We have sunk great stones from 9 to 12 tons for securing the King's harbour. I intend shortly to begin the mole. Grain and victuals are so carried out of these quarters that without short redress we shall want men for the work. Dover, 20 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

20 Sept. R. O. **1171.** Sir John Shelton to Cromwell.

I received your letter on Sunday afternoon of the Princess's removal to Langley or Knebworth. I know not in what case those houses stand,

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and whether they be meet for her Grace and her household. Hunsdon, St. Matthew's eve. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1172. ANNE SHELTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O. I have spoken with my lady Mary, as you desired, and asked her by whom she sent the letter to master Carowe. She said she sent it by her servant Randal Dod, and that lady Bryan delivered her lady Carowe's letter open, the effect of which was to desire her for the Passion of Christ in all things to follow the King's pleasure, otherwise she was utterly undone. After I had spoken with my lady Mary I went to my lady Bryan, and she affirmed what was said to be true. Hunsdon, this Sunday, at 8 o'clock in the evening. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 Sept. **1173.** ADAM SAMPSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Complaining of the illusage of a ship sailing to Dantzic taken by the Lubeckers. When the ship came to Copmanhaven it was further searched by the Lubeckers, and all the gunpowder and ordnance taken away. Gives further details. Harwich, 20 Sept.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Sept. **1174.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. * * * * * *
28,587, f. 31. B. M. (f. 34 b.) Hears from Carneseca that Ubaldino writes that he heard in France that Ana Boulans was in disfavor with the King, who had fallen in love with another lady, and the people began to speak publicly against her. If it is true, the Emperor will hear of it from his agents in England and France. Does not give much credit to the report. Rome, 20 Sept. 1534.
Sp., pp. 14. *Modern copy.*

Ibid., f. 26. 2. Contemporary abstract of the above with marginal notes.
Sp., pp. 9. *Modern copy.*

21 Sept. **1175.** QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

R. O. "The confession of John Browne before John Goff, warden of the town of Henley-upon-Thames in the county of Oxford, John Aysheby and Richard Massam, late wardens of the same, John Loveles, gent., Thomas Leuez, understeward of the same, and other the officers, bothe bayllys and constabulls of the same," on St. Matthew's day 26 Henry VIII., to the effect that on the Thursday after Ashwednesday last, Browne's wife "toke her wey to Redyng to fett the money of a kyrtyll that sche sold to oon Thomas Fen, a laborer," when she was apprehended and set in the cage, "wherefor the said John Browne knowit not." Browne stood behind the cage and heard his wife say "that she would knele be fore quene Anne to schowe of her wronggs;" to which Thomas Evered, the mayor of Redyng, replied, "It forced not and quene Anne were by her and the cage were afyre, so he dyd make anue;" which words were spoken in the presence of Watur Barton, gent., Ric. Turner, late mayor of the same, and the constables of the same, as the said John Browne doth say. And on the morrow the said John Browne was newly examynyd, "and the said John saiyeth nothing but that his wyff scholde go forth of Henley to Reding on the Wenysday, wherefore said it was the Thurysday or ells the premiss to be true."
One leaf, double folio, p. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. The confession of Alice Browne, being her account of the same occurrence.
P. 1. *Endd.*

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21 Sept. **1176.** Sir Andro Powes, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you remember a case of knives I sent you some time ago, saying you would like to have another such, I have been at the fair called Gybbrey, where I had the last, but none were to be had. I bought there a strange beast called "a hare of brasill," and two pair of knives. Guernsey, 21 Sept. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

21 Sept. **1177.** John Phelyps to Cromwell.

R. O. It has pleased the King by his patent to give me the ordering of certain tenants of the late Rice Griffith and the mandred of the same. My lord Ferrers musters the said tenants. May it please the King to send me a "plaggett" to muster them and my own in the same manner. At Pict', 21 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Sept. **1178.** Roger Wigston to Cromwell.

R. O. By the death of Sir Edw. Ferrers* there is a vacancy in parliament for a knight of the shire of Warwick. Secret labor is made among the freeholders against the coming down of the King's writ. As it is your mind to have the house furnished with good and discreet men, I shall be glad to learn your pleasure. By the death of Sir Edw. Ferrers the stewardship of the lordship of Knoll in this shire, with the annual fee of four nobles from the abbot of Westminster, is void. All his other preferments were obtained before he died. I shall be glad if you will obtain this preferment for me. Wolston, near Coventry, 21 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Sept. **1179.** Cromwell to Lord Lisle and Lord Edmund Howard.

R. O. As the King is informed that many things are daily conveyed out of the realm contrary to the statutes, and that the searchers of Calais are remiss, he has appointed Nic. Caldwall and John Goughe to be attendant about the searching of the same. Canonbery, 21 Sept.

Copy, p. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lisle, deputy of Calais, and my lord Edmund Howard, Controller. *Endd.:* 21 Sept. 1534.

23 Sept. **1180.** Sir Ric. Page to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you promised me at Langley to be good to my nephew Fitzwilliam concerning the misordering of his wife and other gentlewomen by the butcher of Hoddesdon if it be proved that he struck her, it will be duly proved by Mr. Cook, my nephew Fitzwilliam and Mr. Ogle. The butcher did not only strike my niece, but beat her with his fist, so that she fell in a swoon, and he rudely handled Mrs. Cook and other gentlewomen. If you are too busy to attend to this, be good master to their husbands when it is brought into the Star Chamber or elsewhere. As they are his tenants, my lord of Essex will do what he can to stop the punishment. Woodstock, 23 September.

You have honored ladies and gentlewomen too much to see them take shame by a villain.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* The Editor has not been able to ascertain whether Sir Edward Ferrers died in 1534 or 1535. One of these two years it must have been, by the address of this letter.

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23 Sept. R. O. **1181.** Bishop of Verona to Peter Vannes.

On the arrival of the signor Cavaliere (Sir G. Casale) here I heard that which I did not doubt, of my pension, that I had nothing to hope from the disposition of the King or the intercession of friends. So having written at length two months ago, and sent a copy of my patent, I wait to hear what conclusion will be taken. I am not inclined to write again, except that the signor Cavaliere has advised me to obtain letters in my favor from France, which I am certain will be readily granted, and if it be not done already I hope that "Mon. L'Incola" (bp. of Lincoln?) with Mon. Gramuel (Cromwell) and you, will use such efforts that I may obtain my object. Rome, 23 Sept. 1534.

P.S., in his own hand.—I am desired by the signor Cavaliere to thank my lord of Winchester. The Pope is very ill and seems past human aid. When the issue arrives, I hope to return whence I should not have come but for this pious duty. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add.*

23 Sept. R. O. **1182.** John Husee the Younger to Lord Lisle.

Wrote by Corbet. I received of Mr. Vice-treasurer a letter, which I delivered to Mr. Secretary, who is now Master of the Rolls. He then asked me for the commission you had sent. I said I had not received it. This was at Candbury (Canonbury). Attended him next day, St. Matthew's day,* on his coming from dinner with my lord Chancellor, when he again spoke of the commission, so it must be sent with speed. He said, after he had perused Mr. Whethill's and your affairs, he would learn the King's pleasure, commanding me to be at Grafton in the Court on Thursday next. On complaining how unjustly my lord Chamberlain had spoken of you, he said he should do you no wrong. On referring to your letter sent to Mr. Norris, in which you state that you had liever render to the King your patent than that Whethill should have the room against your will, and serve the King in England, he said if the King had seen it he would have taken you at your word. I showed him how ungodly Sir Richard Whethill had handled you in your own garden, and he said if you had shown yourself like a king's deputy you would have put father and son in prison and punished them as they deserved, and the King and his Council here would have maintained you in so doing. He said also that you are led by false friends, who lead you into a snare and then leave the burden to rest upon your neck. As we were speaking, he saw Turney approaching, and said in my ear, "Yonder comes a man whom my lord has put out of wages; in which he has not done well." I answered him that you and the Council had sent the man to my lord of Canterbury to be examined. He wished you would never meddle in such like matters, "for what is passed by books or otherwise by the King's privilege must be common, and it is lawful for every man to occupy them; and that all such books are set out for the furtherance of the King's matters in derogation of the Pope and his laws." My advice is you should readmit him; but in case he has offended against the ordinance the punishment is left to you and to the Council. Touching the wheat that you wrote for, he said if you impeached the King and the Council here with such slender causes, you would make all your friends weary of you. He also spoke of my lady, and I find it said here by those who come from Calais that if any man had much to do he should show it to my lady, and so he should speed. This clamor has been occasioned by the discharge of Turney and the banishment of Wolfe, for she is reported to be very suspicious, and that with Mr. Marshall and Mr. Porter she is the chief causer of these things. I answered as well as I could. This is the reward my lady gets for her goodness and entreating for offenders. I

* 21 September.

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1182. John Husee the Younger to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

have found Mr. Secretary your good friend, and he shall have my heart while I live. I have had the sight of Richard Whethill's libel, in which he complains of Thos. Fowler for the coney clap, and of the marshal and of your ingratitude, and your giving the room from his son, and for ungodly words that you have uttered, chiefly on St. Thomas's day in your garden. Remonstrated with Clywtton, my lord Chamberlain's steward, that his master should complain against you without any cause. He told me his master had received letters in justification of his statements; so I perceive you have got dissembling friends and familiar enemies. He said his master would show the letter, and I replied who ever had so written had belied you. It behoves you to be your own secretary or else you may be deceived, and let it be left for me at the Red Lion in Southwark. I wish some pretty dog could be found for Mr. Secretary. London, 23 Sept.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add. Endd.:* 1534.

23 Sept. **1183.** [Bishop of Verona] to Mons. de La Mo[rette].

Vit. B. xiv. 114. B. M.

"Monsignor, io scrissi a V. S. m. . . . . presso quella ser . . . . . se accadeva che da Messer H . . . . . ne fussi stata ricercata, i . che an . . . . . lei m'habbi fatto sperare, che la debbi fare volunteri . . . . . [Non] di meno per che mi vien dato ogni hora maggior speranza, ... sortir quel fine, che la honesta et giustitia de la causa mi[a] . . . . . congiuntta con la devotissima et antica mia servitu con la Maiesta d[el Re] . . . . . e parso fuor di proposito a farli di novo instantia, che app . . . . . chio confido che per sua humanita habbi fatto V. S. de . . . . . la caldezza et vehementia de la sua amorevol opera da . . . . . espetto non mediocre frutto al bisogno et desiderio mio, qu . . . . . quel che e stato di haver gratissima ogni occasione che mi . . . . . di servirla. Et quanto posso mi ricomando a la sua gratia, no . . . . . come la deve sapere, quanto habbi ad essere accetto al C . . . . . et mio signore tutto quello che partegna al beneficio mio, p . . . . . tioni che, Sua Maesta Christianissima benignamente n'ha fatto ne . . . . . laquale continoamente degna non mandar in oblivione . . . . . Di Roma, a li 23 Settembre . . . . . "

Mutilated. Add.: . . . . . Mons. de la Mo . . . . . del Re Christianissimo presso . . . . Serenissimo Re d'Inghilterra.

Modern marginal note: "El vescovo di Verona."

24 [Sept.] **1184.** Sir James Hamilton to Cromwell.

R. O.

Sends copy of the sentence given against him by the bishops, which his wife has obtained. Will show Cromwell when they meet that half the allegations are false. The King has allowed his wife to "intromet" with his lands, wishing her to buy them from him for his son; but he will wait to see what the king of England will do. Begs Cromwell to procure a letter from the King to James in his favor. Will remain in the Borders till he hears from Cromwell what to do. Berwick, the 24th day. *Signed:* James Hammylton, seref of Lytqw.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my lord Secreter of Ingland. *Endd.*

R. O.

2. Sentence of excommunication pronounced by James bishop of Ross, as commissary of the archbishop of St. Andrews, against James Hamilton of Kincavill, sheriff of Linlithgow, as a relapsed heretic and protector of heretics, possessing forbidden books, denying Purgatory, invocation of Saints, &c., and using the Lord's Prayer in the vernacular tongue. He is declared

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contumacious for non-appearance on citation, and is left to the secular arm; his goods are confiscated, except the dowry of his wife. Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's dioc., 27 Aug. 1534, in presence of king James V., Gawin archbishop of Glasgow, George bishop of Dunkeld, and other bishops named.

Lat., p. 1. *Notarial copy.*

24 Sept. R. O. St. P. VII. 570. **1185.** Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.

Wrote lately about the business entrusted to him. The Pope is daily getting worse. His extremities have become stiff with cold, and there is no hope of his life. *As to the future Pope, has arranged so that if the French cardinals assist, something may be done in accordance with the King's wishes.* Rome, 24 Sept. 1534.

On the 25th, at the 18th hour, the Pope died. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1, *part cipher, deciphered. Add.*

24 Sept. R. O. **1186.** John Alen to Cromwell.

Last night on shipboard Mr. Brabazon received Cromwell's letters. The wind has been fair eight days and more, and they have been on board two nights. The Deputy's horses and retinue are not ready, but the northern men make sail. The Deputy* is in Wales. The ships will go to the Holyhedd for him. Came to Chester last night from Brabazon on receipt of Cromwell's letter for sending the company out of the town to the ships. He desired Alen to write to Cromwell to advertise the Deputy to amend the vacations and defaults in his retinue. Tarries with Cassy and two of his servants to receive the King's money. Must stop and pay the ships for Sir W. Brereton and Mr. Salisbury. Chester, 24 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Sept. Harl. Chart. 47, A. 48. B. M. **1187.** Lord Mounteagle.

Gift by Charles duke of Suffolk to Thos. Stanley lord Mountegle, and lady Mary his wife, one of the daughters of the said Duke, and to their heirs male, of the following jewels:—an egg of diamonds, with 90 great pearls at 20*s.*, and 14 diamonds at 40*s.*, 11*l.*; a "lasce" of 23 rubies at 20*s.*, and 11 score 7 pearls at 10*s.* the score, 28*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; a pattlett with 17 diamonds, two rubies at 20*s.*, 216 pearls at 5*s.* the score, 22*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* A pattlett of 19 score pearls at 5*s.* the score, and other jewels, of which one chain is in the hands of the countess of Worcester, amounting in all to 523*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* 25 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed by lord Mountegle.*

Vellum.

25 Sept. R. O. **1188.** David Pole and Richard Strete to Cromwell.

Justify themselves against the charge of favoring the bishop of Rome "and his wicked laws and practices;" of which they had been accused by Lewys Johns, as appears by Cromwell's letters of 23 Sept. So far from expelling Christopher Baunks from the mastership of the school of St. John's in Litchfield, they had done their best for his preferment. The appointment belongs to Mr. Richard Egerton, "to whom we have showed your terrible letters in such manner and facion that he saith now Christopher Baunks shall enter and enjoy; and if any stikkyng shall be by the said Mr. Egerton we shall use and practise some authority of your mastership's letters for Baunks' party. We have said many times to the said Mr. Egerton that it were more convenient for a layman to be schoolmaster there than for a priest, though the statutes be contrary." *Signed.* Lichfield, 25 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

* Skeffington.

1534.

25 Sept. R. O. **1189.** THOMAS GODSALVE to CROMWELL.

I send you six swans and a maund with pears of my own grafting. Norwich, 25 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Sept. Galba, B. x. 47*. B. M. **1190.** NICOLAUS OLAHUS, Secretary to the Queen of Hungary, to LADY LISLE.

Thanks for her husband's entertaining him at breakfast. Has commended her to the Queen, as she desired, who received it graciously. St. Omer, 25 Sept. 1534. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

26 Sept. R. O. **1191.** GILES WORSLE to CROMWELL.

Ric. Cowche has been here, and taken an inventory of the ship which was Goore's of Hastings. Where shall it be conveyed? Of the two lasts of herring sold out of her the captain shall give you account. Ryde, I. of Wight, 26 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

26 Sept. R. O. **1192.** THOS. LEYGH to LADY LISLE.

Has received her letter of the 16th and her token by Husse. Is sorry to hear of the great unquietness she has had by reason of eviltongued persons. Trusts that by the grace of God she will be able to withstand all her adversaries. Mr. Treasurer has spoken with the party, as lady Lisle wished, and declared her mind at large in friendly fashion. Thinks that henceforth credence will not be given to some persons as it has been heretofore.

Sends six cramp rings, three of gold and three of silver, in return for those he had from her on going to Flanders before Whitsuntide. Desires to be recommended to lord Lisle. London, 26 Sept. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

27 Sept. Vienna Archives. **1193.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Of late days the Chancellor said publicly to several persons, in order that the report might be spread, that the young earl of Kildare had asked pardon of the King. The said Chancellor and Cromwell have since disseminated several such reports to animate those who refuse to go to Ireland. Finally, considering that such inventions might turn to their shame and confusion, they have thought it best to keep silence altogether, and for this cause it has been forbidden in Court to speak of the said affairs; and Cromwell for some days has not allowed them to be talked about, either at his table or elsewhere. It is therefore to be presumed that matters are not going as the King would like, who, to provide for them, as I am told, has given orders to six gentlemen to raise and take to Ireland 2,000 men each, with instructions to do it as secretly as possible, without mustering them, and send them one by one, for fear of causing disturbance. For their conveyance across, several ships, both Spanish and others, have been retained at Bristol; and, as I am told by one who has charge of the ships the King has equipped for his provision of wine at Bordeaux, he has got them ready to send over to Ireland. Skeffington has not yet crossed, waiting for reinforcements of men; and I am told the enemy had taken a Breton ship laden with Skeffington's horses. Those here (the Council) lately made a great instrument of the earl of Kildare to set the affairs of Ireland right. He has lately died in prison of his old malady, for which they are very sorry. A Welsh gentleman, who was a

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fugitive in Scotland, has crossed to Ireland, which will not diminish the troubles of those here, for he is a man of courage and good sense, and of the principal lineage of Wales, who could put the King to terrible confusion by his partisans if the affairs of Kildare continue to prosper. I am told also that the uncle of earl Douglas, who was here an exile from Scotland, has returned to Scotland, after seeking pardon of his king, without the knowledge of this king. It has been proposed to send several good personages to Ireland, but none will go (*nul nen veult menger*) any more than the duke of Suffolk.

On the news of the descent of Barbarossa and of the Pope's relapse the French ambassador went to reside at Court, 40 miles from here. There some couriers whom he had despatched to France had also arrived. He has sent thither also his secretary, which must have been at the King's instance, as Cromwell furnished the money for the journey. Some think he has gone to solicit some men and ships to be sent to Ireland, more for reputation both as regards the enemy and this people than for anything else. It is said also that the Lubeckers have offered to send ships in spring.

Certain English merchants, hearing that the Irish had intelligence with your majesty, made a difficulty of sending ships to Spain, until one of the King's Council told them that there was no fear of your majesty coming to a rupture with the King, whatever intelligence you might have in Ireland, in which country your majesty paid the same compliment to this king that he had done to you in Germany.

The Princess has been very ill. Having been obliged to remove and follow the Bastard when a little indisposed, it increased her illness, but she is better. It has been a great comfort to her that the King her father sent her his physician, and permitted the Queen also to visit her, and the apothecary from whom she has received all her medicines for four years. The King had ordered that the said physicians and apothecary of the Queen should be induced to pay their respects to the Bastard before the Princess, but the messenger arrived too late. The King commanded the said physicians and apothecary not to speak to the Princess except in the presence of people, and not in any other language than English. Since the King began to doubt whether his lady was *enceinte* or not, he has renewed and increased the love he formerly had for a very beautiful damsel of the Court; and because the said lady (*demoiselle*, qu. *dame*?) wished to drive her away, the King has been very angry, telling his said lady (*dame*) that she had good reason to be content with what he had done for her, which he would not do now if the thing were to begin, and that she should consider from what she had come, and several other things. To which it is not well to attach too much importance, considering the changeable character of the said King and the craft of the said lady, who knows well how to manage him.

I believe one of the principal occasions for which the English ambassador with your majesty has sent his man here has been to notify how the messenger of the earl of Desmond had been received at your majesty's Court. 24 Sept. 1534.

Fr., decipher, pp. 2. *From a modern copy.*

27 Sept. R. O. **1194.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

Your son and the rest are in good health.
Professions of friendship. Newport,* 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

* Newport in Salop.

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28 Sept. **1195.** Lord William Grey to Cromwell.

R. O. Sir Chr. Garnish, knight porter of Calais, is very ill and not likely to live; and I am told the portership is given to Sir Thos. Palmer of Newnhambridge. I beg you will move the King to grant me the next avoidance of the room of Newnham Bridge, with the wages of 16 men, which now belong to the said Newnham Bridge, and have been taken from the house of Hamys, to the great loss of me, the King's lieutenant there, and sore weakening of the castle. Hamys Castle, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Sept. **1196.** Friar John Robynson to Cromwell.

R. O. Grant me a licence to be a secular priest. I am here in a strange country where I am not known. Send me your mind as to this petition. The house of Cardyffe in Wales, St. Michael's eve.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Sept. **1197.** Margaret Tewkesbury, Abbess of Godstowe, to
R. O. Cromwell.

I send you your fee by the bearer, begging you will promote my suit, and for furtherance thereof peruse a letter I have devised to the King, and deliver it as you think best. I beg credence for the bearer, Dr. Gwent. Godstowe, Michaelmas eve.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

29 Sept. **1198.** Sir Anthony Broune to Cromwell.

R. O. Received a letter from Richard Tate on the 28th desiring me to accompany the French ambassador to my lady Princess. Has been troubled with an "unportynate coweghe," and cannot rest in his bed. Is sorry he cannot do his duty. Byfflet Lodge, Michaelmas day.

P.S. in his own hand to the same effect. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 Sept. **1199.** Thomas Rogers to Alice Rogers.

R. O. I desire remembrance to my brother and sister. I have sent you a letter and your toothpick by Rob. Lake. It is not possible for me to come over before All Hallowtide, and though provision be made by Mr. Secretary that I should come over, have some respect to the winter's weather. It were better for me to keep this room than give it up. This herring time I may do some good here. It is ordered that no man should sell his room here on pain of the King's displeasure. Wherefore if I am to come over, as I bought my room of a groat a day in the Exchequer, obtain leave of Mr. Secretary that I may sell it, or have my money again. Mr. Treasurer does not dare do the contrary if Mr. Secretary write to him. Calais, Michaelmas day.

P.S.—Will Terry, my boy, has run away. If he come to you have nothing to do with him.

Hol., p. 2. *Add.:* To my wellbeloved bedfellow Alice Rogers, in Philpot Lane.

29 Sept. **1200.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Puts him in remembrance of a soldier's place for John Fitzwilliam, who has a grant of it from the King, and of whom he spoke when he was late at Calais. Begs he will provide for him two pieces of good French wine. Grafton, 29 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The xxix. of September 1534.

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29 Sept. **1201.** Sir Adrian Fortescue.

R. O. Accounts of Wm. Thomas, his bailiff, for the year ending Mich. 26 Hen. VIII. For the manor of Redyng and Beneschevys; receipts, 19*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, payments, 4*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* Watcombe and Watlington; receipts, 48*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, payments, 6*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.* Stonor and Pushall; receipts, 25*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*, expenses, 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Money paid to your master and my lady, 28 April to 8 Oct., 48*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*

Pp. 11.

29 Sept. **1202.** Bishopric of Worcester.

R. O. Account of John Hornyold, receiver general of the temporalties of the bishopric of Worcester, being in the King's hands from Mich. 25 to Mich. 26 Hen. VIII., mentioning the particular rents or receipts from the bailiffs and farmers in different places, whose names are given.

Total, 940*l.* 4*s.* 10¾*d.*

Which receipt is charged with payment of fees to Sir Geo. Throkemerton, chief steward in counties Worcester and Warwick; Sir John Russell, surveyor of the temporalities; John Hornyold, receiver general; Ric. Rotsey, auditor of the bishopric; John Combes, understeward; Robt. Smyth, keeper of the bishop's palace and of the prisoners there and apparitor general; and also of various sums for alms, repairs, and other expenses.

Large paper, pp. 7.

29 Sept. **1203.** Bishopric of Hereford.

R. O. Account of the receiver of the bishopric of Hereford for the year ending Mich. 26 Hen. VIII.

Rents and farms:—Suggwas and Eyton, Berton, the palace at Hereford, Shelwyke, Tuppesley, Hampton, Bromyarde, Whitbourne, Frome Episcopi, Bosbury, Cradley, Colwall and Codyngton, Ledbury, Estnor, Upton Episcopi, Rosse Burgus, Rosse Forein, Prestbury, Senehaumpton, the office of the riding bailiff, Irchynfelde, the Bishop's Castle—687*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*

Fees, &c.:—Walter Devereux lord Ferrers, steward of the bishopric; Ric. Warnecombe, understeward; Thos. Wren, auditor; Ric. Monyngton, keeper of the chase at Malvern; the keeper of Colwall Park; and the dean and chapter—20*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Remainder, 667*l.* 12*s.* 1¾*d.*, besides 170*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* the profits of the commissary and vicar general, and 11*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* from the registrar.

There are parks at Prestbury and Colwall with deer, and a new one at Ledbury without deer, worth four or five marks a year.

Lat., p. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

29 Sept. **1204.** The Hanaper of Chancery.

R. O. Cromwell's account of his fees as clerk of the Hanaper, from Mich. 25 to Mich. 26 Hen. VIII., showing the sums received on divers patents. Total, 2,886*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*

ii. Payments:—

To the Chancellor and his clerks, to parchment makers, to merchants for wax, green cloth and other articles. Wages to Wm. Skitte, portjoy, and Thos. Alverd, spigurnel, 4*d.* a day each; John Hillis, chaffwax, 2½*d.*; and the keeper of the Seal of the King's Bench, 4*l.* a year. To the Master of the Rolls and eleven masters in Chancery, for their winter and summer robes, 42*l.* 15*s.*, a special allowance on account of the dearness of cloth, and for the clerk of the Hanaper himself, one robe in winter at 26*s.* 8*d.*, and another in summer at 20*s.* Expenses of shoeing horses, mending saddles, reins, &c. for the horse which carried the hanaper. To the warden of the Flete for laying down rushes

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1204. The HANAPER OF CHANCERY—*cont.*

in Westminster Hall. For carrying writs and letters patents from Westminster to Brittens, thence to London, and thence to Colchester. For vellum and the limning of a treaty between the King and the king of Scots, 10*s.*; for silk and gold cords (*laqueis*) for the same, 3*s.* 4*d.* For four skins of vellum, and the garnishing thereof, for the jointure of queen Anne, 12*s.*; and for silk and gold for the same, 6*s.*

Fees to Ralph Pexall, clerk of the Crown in Chancery. To Geo. bp. of Llandaff, master of St. Katharine's Hospital, near the Tower. Expenses of Cromwell; annuities to the duke of Norfolk, the Carthusian priory of Shene, Alice Raynesford, Sir Brian Tuke and Edw. North, clerk of the Parliament, Wm. Throgmerton, late prothonotary of Chancery, and to Wm. Claiburgh, deceased, and to John Croke, one of the six clerks. Payments by tallies and payments by warrant. Total, 1,111*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

There is a claim upon the guild of the Name of Jesus, in the church of St. Olave's, Southwark, for a fine of 200*l.* last year.

Then follows an account of stores, including sealing stuff garnished with silver, two cushions with the King's arms and the garter, 12 yds. of green saye to hang behind the lord Chancellor's back in Chancery, a green cloth to keep the heated wax, &c.

Large paper, pp. 8.

29 Sept. **1205.** The ABBOT OF ABINGDON.

R. O. The demands of the abbot of Abingdon against John Audelett, late receiver and surveyor of the monastery, as appears by sundry books examined by John Smyth, John Mynne, John Notte and Hugh Fuller, commissioners, from 9 Oct. 4 Hen. VIII. to Michaelmas 26 Hen. VIII., 2,542*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*, whereof Audelett desires allowance for 1,305*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and also for 1,892*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; which sums duly proved, Audelett rests in surplusage 586*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

P. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

R. O. 2. RICHARD ANDROYS to CROMWELL.

If Mr. Audelett's business might now, by your mastership's advice, be brought to a final end for 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.*, it shall be done at your commandment. Has spoken with Mr. Chamberlain about his office of Wodstok Park, and he will not yet part with it.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*: To the right hon. Mr. Secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

30 Sept. **1206.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. The lord Hussey (*Usey*), chamberlain of the Princess, who for his good sense and prudence was one of the principal councillors of Henry VII., desiring of late to go home to the North, sought a secret interview with me before his departure, when he told me plainly what he had before expressed more coverily, that he and all the honest men of the kingdom were very much dismayed that your majesty did nothing to remedy affairs here, as it could be done so easily,—that the thing concerned the lives and interests of the Queen and Princess and the honor of your majesty, and that it was God's cause, which you, as a Catholic prince and chief of other princes, were bound to uphold, especially out of pity for all this people, who regard you with as much affection as if they were your own subjects. I told him you were desirous of the peace and union of Christendom, and to preserve the ancient friendship with this king, for which there was no better means than to maintain the rights of the Queen and Princess, and wait the other terms of justice in discharge of the oath you had made to this king; and I thought that even if your majesty had every opportunity to remedy affairs by war, nevertheless you might object to do so for fear of oppressing this innocent

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people ; and as he was a wise and experienced man, I begged him to declare what he would do if he were in your majesty's place. He said, as to the disposition of this kingdom, I might know it in part as well as he ; nevertheless he would assure me that almost everybody was expecting your majesty would begin to move to their assistance, and you need have no fear of oppressing them by making war, because the indignation of the people was so great that everything would be reformed immediately before any resistance could be offered. As to the form of the war, as you had experienced soldiers, he would not enlarge upon it, especially as he knew that lord Darcy, whom he called his brother, would explain the matter for me much better than he could, being a person of long experience in the business. One thing he would not forget to say, that your majesty ought first of all to make the said war, which might at once remedy everything, by the insurrection of the people, who would be joined immediately by the nobility and the clergy also, which is powerful and half in disorder.

Yesterday, just after this interview, I sent to lord Darcy by one of my confidential servants, who, after conversing about other things, began to speak of the above matters, conjuring him to keep it secret, as it might cost him his life. He said he considered himself as one of the most loyal vassals the King had in matters which did not injure his conscience and honor, but that the things treated here were so outrageous against God and reason that he could not hold himself for an honest man or good Christian if he consented to them, especially in matters which concern the faith, and that in the North he knew well there were 1,600 ("sez C") earls and other great gentlemen who are of his opinion, although he had only declared himself to one or two, and had not even given any indication of his mind to his two sons, who are as valiant in arms as any in the kingdom. The younger has just been made captain of Jersey (*lisle de Jerce*). The said lord intends, by leave of the King, shortly to go to his own country ; and as it was proposed that measures should be taken in this parliament to introduce the Lutheran sect, he and his adherents would do their best to animate the people against it. With the assistance of your majesty he would raise the banner of the Crucifix together with yours, and among the first things he would do would be to seize some lords who favoured these follies, such as the earl of Northumberland and some others. The assistance he desired from your majesty would be, first, that you should have intelligence with the king of Scots that he might make an invasion while they were bestirring themselves, and that you should send some small force to the mouth of the Thames to give fight to those hereabout. It would be necessary also to bring a small number of harquebus men to the North, with harness and other munitions of war, and some money for poor gentlemen who lack means to equip themselves, lest they should be gained by the King ; for in the North there were great lords, but they had no money to advance to others ; and as to the said lords, they would not care to take money, but would readily spend their own. For himself, he would put in the field 8,000 men of his own and his friends', and he begged for the honor of God that I would not sleep in the matter, in which I would do the best service both to God and your majesty. In the end he told my man that before he left here he would consider more particularly the whole subject, and communicate his intention to me or to my said man. I shall not fail to spy out an opportunity. I hold it certain that there are innumerable lords who would say as much as he if they dared. Of those who take part with him he named two, who are among the most powerful of the kingdom. The one is the earl of Derby (*conte dAlby*), the other lord Dacres, who has little reason to be satisfied with this king, nor with those who manage affairs ; for although he has been declared innocent of the charge brought against him, the King, besides taking away all his offices, retains his goods both in ready money and moveables, worth more than 50,000 ducats.

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1206. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

No news from Ireland is known since my last, though some has been received at the Court. I am told that part of the men that Skeffington took with him deserted, which he made his excuse for delaying to cross. The King, however, is displeased with his delay, and has sent him express orders to leave by the first wind, whatever comes. One of the King's two ships of which I wrote has already gone down the river, the other will not delay long. It is sent to discover who goes and comes in Ireland.

The day before yesterday a German arrived here with five servants, who I hear came from Antwerp, and did not wish to be known there. Some say that he belongs to the duke of Saxony, others to the duke of Lunenburg, seeing that he speaks Low German. He went yesterday through the town accompanied by some servants of the doctors of Lubeck and Hamburg. I will endeavor to discover who he is. 30 Sept. 1534.

Fr., decipher, pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

30 Sept. **1207.** Th. Pope to Cromwell.

R. O. You were desirous to have a manor of my lord Daubeney's called Long Assheton, near Bristol, on which I had a bargain and sale. This day his servant paid me the money, and informed me that their master would sell the manor. Please direct your letters for Sir John Dudley for payment of my money. Christchurch, 30 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

30 Sept. **1208.** Katharine of Arragon.

R. O. View of the expenses of the princess Katharine, dowager of Arthur prince of Wales, and her household, from 19 Dec. 25 Hen.VIII. to 30 Sept. 26 Hen.VIII.

Bakehouse, 187*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* Buttery, 547*l.* 16*s.* Wardrobe, 345*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Kitchen and acatry (*emptoria*), 877*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Poultry, 317*l.* 8*s.* Scullery, 139*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* *Salsaria*, 27*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Hall and chamber, 57*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Stable, 140*l.* 12*s.* 1¾*d.* Household wages, 282*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Further charges in wardrobe, 28*l.* 10*s.* Total, 2,951*l.* 14*s.* 6¼*d.*

Under each of the above headings are subdivisions, such as flour, bread, &c., showing how much was spent on each.

Large paper, pp. 4.

Harl. MS. 6,807, f. 27. B. M. 2. "Compotus hospitii dominæ Katharinæ principissæ a dote quo ad vicem senescalli computantis pro eodem a xix. die Dec. usque ultimum diem Sept. inclusive, anno 25* Hen.VIII."

Receipts of victuals from the King's store, 145*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* From Mr. Secretary, 3,000*l.*

Expenses: Household, 2,926*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.* Furniture and linen, 27*l.* 14*s.* Victuals remaining 1 Oct. 26 Hen.VIII., 115*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.* Due from the accountant, 75*l.* 18*s.* 7¼*d.*

Mem., that he has spent 200*l.* for the present year.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

1209. Henry VIII. to ———.

Nero, B. VI. 85. B. M. Thanks for his discreet dealings in the things committed to his charge. Touching the report at the Emperor's Court mentioned in his letters, of the illtreatment of the princess Dowager and the lady Mary; considering the case as it stands, that every man without respect of any earthly thing is bound to regard God's laws, especially in a matter whereupon depends the

* Apparently this means from 19 Dec. anno 25 to 30 Sept. 26 Hen.VIII.

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salvation of the parties spiritually, the weal of the realm, and consequently of all Christendom, the justness of the cause and the King's sincere proceedings having been so long approved and discussed, which he doubts not he can well show; marvels that the Emperor, his Council or other discreet persons should think his proceedings other than godly, honorable, and reasonable, and agreeable to the laws of God. He is to contradict the report that the lady Katharine is not honorably treated. The establishment of her house with officers and servants, and the allotting to her of lands, is done in the best way that could be devised, and the like also of lady Mary, "whom we do order and entertain as we think most expedient, and also as to us seemeth pertinent, for we think it not meet that any person should prescribe unto us how we should order our own daughter, we being her natural father."* Desires him to declare and defend this to the Emperor or to any other. If the Emperor speak of the matter himself, and appear to believe the false reports, he shall declare the truth to him, and say that the King is surprised, considering the great friendship heretofore between them, that he should believe such an untrue fame, knowing how much the King esteems his duty to God and his honor.

Though lady Katharine has behaved very disobediently in contemning the laws and statutes, and otherwise, yet, for the conservation of the King's honor, he may assure the Emperor that the King has devised for her honorable entertainment in all points as was beseeming for her estate. Has at sundry times sent to her the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, with other nobles and councillors, and also the archbishop of York† and the bishops of Durham and Chester, to declare to her the justness of his cause, the declarations of the universities, &c., and the laws made for the establishment of the King's realm, succession, and posterity, and to persuade her by gentle means to conform herself thereto, showing her the great inconvenience that might happen to her if she resisted. Offered to her an honorable dowry, lands and possessions being already allotted to her, with any other reasonable entertainment. This she has resisted in most ungoodly, obstinate and inobedient wise, and contemned the said laws and ordinances, so that if the King attempted to administer to her any rigor or extremity, she would undoubtedly be within the extreme danger of the law.

All the intimations and offers made to her were declared to the Imperial ambassador, who, if he would, could have certified his master how honorably she was treated, and how contemptuously, uncharitably and disobediently she had behaved. If the ambassador, according to his duty and for the conservation of peace, had certified the truth, no such bruit could have been spread. Should have thought that the Emperor before giving credence thereto would have informed the King of it, so as to have had his answer, whereby such evil opinions might have been abolished. Would have behaved thus before giving credence to tales touching the Emperor. Desires him to exhort the Emperor not to give ear to any such feigned bruits without perfect knowledge of the truth, and to declare to him that, considering the King's marriage with the lady Katharine has been adjudged incestuous and unlawful by the most famous clerks of Christendom, and perpending the danger that might have ensued to the King, his realm and succession, he could do no less than forsake it. Trusts that the Emperor and all other good people will consider his lawful proceedings and the justness of his cause, which the bishop of Rome himself confessed to be just and lawful, and that the King had sustained no little injury from him, so that he promised the French king that if Henry would send a proxy he would give sentence in the principal cause at the meeting at Marseilles, which Henry refused to do, not wishing to agree to the usurped jurisdiction of him who ever has been the only enemy of kings. He has now

* This passage is added. † See No. 695.

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1209. HENRY VIII. to ——— —*cont.*

unjustifiably and maliciously pronounced sentence against the King, notwithstanding his appeal to the General Council. It is clear that he has done this rather for maintenance of his usurped power than for respect to the truth. When this is declared to the Emperor, and that in the determination of the cause the King has intended nothing but the observance of God's laws, the preservation of his honor and the surety of his realm and succession, both in his separation from the lady Katharine and in devising wholesome laws and statutes; the said Emperor, leaving his worldly affection, which it seems he has in more estimation than God's word, cannot judge otherwise than that the King's proceedings have been grounded on a just, godly, virtuous and honorable intent. If his blind affection cannot be satisfied, must commit his cause to the judgment of Him that knoweth all truth, who, he doubts not, always has and will defend him. He may affirm to the Emperor that the King doubts not but he knows the truth, if he will leave carnal affection and vain worldly respects, and prefer the truth, as he, being a prince of honor, is bound to do. Has no doubt of his wisdom and policy in setting this forth. Sends the printed copy of the laws made in the realm.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, pp. 17.

1210. JOHN HALES to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 359.

Has been servant to master Hales, the King's attorney, for 20 years, without any reasonable gain. On Wednesday, 23 Sept. last, while his master was at the monastery of St. Austen's, Canterbury, asked the treasurer of the monastery to move him for leave to depart with his goodwill, as he would do nothing for him, and upon displeasure taken for losing of his dogs, had sworn that he would remember it if they both lived. After dinner, did on his riding garments, trussed his mail, and was carrying it to his horse, when he said, "Master Treasurer showeth me that thou wouldest depart from me. Thy service is not so necessary but I can forbear it, wherefore depart by and by."

Asks Cromwell to take him into his service, for if he took service with any of his master's friends, or any of less authority than he, his master would cause him to be forthwith put out, or be displeased with the person who retained him.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1211. REMEMBRANCES FOR IRELAND.

R. O.

1. The book of the earl of Kildare's rents and tributes, which is with the countess of Kildare. 2. Money to be sent to pay the army. 3. This winter the Deputy and horsemen to set order in Uriell, Meath, Dublin, Kildare, Carlagh, Waxforde, Waterforde, Kilkenny and Tipperary. 4. Parliament to be summoned for the Octaves of Hilary, and prorogued at the King's pleasure. 5. How the army shall advance "at marche," and what enterprise shall be taken in hand. 6. Whether a conquest or a reformation is expedient. 7. Whether the Deputy shall have his stipend of the revenues or otherwise. 8. Whether he shall sojourn in the King's houses. 9. That no man cut nor destroy the King's woods. 10. That the King's petty manors and lands be leased for years on certain conditions. 11. That the general receiver of the King's revenues and profits account before the lord Treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, and his account be certified to the King yearly. 12. Who shall be chancellor or keeper of the Great Seal. An archbishop of Dublin to be nominated. 13. For exiling of Neill More out of Uriell. 14. That Ochonour upon his pledges re-edify Kisshavanna and other piles, and make amends for the hurts he has done. 15. "That O'More suffer Woodstock

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to be repaired and the manor of Athey, and put from the possession of them and the lands of Lie." 16. That MacMorghoo, according to Ossory's promise, re-edify the King's castle which he lately brake. 17. That Wycclowe be repaired and a wall made on one side of the town. Likewise Arclowe, Grene Castell, Powerscourte, the castle of Mackyngan, Castelkeven, Castellankelly and Ballymour. The revenues of the archbishopric of Dublin to be called for to the King's use.* 18. The archbishop of Dublin's first-fruits to be employed on the building of part of the said castles. 19. That it be enacted by Parliament that owners of castles adjoining the Irishmen, and neglecting to re-edify them in three years, shall forfeit them to the King. 20. That the King spend 1,000*l.* yearly on fortresses in Leinster. 21. Twenty carpenters and 20 masons to be sent from England. 22. A hundred "pyanners" (pioneers) to be sent thither. 23. A hundred gunners, half to be sent hence, and half to be retained there. 24. At this Michaelmas to discharge 250 foot, and at May to have others for them. 25. Wages for 300 kerne, every "kernowghe" to have 4*d.*, Irish, a day. 26. To retain 50 Irish horsemen. If the Deputy come home, 50 of his horsemen to be discharged. 27. For the recovery of Crome, Adare and Kildare's other lands in Mownster. 28. The earl of Kildare's tributes, and to know how they may be levied.

Pp. 2. *With additions and corrections by Cromwell.*

Sept. **1212.** Images.

R. O. Costs made in the month of September for the works of the King's highness by Benedict and John, gravers.

Eighteen sacks of coals to make the "mowlles" of St. James, 6*s.* A load of faggots to make the image of St. James, 6*s.* 2*d.* Costs of Benedict, John, Thos. and Nicholas Florentyn, Thos. Conte, Cornellys and John, founders, and Jaquet. Total, 10*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

1213. Richard Androys to Cromwell.

R. O. "I certify your mastership that the scholar of Oxforth can do you no pleasure for the lease of Cornwall. Wherefore, I woll give your mastership 20*l.* for your lease, as I promised your mastership; and I woll pay ready money for it.—Your servant, Richard Androys."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the worshipful Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1214. Richard Andrewes to Cromwell.

R. O. Requests him to be good to the monk of Rewley for Bettelesden; "and I have here 60*l.* in angels, parcel of your 100 marks." Would fain go home to his wife, who is sore sick, and desires to know his pleasure.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

1215. Cardinal Farnese.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 159. B. M. "Lo que se ha de escrebir a la Ces. M^t en favor del Rev. cardenal Fernes es lo siguiente."

Advice to the Emperor to thank cardinal Farnese on account of his many services in the English cause and his great authority as dean of the college, and to send him "la naturaleza" (naturalisation ?).

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

* This sentence is added by Cromwell.

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Sept. **1216.** The ROYAL SUPREMACY.

Rym. XIV. Acknowledgements of the Royal Supremacy continued. See Nos. 921, 1024, and 1121.

R. O. 1. Priory of Snelsall, Linc. dioc., 2 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by prior William and three others. Rym. 500.

R. O. 2. Priory of Frethestocke, 2 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Parr, prior, Ric. Walter, subprior, and four others. Rym. 510.

R. O. 3. Priory of Lanthony by Gloucester, 2 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by prior Richard and 22 others. Rym. 521.

R. O. 4. Priory of Torkysey, Linc. dioc., 3 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John Covell, prior, and five others. Rym. 505.

R. O. 5. Priory of Pylton, 3 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John Rosse, prior, and two others. Rym. 515.

R. O. 6. Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, 4 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Andrew Whitmaye, master or warden, and three others. Rym. 518.

R. O. 7. Llandaff Cathedral, 5 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John Jevan, treasurer, and three canons. Rym. 498.

R. O. 8. Abbey of Notteley, Linc. dioc., 6 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Rydge, abbot, John Thame, prior, and 19 others. Rym. 524.

R. O. 9. Collegiate church of Westbury-upon-Trymme, 7 Sept. 1534. Rym. 503.

R. O. 10. Priory of Pentney, Norw. dioc., 9 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Codde,* prior, and 13 others. Rym. 508.

R. O. 11. Abbey of St. Augustine's, Bristol, 9 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by abbot William and 18 others. Rym. 508.

R. O. 12. Abbey of Missenden, 9 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John Fox, abbot, John Wedon, prior, John Ottewell, vicar, Will. London, precentor, and 10 others. Rym. 513.

R. O. 13. Hospital of Gawnt [Bristol], Worc. dioc., 11 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John Colman, master, and four brethren. Rym. 496.

Cleop. E. VI. 204. B. M. 14. Priory of Ewenny, Llandaff dioc., 11 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Bysley, prior, and two monks. (Not in Rym.)

R. O. 15. Prioress and nuns of Uske, Llandaff dioc., 11 Sept. 1534. *No signatures.*

R. O. 16. Priory of Bergeny (Abergavenny), Llandaff dioc., 12 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Merley,† prior, and two monks. Rym. 499.

R. O. 17. Priory of Launde, 12 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John Lancaster, prior, Will. Stokerston, subprior, John Lodyngton, cellarer, and 11 others. Rym. 504.

R. O. 18. Abbey of Oselweston, Linc. dioc., 12 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John Slawstun, abbot, Will. Woston, subprior, and 10 others. Rym. 513.

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* Not "Todde," as in Rymer.

† Not "Morley," as in Rym.

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R. O. 19. College of Ashrugg, Linc. dioc., 14 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Waterhouse, rector, and 16 others. Rym. 508.

R. O. 20. Priory of Taunton, 15 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Wylliams, prior, Will. Gregory, subprior, and 13 others. Rym. 504.

R. O. 21. Priory of Chepstowe, Llandaff dioc., 16 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Roger Sherowsbury, prior, and one other. Rym. 502.

R. O. 22. Priory of Kyrkeby Bellers, Linc. dioc., 16 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Kyrkeby, prior, and nine others. Rym. 517.

R. O. 23. Cockesford priory, Norw. dioc., 17 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by prior John and nine others. Rym. 501.

R. O. 24. Hospital of St. John Baptist, Bridgwater, Bath and Wells dioc., 17 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Robert Walshe, prior, Henry Pety, president, and four other priests, 3 deacons and three novices. Rym. 511.*

R. O. 25. Priory of Ulvescrofte, Linc. dioc., 17 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Edward Dalbi, prior, and nine others. Rym. 516.

R. O. 26. Abbey of Athelney (Adoney), 17 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by abbot Robert, by Ric. Wells, prior, and by 11 others. Rym. 522.

R. O. 27. Priory of Walsingham, Norw. dioc., 18 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Vowel, prior, Edm. Warham, subprior, and 20 others. Rym. 519.

R. O. 28. Abbey of Glastonbury, 19 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by abbot Richard, by Nic. London, prior, and by 50 others, among whom one signs himself "Joh'es ab Aramathia." Rym. 504.

R. O. 29. Priory of Hempton, Norw. dioc., 22 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by prior Henry and three others. Rym. 503.

R. O. 30. Priory of Bath, 22 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by Will. prior of the cathedral, John Pytte, subprior, Thomas Bathe, commonachus, and 14 others. Rym. 512.

R. O. 31. Abbey of Cirencester, 23 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by John [Blake],† abbot, Ric. Cissetur, prior, and 19 others. Rym. 520.

R. O. 32. All Souls' College, Oxford, 28 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Roger Stokley, warden, Will. Hill, and 30 others. Rym. 515.

R. O. 33. College of St. Mary Metingham, Norw. dioc., 28 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Shelton, master, and nine brethren. Rym. 499.

R. O. 34. Merton (Marton) College, Oxford, 28 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Ewer, vicecustos, and 18 fellows. Rym. 505.

R. O. 35. Priory of Bisshemade, Linc. dioc., 30 Sept. 1534. *Signed* by Rob. Burr, prior, and three canons. Rym. 503.

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* The words "Gervasius Markeham, Dei patientia," printed in the text of this document by Rymer, belong to the acknowledgment of the priory of Dunstable printed in the opposite column.

† His surname appears in the text but not in his signature.

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1217. Grants in September 1534.

Sept.

Grants.

1. "Hernest and Frederyk dukes of Lucenburge" (*qu.*, Ernest and Francis dukes of Lunenburg?). Licence to purvey in England for either of them yearly during their lives two ambling horses or geldings, and to carry them beyond sea. [In English.] *Del.* Westm., 1 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

2. John ap Rice. To be clerk and assistant to the commissioners who shall from time to time be appointed in accordance with the act of parliament 25 Hen. VIII. [c. 21], for the visitation of religious places; and principal registrar and clerk to any other commissioners who are or shall be appointed in matters touching the spirituality and their laws, as visitations, elections and delegations. *Del.* Westm., 1 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 33.

3. John Gwynneth, clk. Presentation to the collegiate church of G . . . . subter-Hamden, Bath and Wells dioc., at the King's disposal by the death of John Glyn. *Del.* Westm., 1 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. John Brykket, master cook. Grant of a corrody in the monastery of Thorney, Linc. dioc., commencing from the death of Robt. Troughton, who last held it. Grenewiche, 1 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Sept. —P.S.

5. Robt. Stockfish, merchant. Licence to buy 400 way of cheese and 200 barrels of butter, and to export and sell the same within two years, on payment of the customs, &c. thereon. Langeley, 11 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. —P.S. Writ. *Add.* to the earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.

6. Robt. Clyff *or* Cliff, LL.D., rector of Cotenham, Camb., and Hen. Mynne, rector of Balsham, Camb. Licence for two years, to be the King's chaplains, and to be absent from their rectories or other benefices, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. [c. 13.]; their duties as executors of Nicholas late bp. of Ely preventing them from keeping residence. Westm., 16 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII.—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

7. Henry de Clifford earl of Cumberland, lord of Westmoreland and Vesce, and of the honor of Skypton in Cravyn. To be warden general of the West Marches against Scotland, with power to array the men capable of bearing arms in cos. Cumb. and Westmor., and other places and marches in which Sir Henry Percy or Henry earl of Northumberland, deceased, former warden of the said marches, or Sir Thos. and Sir Wm. Dacre, lords of Dacre, Graystok and Gillisland, used to array them. Wodstocke, 24 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

8. Hen. Clifford earl of Cumberland, lord Westmoreland and Vesce. To be governor of the city and castle of Carlisle, with the appointment of 23 soldiers in the said castle, 20 of whom shall be horsemen and the 3 others porters of the keys of the city; with 100 marks a year for himself, 10 marks a year for each horseman, and 26*s.* 8*d.* a year for each of the said three porters at the three gates of the city, payable by the receivers, farmers, &c. of Penrith, Skalkeld, Scotbye, Sowrebie, Langwhittbye, and Gamlesby, Cumb. Wodstocke, 3 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Sept.—P.S. *Pat.* 2, *m.* 27.

9. Hen. Clyfford earl of Cumberland, lord of Westmoreland and Vesce, and of the honor of Skipton in Cravyn. To be steward of the manors or lordships of Penryth, Castelsowreby, Scotby, Gamlesby and Queneshames, Cumb., with 100*s.* out of the issues of the same. Wodstock, 24 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

10. Robt. Draper, yeoman in the office of Jewels. Lease of the manor of Brokeley with the rectory of Westgrenewiche *alias* Depford, Kent, *alias* Depford Strande, which came to the King's hands on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Mary Begham; for the term of 30 years, at the annual rent of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Wyndesor, 14 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

11. Nic. Fitton and Joan Dansey, whom the said Nicholas is about to marry. Annuity of 20*l.* in survivorship. (*Signed* by Cromwell and *addressed* to Thos. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, as keeper of the Privy Seal.) Langley, 9 Sept. 25 (should be 26) Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Sept.—P.S. Writ. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

12. Robt. Tirwight *or* Tyrwyght. Grant of the manor of Bakenho, Beds, late of Edw. duke of Buckingham, attainted; to hold for the term of 15 years, from the death of the late Sir Nicholas Hervy, who held the same for life. Wodstocke, 31 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

13. The bishop of Ely. Licence to appoint any one of his servants to carry and use his crossbow or "handgonne" in his lordships of Somersham and Derham, abutting on the isle of Ely, and all his other lordships and liberties within the said isle, without incurring the penalties of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. [c. 18]. Westm., 20 Sept.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

14. Sir Thos. Moore, sheriff of co. Somerset and keeper of Yevilchester (Ilchester) gaol. Pardon for having by the negligent custody of his prisoners per-

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GRANTS.

mitted the escape of Thos. Budde of Bath, weaver, Thos. Davyson of Bristol, "pynner," Wm. Barton of Charde, yeoman, Wm. Arnold of Stanerdale, yeoman, Joan Wither of Brympton, spinster, Margaret Lewes of Southbraham, spinster, Wm. Pykerynge of Bath, tailor, John Morgan of Wells, shoemaker, Thos. Williams of Somerton, baker, John Cabell of Martok, smith, John Maynard of Wells, Thos. Palmer of Mountague, laborer, Ric. Hutchyn of North Currey, laborer, Robt. Ile of Bristol, weaver, and Wm. Perkynson of Somerton, plumber; who were committed to the said gaol on various charges, and escaped 3 May 25 Hen. VIII. The said John Morgan was committed, on an indictment of felony, before Nicholas Fitz-James, coroner in said co. *Del.* Westm., 21 Sept. 26 Hen.VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 1.

15. Doctor Nicolas del Burgo, S.T.P. Licence to cross the sea with two servants and three horses. Wodestoke, 20 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 Sept.—S.B.

16. Sir Thos. Wentworth. To be overseer of the possessions appointed by parliament for the pay of the garrison of Berwick, viz., the lordships of Myddelham, Richmond, Barnardcastell, Sherefhoton, Cotyngham, Wakefyld, Sandall, Dancaster, Haitfeld, Connesbourgh, Chesterfeld, Hoton Panell, and the profits and revenues of the said town of Berwick, now in the King's hands by the death of Thos. Benolt *alias* Clarencieux king-of-arms. Woodestoke, 23 Sept. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Sept. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

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1 Oct. **1218.** HENRY VIII. to the CITY OF WATERFORD.

Lamb. MS. 632, f. 261.

Has sent an army to Ireland to subdue his enemies and rebels. Will always provide for their defence. Grafton, 1 Oct.*

Copy, p. 1.

1 Oct. **1219.** LORD EDMUND HOWARD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I desire your favor in the matter between Raffe Worsley and me, that the lord Chancellor may make a final end between us, which I will abide by. To follow daily suits in the law is small pleasure to me, and great cost, whereof I have small need. Calais, 1 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.: Secretary. Endd.*

1 Oct. **1220.** SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Assures him he has such friends at Court that Whettyll has little chance of success in his suit for the office Lisle wishes Wynnebank to have. Gives him friendly counsel on two points: 1. to consider he is the King's officer, and to fear no man in doing right: 2. Bryan is informed Lisle is "no good husband" in keeping his house, "which is a great undoing of many men." Sends regards to my lady, in which Sir John Russell joins. Grafton, 1 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.: Sealed. Endd.:* "The first of October 1534."

1 Oct. **1221.** The CISTERCIANS in SCOTLAND.

Harl. MS. 2363, f. 3. B. M.

Donald, abbot of Cupar, and Walter abbot of Glenluce (*Vallis Lucis*), commissaries of the chapter general of the Cistercian order, to Andrew abbot of Melrose.

Order him to obey the visitation and reformation of the abbot of "Karolilocus" (Chailly). There is a complaint that he still allows the monks to have portions, pensions and private gardens. If he does not obey, he is cited to appear at the next chapter general. Edinburgh, 1 Oct. 1534.

Lat., copy, pp. 6.

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* There is a modern copy of this letter in the R. O., transcribed below another of the 20th Feb. (1536), which will be noticed under that date.

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1221. The CISTERCIANS in SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Ibid. f. 5 b. B. M. ii. Reply of Donald abbot of Cupar and Walter abbot of "Vallis Lucis" to a petition of the monks of Melrose, Newbotill and Balmeryno to be allowed to have private gardens, and an allowance of money for purchase of clothes, &c. These requests, though contrary to the vow of poverty, they allow under certain conditions. If these are not fulfilled, their accompanying letters must be executed. The foresaid day and place.
Lat., copy, pp. 7.

Ibid. f. 10. B. M. iii. Reply of the monks [of Melrose, Newbottill and Balmeryno] to the letter of the commissaries, defending their customs, and asking for a respite until the next general chapter.
Lat., copy, pp. 12.

Ibid. f. 15 b. B. M. iv. Answer of the commissaries to the preceding, declaring that those who disobey the orders of the Visitor will be excommunicated.
Lat., copy, pp. 4.

1 Oct. **1222.** The ARCHBISHOP OF LUNDEN to CHARLES V.

Lanz, Karl V. 125. Further reports about Lubeck. Hears that John Frederic duke of Saxony wishes the kingdom of Denmark for himself. Henry duke of Brunswick, who was here lately, says he knows it; and the writer can well believe it, for the Lubeckers could not have carried on the war last year except by money from England or the duke of Saxony. * * * Vienna, 1 Oct. 1534.
Lat.

2 Oct. **1223.** SIR J. RUSSELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas it pleased you to write to my lord of York for the advowson of a prebend held by Mr. Wythers† in the Collegiate Church of Beverley, for my chaplain Manchester, and my lord replied that he never intended to give advowson of that or any other thing in his collation, but that you should have the next prebend not much above 40*l.*, the same prebend is void by the death of Wythers. Though it is somewhat above 40*l.*, I suppose it will fall within the limits of his promise. I beseech you, therefore, to remember my chaplain. Ampthill, 2 Oct. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

2 Oct. **1224.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. By help of Mr. Norres and Mr. Bryan and my own importunity I obtained Mr. Cromwell's letter and the King's, the latter referring to the receipt of the admiral of France, who comes here as ambassador; and as I attended upon Mr. Bryan, the King was riding ahunting to Ansard Green. Bryan asked him what gunshot he would have at the receipt of the Admiral. The King desired that you should have 150 shot at his entry in the town. Though Whethill makes hot pursuit he shall not succeed. He wishes to obtain the King and Queen's letters, and makes a great brag. Mr. Cromwell says you need not care for my lord Chamberlain. Has not yet been able to obtain the commission from Mr. Secretary. Young Cokson has a bill for his father's room. The earl of Ossory keeps Waterford and his son Kilkenny, and Garethe playeth his old part. Could not carry the letters, as his horse died at Stony Stratford. Fears he will have to pay the owner, though it was not through the writer's negligence. Mr. Kingston desires

† John Wythers, who was also a prebendary of St. Paul's.

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to be recommended. If Mr. Secretary come, will move him concerning Mr. Plommer. Sends letters from the King, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Treasurer. Begs he will have nothing to do with Turney, as such matters are not well taken here. London, 2 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd.:* The 2nd day of October 1534.

2 Oct. R. O. **1225.** Coining in Wales.

Examinations before the King's commissioners in the Marches of Wales.

i. Henry ap Jankyn ap Madok, tailor, examined at Beaudeley 17 May 26 Hen. VIII., deposed to having received a loan of 30 groats from Thos. ap Phillip Penry at Ewas, for the purpose of buying a hosecloth, but after making the purchase and paying away some of the money he was challenged for passing false groats; on which he took the remainder to the churchyard and cast them into the charnel house, where children were at school. He was then attached and put into prison.

ii. Thomas Philip Penry, examined before Sir Will. Thomas, one of the commissioners, 17 May 26 Hen. VIII., denying that he ever lent money to Harry ap Jankyn, though he had lost money in playing cards with him against two other persons.

Will. Prychard deposes, in answer to an information by John Seysill, to having received three crowns before Christmas was twelvemonth from Rob. David to buy him a coat cloth, a shirt coat, and a pair of hosecloth, and that delivering one of the crowns to Philip Banner at Bergevenny he said it was naught and broke it, deponent thinking till then that it was good gold. He himself "branned" another of them, and the third Seysill took from him.

Rob. David says he sold a gelding in Burgevenny to one ———, and received for it 4 cr. good gold, one of which he delivered to Prechard to buy a coat cloth, but the latter on his return from Burgevenny said it was naught.

iii. John ap Thomas ap Griffith *alias* John Here, examined 21 June 26 Hen. VIII. touching his communications with Ric. Vaughan of Llanvihangell Comdu, who sold him the mould or print of a groat, with instructions how to coin with it, but it broke on his attempting to do so. On meeting with Vaughan afterwards, he demanded his money back; and Vaughan instead of 3*s.* 4*d.* good money gave him 20 new groats, which he confessed were of sorry metal.

iv. David ap Rice Elvell, examined 21 June 26 Hen. VIII. touching his meeting with John Here's wife going to pledge a kirtle, as she said, to the wife of Jas. Whitney.

v. The confession of Ric. Vaughan *alias* Ric. ap Thomas Vaughan before the commissioners, 23 June 26 Hen. VIII., giving a different account of his intercourse with Here, but acknowledging that he had coined money 30 years ago, for which he received a pardon from Henry VII. in consideration of his services beyond sea.

vi. Examinations of some women on whom false money had been passed, with further examinations of Vaughan implicating other persons, and confessing that he stole from John ap John ap Cadwalador, goldsmith, a print of the crown of 5*s.*, of two pieces of iron and steel, and sold it to Thos. Hay for a noble; and that he delivered to John Here a mould of ashes of the print of the groat for a hose cloth of russet kersey, but denies other statements of Here's. This last examination is at Shrewsbury, 19 Aug., before three of the commissioners, Sir Thos. Englefilde, John Pakyngton and John Vernon.

vii. Examination at Shrewsbury, 1 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII., of Jevan ap Hoell accusing dan Ric. Smyth, of Strateflore Abbey, of furnishing him with the means of coining in his cell.

viii. Examination of dan Ric. Smyth, 2 Oct., vindicating his own innocence.

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3 Oct. **1226.** HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

The letter printed in State Papers, V. 7, is of the year 1535.

3 Oct. **1227.** SIR GODFREY FOLJAMBE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received the King's writ of injunction by the hands of your servant Will. Brabson, for staying a *nisi prius* betwixt the King and me for the manor of Blakebroke; also another in the matter between Sir John Byron and me; also in the matter of my nephew Godfrey Foljambe;—all of which I have obeyed, and would be glad if you and my lord Chancellor would determine the matter. I wish the King would appoint one of his servants to be sheriff of Notts and Derbyshire, "and none of these retained men." Walton, 3 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

3 Oct. **1228.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 46. B. M. What he wrote about Anne Boleyn's falling into disgrace seems to be a mistake, for the ambassador in England, who wrote on Aug. 27, makes no mention of it. The ambassadors both in England and France speak of the coming of Casal here, to assist in the papal election in the French interest, after which he will go as English ambassador to Venice. Rome, 3 Oct. 1534.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

Ibid. f. 49. 2. Contemporary abstract of the above, with marginal notes.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

4 Oct. **1229.** JOHN ALEN to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. II. 202. The Deputy* is at Beaumaris, and the Northern men's horses have been on shipboard these 12 days. Fears they will not have again such fair wind and weather. Mr. Brereton lies at the seaside in readiness. If their first appointment to Dublin had been kept, they might have been there, but now they tarry to pass with the Deputy. Begs that aid may be sent to Dublin. The rebel has spent all his ammunition, and will be destitute thereof unless he wins Dublin Castle. Mr. Brabazon and he are grieved to see so little haste made to resist him. It is reported that those who went from Bristol are at Waterford. Desires Cromwell to thank the abbot of Chester for lodging Mr. Brabazon. Chester, 4 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

6 Oct. **1230.** The MARQUIS OF EXETER.

See GRANTS in OCTOBER, No. 2.

6 Oct. **1231.** The CANONS RESIDENT OF SARUM to CROMWELL.

R. O. We hear that the see of Sarum is vacant, and the dean and chapter are answerable to the King for the temporalities of the bishopric. Please let us know when the said vacation began. Sarum, 6 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 Oct. **1232.** SIR WILL. MERYNG to CROMWELL.

R. O. The bishop of Lincoln and his servant Foster, bailly of Newark, have sent me a subpœna to appear before my lord Chancellor and the Council in

* Sir Will. Skeffington, deputy of Ireland.

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the quindene of Michaelmas. I can neither ride nor go, and never did any displeasure to the Bishop or to Foster. I only went to Newark to do my duty at the sessions after the riot, with great pain to myself, to serve the King and save my indemnity. I beg your favor in this matter. Meryng, 6 Oct.

I beg you to continue your favor to the town of Newark.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 Oct. R. O. **1233.** THOS. FOULER to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your letter sent by Mr. Surveyor concerning Sir Ric. Whetehill, for payment of his rents due at Mich. anno 25. I am compelled by his slackness "to call forth his lands in every parish church that the betterings may be sold to pay the King's rents," and that the lands may be let according to Mr. Dauncey's decree to him that will give most money for them, which I doubt not will give an annual increase of 20*l.* or 30*l.* over what he now pays by the King's patent. For thus doing my office I have Sir Richard's extreme illwill, and he says he will complain of what he calls my extortion to the king and Council. Calais, 6 Oct. 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* F.

7 Oct. R. O. **1234.** JOHN CASALE to CROMWELL.

I wrote to you that being at Venice and hearing of the Pope's death, I thought it advisable to go to Rome that some one might be here on the King's part at such a juncture. The French ambassador at Venice and Messer Giovanni Giovachino also urged me to it. At the same time I had letters from the knight my brother, informing me of his going to Rome on the business of which you are aware, and I was anxious to speak to him. Thus I fell in company with the cardinal of Mantua, whom I thought right to accompany, to persuade him to do service to the French king and to us, as he was formerly alienated from France; and I think I have done such service with him that the French shall know the merits of our King. The Frenchmen here have begged me not to leave until the matter is settled because there are every day new practices, and especially since these French cardinals arrived, "le cose si stregono piu che mai." No time has been lost from "il Corsino" having arrived at Venice ill and been unable to go on, for we have determined to send his despatch into Hungary, and have written to the King and other friends to provide for secure passage, as the roads are very dangerous. Letters have arrived through Venice from king John of Hungary, which I send, along with another written to me by Messer Antonio Wrancio, his secretary, by which you will see that the said secretary is going into France, and what his commission is. I think that king John is sending him thither on account of the news he has had of the affairs of Germany, and the practices of our King and Francis with the Landgrave and the duke of Bavaria, by which he has been encouraged to abandon a peaceful policy and to seek a league with us. The said Messer Antonio had a commission from his King to go into England, in case the knight my brother were there (*ci fusse*]. As he is now here,* I do not know what he will do, but we have written to him that if the king of England wants his services he should not fail to go there (*venirci*), as I think he will do. If therefore his majesty wishes it, Wallop might be commissioned to receive his instructions. Rome, 7 Oct. 1534. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 3. *Add.*

* "Or, "If he now come here." The expression in the original is, "Trovandosi mo qui," which may apply either to Sir Gregory or to Antonio.

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7 Oct. **1235.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to your last letter I have sent for John Coke, gaoler of Bury St. Edmund's, who sent me word that he would come to me, but only when he himself pleased, and made very light of my message. I have therefore not yet sent for Baker and Wystow till I know your pleasure. Stansted, 7 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

7 Oct. **1236.** WILLIAM GODOLGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Touching Rowland Godman, a merchant of London, who entered the port of Falmouth with a ship of 60 tons laden with Gascon wine, in which was the writer's brother and others. Rowland went to Penryn and stayed 16 days. There he pretended he was going to Ireland at Cromwell's direction. Godolghan, 7 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Oct. **1237.** THOMAS RUSSHE to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Sunday last my undersheriff of Norfolk, by advice of the learned, seized 84 colts which had been bought at Titilsal, and there forestalled as they came to St. Faith's fair. The moiety belongs to the King by statute 25 Edw. III. cap. 3. I have written to my son Alberd to inform you further. Some of them are very good ones, and if it be a forfeiture, as is thought by Sir Humph. Wyngfeld, Mr. Talmach and master Hare, you shall have your pleasure. You will be sued by the owners of the colts for their restoration. Let Anthony Wyngfeld be sheriff next year, and let me know your pleasure about the colts. Ipswich, 7 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

8 Oct. **1238.** CROMWELL, MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

See GRANTS in OCTOBER, No. 3.

8 Oct. **1239.** SIR GEO. THROKMARTON and RIC. FULLWODE to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to your letter, we have kept this poor woman in possession, notwithstanding the injunctions, and by virtue of our commission we have taken the depositions of "the said Alice Slye," which we have certified to the lord Chancellor. We hope you will continue to befriend her, for the voice of the country is she hath great wrong; for Miles Edmondes is 60 years of age, and he never claimed title till now. 8 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Oct. **1240.** ST. IVES.

R. O. Visus compoti of Jo. Boteler, bailiff of St. Ives, 7 Hen. VIII., the ninth year of Jo. Wardeboys, abbot.

ii. The same of Jo. Crossley, 21 Hen. VIII., the 23rd of Jo. Wardeboys, abbot.

iii. View of frankpledge at Ellyngton, 16 Hen. VIII.

iv. The same, 8 Oct. [26 Hen. VIII. ?], 28th of Wardeboys.

Pp. 6.

9 Oct. **1241.** SIR WILLIAM POULET to CROMWELL.

The letter printed under this date in the State Papers, I. 426, is of the year 1535.

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9 Oct. R. O. **1242.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

As I understand that the King's High Court of Parliament is prorogued to the 3d Nov., I beg you will obtain my licence of absence when it meets. A long journey in the winter would not only be chargeable to me, but put me in danger of my life. My servant shall deliver you your half-year's fee due Martinmas next and declare to you my mind. St. Mary's, near York, 9 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

9 Oct. R. O. **1243.** Antony Waite to Lady Lisle.

Is glad to hear that she and lord Lisle are in good health, and the latter well recovered from his late sickness. Was with his master† yesterday, who thanks them for their honorable presents. Spoke to him of lady Lisle's matter according to her letter, and the trust she put in him at his leaving Calais. He replied that there was no one in England who would be gladder to do them service, and though he had foreborne the payment many years, he was content that the first payment should begin at All Saints' twelvemonth; meantime they must either bind their land or find substantial collateral sureties. Asks their pleasure. Sent her letter to his cousin Wayt a fortnight ago. Would have sent it earlier if he had had a trustworthy messenger. He writes by the bearer, and his wife desires to be recommended. She is but faintly merry, and goeth up and down but weakly, for her sustenance is but small that a man may marvel that with so little food a woman may live.

Hears that a great ambassador‡ has come out of France. Wishes his shipping were elsewhere than at Calais, as it will be to their great charge. My lord La Ware, ("the whole stay of our corner of Sussex, for if we lacked him we might well say to have lost the greatest part of our wealth and catholykes, for he is surely a good lord and a just,") has been ordered by the King to receive him, and my master has been asked to go likewise, but cannot for his age, especially at this fall of the leaf. Wymeryng, 9 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

9 Oct. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 52. B. M. **1244.** Lope de Soria to [Charles V].

The Vayvode's secretary has arrived here on his return from England and France. The kings have given him no real help, but only words. Henry has offered him the Princess in marriage, and Francis, the sister of the prince of Navarre. It is all air.

Thinks the Vayvode had better make some agreement with the king of the Romans. * * * Venice, 9 Oct. 1534.

Sp., pp. 8. *Modern copy.*

10 Oct. R. O. **1245.** John Earl of Oxford.

His will, dated 10 Oct. 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

Signed by the testator on every page and at the bottom. Also at the bottom by Geo. Colt, Edw. Grene, Thos. Tey and Ric. Antony.

Large paper, corrected, pp. 5. *Endd.*

10 Oct. R. O. **1246.** Thomas Stydolff to Cromwell.

Please to license John Reed to be at his father's month's mind, to be kept at Whaybrege tomorrow night, for *dirige*, and on Monday his masses, where there will be a great assembly of his kin. It is thought by his

† The bishop of Chichester. ‡ Brion.

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1246. THOMAS STYDOLFF to CROMWELL—*cont.*

mother-in-law and others that he should be there if it will suit your pleasure. I have sent a horse for him to wait and ascertain your pleasure for his return. If labour be made for one Ric. Pooll, servant to my lord of Winchester, your farmer of Schapertone in Middlesex, or by any of Mrs. Reed's friends to have the place in Whaybrege, stay it till my return. Saturday, 10 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1247. THOMAS STYDOLF to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since my departure from you I am informed that Sir Anthony Browne has labored with the King for the farm of the Hawe wharf or key (quay) of Weybridge, held lately by Will. Reed by grant of Henry VII. for 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly. He let it to Ric. Allddere, who holds it yet for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly over and above the King's rent. It is worth more. I am told the King has granted it to him, and he has granted it to his servant Osborne. The truth is, he cannot come to the verity (?) whether Reed had it for years or for life. John Carltone has made secret inquiries, and was yesterday with Mrs. Reed and craftily handled her to have perfect knowledge thereof; but she handled him right wisely, saying that you should have it and must of right, as having the custody of the child, and that her husband took it to him and his heirs for years; else her uncle, Rob. Smyth, would have obtained the lease by means of Mr. Hennege. It is not, therefore, likely that Carltone has the grant as yet. Therefore, if you waste no time you will obtain it, and that you will be good master to my bedfellow, your beadwoman, that she may enjoy it, giving you a good yearly rent. As to your commandment to me to cause Nicholas, clerk of the works at Hampton Court, to speak with you touching all such causes as I opened to you by his request, I was yesterday at Hampton Court to fulfil it, but he has been at the Court for some time as a suitor against Nich. Townley. Ham Court (*sic*), Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Oct. **1248.** WILLIAM GRETT to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Will be glad if he will pay him a little debt, as he was never so much in need. Lisle's servant, Wm. Petley, has had of the writer three hogsheads of wine, two of claret and one of white, amounting to 7 nobles 3*s.* 4*d.*; also a tun of wine, price 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; a piece of wine for Mr. Worley, price 16*s.* 8*d.*, which Worley paid Petley, but he has not paid the writer. If Lisle will send him 50*s.* stg. he will forgive the rest, which is a tun of wine. The bearer, Mr. Beverley, will give him an acquittance. Otherwise he will have to seek remedy at the King's Council. Feversham, 10 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The 10th of October 1534.

11 Oct. **1249.** WILLIAM CAVENDISH to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am now by your command at St. Alban's, and Dr. Lee has been in hand with the monks "for ensealing of my indenture," but he finds them very obstinate, refusing to accomplish what they have already granted. They allege many ways that it would be to the prejudice of their house, though they offered me the same by lease, from 100 years to another, and so for ever. Shall I break with them, or continue? I have so long troubled you with this suit that I dislike doing so further; so, as I have found them very variable, I wish to know your mind. St. Alban's, 11 Oct.

Hol. p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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1250. Robert Abbot of St. Alban's to Cromwell.

R. O. Has never been asked by the friends of Cromwell's servant Cavendyshe to grant him in fee farm the manor in which he dwells. Gave him for Cromwell's sake a longer lease than had ever been granted before; but if he were to grant the manor in fee farm it might be recovered by the heirs of the founder by writ of *contra formam collacionis*, so that the land would be utterly lost. If Cromwell will consult the abbot's counsel he will be glad to accomplish his pleasure.

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary to the King's highness. *Sealed.*

[11 Oct.] **1251.** Sir John Dudley to Cromwell.

R. O. Yesterday, 10 Oct., the extreme rages of the sea have broken with such violence on divers parts of these coasts that all Gilford Marsh and certain villages near the sea have been drowned. The marsh is clearly lost, or will be as chargeable to win again as it was when Sir Ric. Gilford died in it, for the seabanks are borne down. I cannot yet tell whether John Gyldford or I have lost the most, for the matter is in the King's hands, who has not yet determined it. Gyldford is not at hand to help or set people to work on it, or to bear part of the charges; and if I should turn the broche while others ate the roast I should be well mocked for my labor. But if the thing be not seen to at once it will be lost for ever; so I will do what I can, hoping the King will consider my charges. Part of the marsh belongs to the land recovered to the King's use for payment of the debts owed by Sir Edward Gilford to his Highness. I beg you will be my good master in this matter, that my enemy may have no advantage over me in my absence. I think the King would not be pleased if he knew their crafty practices to defeat my right, when the matter is in his hands; but their title will appear little worth when it is thoroughly scanned. I beg you not to give too much credence to some great men who wish to make the best of it for Mr. Clement, as when I show you "how hotly the ending of Mr. Clement to the Fleet was taken by some that, may chance, you think to be your friend, you will not a little marvel." If you will defer Clement I will wait upon you by Friday. This day the vicar of Tenterden exhorted his parishioners to stand on their old fashions and fly this new learning, and many other papists' doctrines, and when he bade his beads he said, because it was newly ordered that they should pray first for the King, therefore he would do it. Young Brikanden, your servant, heard him. I would not have told you this had he not been already before you. Halden, Sunday afternoon.

Hol. pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 Oct. **1252.** Thomas Runcorn, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. My lord* my master has conferred upon me the benefice of Estwodehay, vacant by the death of master Widders. As he died intestate, much was embezzled. I sequestrated the goods, and took an inventory of the goods and debts, which I send you. There was a little plate, now in the hands of a brother of Dr. Layton's, by the doctor's commands, but by what authority I know not. He will not deliver it. The rest I send you. I would be glad to know your wishes. I have to thank you for my miserable brother. He had been put to death had he not, at the sight of your letters, been reprieved by the judges. He still remains in prison, and is like to remain there at the extreme suit of master Gawen. Winchester, 11 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

* Bishop Gardiner.

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11 Oct. **1253.** Nich. Austen, Abbot of Rewley, to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you moved me for a garden in London, held by Mr. Deane, grocer, we are willing to oblige you in such course as this bringer, Mr. Androys, the overseer of our lands, will take with you. Rewley, 11 Oct.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 Oct. **1254.** Henry Sacheverell to Cromwell.

R. O. I perceive by your letters that Thos. Newton exhibited last Trinity term a complaint against me for wrongful occupation of certain lands in Horeston and Horsley, alleging a decree made by Mr. Speilman. The matter has been discussed at various times. I have caused it to be drawn out at length for your perusal, showing that Newton has no cause of complaint. Morley, 11 Oct. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Oct. **1255.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 570. Wrote in another letter that the Cardinals entered into conclave on 11 Oct. Finding on first coming to Rome that most of the Cardinals favored Farnese, caused some of the blank letters of credence from the King to be directed to him, and told him of the King's goodwill towards him, reminding him how in 1529 the kings of England and France sent Vincent Casale with letters that they would rather have Farnese for Pope than either Wolsey or Campeggio. That this is true, Norfolk, the bishop of Winchester, Brian and Vannes can testify. Reminded him also how the King had ordered the protectorship to be taken away from Campeggio and given to him; and the King was surprised that after these marks of good will the Cardinal should have opposed him. In reply he attempted to excuse himself, and threw the blame on Clement VII.; he himself was anxious to satisfy the King, and would endeavor above all things to do so if he were placed in authority. This was repeated by his secretary, Latinus Juvenalis, Casale's uncle. Seeing the chances of Farnese improve, and the French apparently agreeing to him, used what influence he could with the cardinals of Lorraine, Bourbon and Tournon, who all said that they would do as much for the king of England as for Francis. Rome, 12 Oct. 1534.
In the first part of the night Farnese was elected Pope, with much agreement among the Cardinals, who were only one day in conclave. Tomorrow he will be pronounced Pope with the usual ceremonies. Rome, 12 Oct., before midnight. *Signed.*
Lat. Add. Endd.

13 Oct. **1256.** Pope Paul III.

Harl. MS. 3,578, f. 34. B. M. Conclave di Paolo Terzo, per morte di Clemente Settimo.
Ital., pp. 16.

13 Oct. **1257.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. The German mentioned in my last is one of the counts of Hoy, brother-in-law, and, as I understand, enemy to the king of Sweden. He has already spoken to Cromwell, but not to the King, and it is not known what he is soliciting. The King, being informed there was some talk of a marriage between the Infanta and the Dauphin, despatched the secretary of the French ambassador, as I have before informed you, to propose, as I understand, the marriage of the Bastard with the duke of Angoulême; and it is said that the admiral of France comes to consult upon this with other matters. The King has

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already sent a ship well armed and equipped for his passage, and given orders that he shall be well received wherever he goes. I understand also that the despatch of the said secretary was in order, that as the French king would not revoke the edict he had made about the shipping of merchandise between England and France, of which I have already written, he would at least suspend its execution, to appease the cry of this people till next parliament, when the acts of which the French complained would be amended. On this hope the suspension has been obtained.

The honest men among the King's Council believed that when there was a new Pope the King would resume his obedience to the Church, but news having lately arrived of the Pope's illness, when the duke of Norfolk and the Marquis suggested that, like a Catholic prince, he would make no difficulty in obeying the new Pope, he answered that no one should mock him by advising such a thing, for he would have no greater regard for any Pope in the world that might be chosen than for the meanest priest of his kingdom. Two days ago the news of his Holiness's death came by letters from Gregory de Casal, which has been to the King the greatest pleasure in the world, and Cromwell has been unable to refrain from saying several times in public that this great devil was dead, and it seemed as if he was very sorry he could find no worse name for him than devil.

Of late days lord Rochford's wife has been banished the Court because she had conspired with the (*sa*, qu. *la*?) Concubine to procure the withdrawal from Court of the young lady whom this king has been accustomed to serve (*la demoiselle que ce roy a accoustume de servir*), whose influence increases daily, while that of the Concubine diminishes, which has already abated a good deal of her insolence (*fierte et gloire*). The said young lady has of late sent to the Princess to tell her to be of good cheer, and that her troubles would sooner come to an end than she supposed, and that when the opportunity occurred she would show herself her true and devoted servant.

The prohibition lately issued to speak of news from Ireland was to prevent it being known that Kildare had killed more than 1,500 of the King's men. It is said that Skeffington had embarked with all his men, and was on the point of setting sail, and, as I understand, he would be glad if the weather were such that he could not cross, for, as he has several times written to his friends, he considers himself undone if he goes. 13 Oct. 1534.

Fr., decipher, pp. 2. *From a modern copy.*

13 Oct. **1258.** JOHN LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. The bearer desires to enter your service, and do your pleasure in those parts where he was born. He is of good conversation and honesty. Sleford, 13 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Oct. **1259.** JOHN LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. After the last assizes at Lincoln, I, my son and my friends acknowledged ourselves bound in a recognisance to the King's use for payment of 400 marks before Sir Walter Luke, justice of assize in co. Linc. I beg that my obligations in which I stand bound to the King, as has been supposed, may be delivered to the bearer, and the suit hanging over me for the same be withdrawn. I send you your fee due Michaelmas last. Selford, 14th Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

14 Oct. **1260.** ROBERT STUDLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I desire you to have in remembrance my suit for my old room in the Customs. There is a farm in Essex called Harlowbery, belonging to the

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1260. Robert Studley to Cromwell—*cont.*

abbot of Bery, of 40*l.* a year, but it is better by 20 marks. I beg you will obtain it for me. My annuity in Gloucestershire of five marks is wrongfully detained by Ric. Rede, the heir, this 18 years. He was bound to me by obligation of 100*l.* to abide the arbitration of Mr. Horwod and Henry Digby for my part, and of Thos. Vaughan and John Havarde of Hertfordshire for his part, but has never appeared, and so has lost his obligation. I beg he may be subpœnaed to answer before you. I beg you to spare me "the lite close" next to my house at Stebunhithe, for which I will pay rent. 14 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

14 Oct. R. O. **1261.** Thomas Speke to the Lord Chief Justice.

One Merten Daye, who was arrested at Lydford for carrying the enclosed letter of news, was brought before him "the 14th day of October last past." Has bound him in 40*l.*, and Ric. Bykham, the bearer, in 20*l.*, to appear before the Chief Justice in London on Nov. 2. He has promised to produce the writer, and that done, he should be dismissed, as he is a common carrier, and received the letter thinking no harm. Encloses his confession. Radling,* 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

15 Oct. R. O. St. P. VII. 573. **1262.** Sir Gregory Casale to the Duke of Norfolk.

Directly he arrived in Rome, did all he could to execute his orders and get supporters for the French, and never left them till the conclave was closed. On the following night cardinal Farnese was elected before a scrutiny. All venerated him and kissed his feet, except Campeggio, who took it ill, but he gave his vote with the rest the following morning. The new Pope has assumed the name of Paul III. He is thought to owe much to the French king. The cardinal of Lorraine, next after cardinal Medicis, addressed him as Pope and adored him. There is great rejoicing in the city. There has not been a Roman since Martin [V.] Before his election the new Pope said that if possible he would hold a council, and his friends say that he is of the same intention now. No election was ever more honest. The most noble Cardinals were present at the conclave, including the cardinals of Salzburg and Trent. He has said also that he will consider the king of England as a dear son. There is joy in Rome both at his election and his predecessor's death, whose tomb was broken open at night and his corpse stabbed. If it had not been for respect to cardinal Medicis, he would have been dragged about with a hook. A guard has now been put over the sepulchre.

The cardinal of Lorraine says he wishes to come to England. The French seem well disposed; so Casale will leave this affair to them, and not meddle with the Pope. Does not wish to incur the King's anger while trying to serve him. Rome, 15 Oct. 1534. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

R. O. 2. Extract from the above letter in Vannes' hand.

Lat., p. 1.

15 Oct. R. O. St. P. VII. 574. **1263.** Sir Gregory Casale to Lord Rochford.

Rome is rejoiced at the death of Clement VII. The people attempted to sack and burn the house of Philip Strozzi, because Clement under his name had agreed with the Romans to keep corn at 5 *scudi* the *ruggio*, and then

* Redlynch in Somersetshire, the place of chief justice Fitz James.

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made them pay 12; but the Cardinals have appeased them. Clement's tomb has been broken open, and the inscription altered from "Clementi VII. Pontifici Maximo, cujus invicta virtus sola clementia superata est," to "Inclementi VII. Pontifici Minimo, cujus victa virtus sola avaritia superata est;" so that it had to be carved in marble and a guard set over it. Except two of his servants, no one, either of his relations or friends, grieved for his death. The creation of Paul III. has given the greatest pleasure to the city, and the French Cardinals are highly praised and thanked. They will stay here a few days longer.

Lorraine says he has written to the King. He wishes to go to England.

Barbarossa's army has taken Tunis, a city as large as Rome, and which threatens both Spain and Italy. The Emperor must either be strong enough to fight him or be continually on the defensive. Rome, 15 Oct. 1534. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 3. *Add. Sealed.*

16 Oct. R. O. **1264.** Roland Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to Cromwell.

According to your letters in favor of the abbot of Strata Florida, I have put him in quiet possession and sworn his adversary the monk of the house there to his obedience. Since then I have received your other letter in favor of Mr. Darbe['s] father, and I have written to my officers at Lichfield, trusting he shall have good success. If there is any other thing I can do or may do, I shall be glad to accomplish it. Remember my letter lately sent to you by Mr. Howlte, and as you wish me to be at an end with him, I hope you will compass the matter. You know the business I have here, and yet it is good sport to see one thief bring in another, as it is most comely. Salop, 16 Oct.

I have made repairs for this winter in the castle of Ludlow, trusting in your goodness for my allowance.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Oct. R. O. **1265.** Hylsey to Cromwell.

The prioress of Dartford, my poor subject, for whom I spake to you the last term, is still sore troubled with the same suit, which she is too poor to defend without your favor. She would agree with Mr. Darby, but he will not consent under 100*l.*, which is more than she can bear. I am threatened with the loss of the offices in which you have put me, this term without your support; for the provincial that was my predecessor has prevailed upon my lord of Oxford and my dowager lady of Oxford, and my lord of Essex and Mrs. Marshall, mistress to the Queen's gentlewomen, and the prior of London, my predecessor, to labor for him; and he has made divers friends to come to it again, as Sir Will. Kingston, and one Mr. More of Wyer and others. The provincial of the Austin Friars takes upon him the office of master-general of our religion, to which you appointed me, and has broken certain assignations made by our general chapter, saying he is our master-general and we shall do nothing but under him. 16 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Primar secretary and Master of the Rolls.

16 Oct. R. O. **1266.** G. Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his kindness to his servant Rauff Leche, and begs him to continue it. My lodge in Sheffield Park. 16 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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1267. JOHN BRABAZON to RALFF LECHE.

R. O. I have delivered a letter from my master to Mr. John Leke, and offered to gather his tithe corn and take all the profits of the farm mentioned in the said letter. I have also required him to give account of what he has received or used. He says he has taken the farm of Mr. Hynde and Sir Thos. Alyn by a sufficient indenture, and that he and other of his friends are bound in 500 marks for its performance, which sum he would forfeit if he suffered me to occupy the farm. He has paid the dean of Lincoln 3*l.* more rent than he has yet received. He is contented to inn all the tithe corn by itself, and not meddle with it till he speaks to my master next term. Otherwise, he will not suffer me to meddle. It will be well for you to relate all this matter shortly to my master, and then I will accomplish his commandment. Chetesworth.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At London. *Endd.*

1268. TITHES AT CHESTERFIELD.

R. O. Mem.—To show that John Leyke, after he had knowledge of the letter sent from Mr. Secretary, and before he received it, rode to Mr. Hynde to take advice for his answer. Meantime, Mr. Brabazon gave warning in the church and market at Chesterfield, and hired divers persons to gather the tithes. Leyke now occupies the tithes daily at his pleasure. Many men marvel at his presumption. If he is suffered to enjoy them till next term, it would be a great speech in the country, slander to Mr. Secretary, rebuke to my master and a shame to Brabazon. It is thought that John Brabazon and my master have contrived this letter, and that it is not the mind of Mr. Secretary.

Desire my friend Wm. Myles to inform his master therein, and to help to obtain a commandment to Leyke to deliver the tithes immediately and pay to Brabazon all that he has received. The answer he made to Brabazon is feigned and untrue, and therefore he would in no wise write to Mr. Secretary, nor make any writing to Brabazon but false flattering words. If Mr. Secretary would order Brabazon to take it where he can find it, it would shortly be fetched, whether he (Leyk) would or no. Brabazon durst not meddle with it without his master's orders. If there is any commandment which Mr. Secretary wishes served on John Leyk, my friend Hew Willughby, serjeant-at-arms, will serve it without favor.

To command John Brabazon to receive the rents of Ellen Foljambe and other tenants of Godfrey Foljambe, who have eight years' rent in their hands. Hears they will pay if they are asked, for fear of further trouble next term, but they are persuaded by Leyk to withhold it.

To speak with Henry Brydde, desiring him to remember the letter I sent him, requesting him to obtain a letter from the King to my lord, willing him to see that he might occupy his office at Assheborne, as other bailiffs have done before.

Also a letter to all tenants and inhabitants in Assheborne and Wyrkysworth, to pay to him and his deputy the rents and customs due to his Grace, and to assist him in his office, not letting for Sir Thos Cokayne nor Sir Henry Sacheverell nor any other.

In another hand: A remembrance how many letters I have. First, Master Beyddyll, one letter. Master Richard, two letters.

Pp. 2.

17 Oct. **1269.** The CHARTERHOUSE, WITHAM.

R. O. Certificate by Richard Peers, late prior of the Charterhouse at Witham for 30 years, and convisitor sometime of the Order, certifying that during all his time, and as far as he knows since the original grants made to the

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house by Henry II. and III., they have used the following privileges: 1. Sanctuary for murder and felony. 2. View of frankpledge, waif and stray, blodewite, and all the King's deer that came within their bounds. 3. To have their own bailiffs, exempt from the sheriff's jurisdiction. Writes this because he is informed that the Charterhouse of Bevall is interrupted in the use of like liberties. 17 Oct. 26 Henry VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1.

17 Oct. R. O. **1270.** William Lord Dacre.

Bond for 10,000 marks given by Wm. Lord Dacre to Thos. Cromwell, chief secretary, Sir Wm. Poulet, comptroller of the Household, and Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, dated Westm. 17 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. for the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in his confession of 25 July 26 Hen. VIII., made before Sir Thos. Audley, lord Chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer and marshal of England, Henry marquis of Exeter, Sir Edm. Walsingham and Ric. Ryche, wherein he acknowledged that he had kept concealed two several letters to which the lords and others above mentioned have subscribed their names, of which one was directed to him by the lord of Hampsefeld, a Scotchman, the King's enemy, and the other by his uncle Sir Philip Dacre. For these concealments he threw himself on the King's forgiveness and offered to pay for his pardon a sum of 10,000*l.*, of which he has already paid 7,000 marks. This bond is security for the remainder, which is to be paid in certain specified instalments, and for his future good behaviour.

Copy. Large paper, pp. 4.

17 Oct. R. O. **1271.** Cromwell to the Lords of the Privy Council.

The bearer, my lord of York's servant, has arrived with letters for Cromwell and the King. Asks them to give him audience, as he can tell them about the person apprehended on Sunday last, whom Cromwell takes to be a very evil-disposed person. Advises that he should not be put to death, until they know "the whole and profound bottom of his cankered heart." Asks them to send what information they discover. The Rolls, 17 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

17 Oct. R. O. **1272.** George Wulleuwever, Consul of Lubeck, to Cromwell.

I thank you for your letters and for your goodwill toward this commonwealth. We will do what we can to gratify the King upon the articles sent to us. Nothing can be done about the second article without deliberation, but we must by all means bring aid against the enemies of the Gospel. Cannot, however, transfer the kingdom of Denmark to the hands of another. We can only take care that the governors favor the King and allow no intrigue against him in that kingdom; but if the government fall into the hands of men opposed to us, the King must expect trouble. I wish the King would advance the money for three years, in case we require it for his service, for the war against the Danes and Holsteiners is not ended, and occasions might arise in which we should have need of this money and even more. As soon as the war is ended I will not fail to repair to the King, when I trust a league will be made between him, Lubeck and Denmark. I trust the King will not refuse this my first petition, for it will be to his advantage and will be fully repaid. Lubeck, 17 Oct. 1534.

Hol. Lat., pp. 3.

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17 Oct. R. O. **1273.** George Lord Rochford to Lord Lisle.

I desire your favor to the bearer, my servant Will. Atkyns, that he may pass into Flanders with such small baggage as he shall bring with him, which he is to sell there and with the proceeds purchase me certain hawks. Hampton Court, 17 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 17 Oct. 1534.

17 Oct. R. O. **1274.** Thos. Broke to Lord Lisle.

On Friday last your councillors and Mr. Semer's were before the Council at Westminster, where Mr. Secretary pleaded on your behalf as much as possible, and said, "Perchance, my lord, you do think that I speak thus for affection that I bear my lord Lisle by reason of some great rewards or gifts; but I assure you on my faith, it is not so; nor I never received of his lordship anything, unless it were a piece or two of wine or a dish of fish or wild fowl. But yet I assure you I would be glad to do him pleasure; and moreover I do know so perfectly well this matter that I must needs speak in it." Mr. Semer's counsel wished the matter to be referred to the common law; on which one of your counsel said it was indifferent to you, as the King was your good lord. On this Mr. Secretary said: "The King's grace being his good lord, say you? Yes, marry, I warrant you, he is and will be his good lord. His good lord, quoth a, marry, ye may be sure he is and woll be his good lord, doubt ye not of that." This he repeated three or four times. Has written this that Lisle may be assured of the Secretary's good mind towards him, and may be thankful if, in the event, he should wish to test it for any servant or friend of his. Written 17 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd:* The 17th of Oct. 1534.

18 Oct. R. O. **1275.** Will. Brenelcum to Lady Lisle.

My master,* Mr. Norton and his wife send commendations. My master never was sick, even for one day, since Mr. Norton wrote to you, which was about May.† My master thanks you for his coat cloth, 3 shirts, 1½ yards satin and a hogshead of wine for Mr. Norton. Mr. Norton sent one of his sons to get a chamber in the inns of court, but he can get none. Mr. Holys of Winchester has one, and goes there seldom. If your ladyship would write to him to let my master have it when he is not there, they might, perhaps, arrange to be bedfellows. Tystyd, 18 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

18 Oct. R. O. **1276.** Jacques de Coucy [Sieur des Vervins] to Lord Lisle.

I send you a boar's head. I am sorry I have not got the rest to go with it. Boulogne, 18 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Calais.

18 Oct. R. O **1277.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

Has heard nothing since his last, and had hoped to have been at Calais; but hearing of Sir Richard Whetthill's coming, which is not for Lisle's profit, resolved to stay. Thanked be God, a shrewd cow hath found short horns; "yea, the very stomeps (stumps?)." Supposes he has received Turney's and Mr. Waterbailiff's letter from Mr. Cromwell, who is your good friend. Seymour's matter was yesterday debated in the Star Chamber. The knight porter is said to be dead, and Rob. Seymour captain of Newnham

* John Basset. † Really on the 6th July, *q. v.*

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bridge. Begs him to be good to the bearer, a Portuguese, at the request of Rodriges Pinto, who has delivered me for you a little barrel of flower of oranges. There has been here a little murmuring at the gift of Turnay's room. Hopes he has fulfilled Mr. Secretary's request in that behalf according to the King's pleasure, or else he will incur great censure and lose some of his best friends. London, 18 Oct. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

18 Oct. R. O. **1278.** Mayor of Southampton to Cromwell.

A Breton ship arrived from Flanders with wheat. After its arrival certain of our neighbours freighted the same ship for Bordeaux, and as they sailed outwards were boarded at Calshordes Point by George Whelpley and his company, who demanded what money they had, which they produced, besides a bag that was sealed with a letter for a merchant in Brittany for sale of wine. All this Whelpley took away. The master has complained to me for justice against him, and we beseech your interference in this behalf. Southampton, 18 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Oct. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 64. B. M. **1279.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

* * * Will not try to obtain the *executoriales* for England till he has the Emperor's orders. * * * Rome, 18 Oct. 1534.

Sp., pp. 8. *Modern copy.*

Ibid. f. 68. B. M. 2. Contemporary abstract with marginal notes.

The English news sent by the Count is as follows:—The King was somewhat milder, had sent for the Queen's steward, and the restoration of her servants was being arranged. The cause of the King's mildness has been what the Emperor said to the English ambassador, which has done much good, and will do more, he thinks, than anything else. Ana de Boulans was disliked by the lords of England on account of her pride and that of her brothers and kinsmen, and because the King did not like her as much as he did. The King was entertaining another lady, and many lords helped him with the object of separating him from Anne.

Sp., pp. 9. *Modern copy.*

Add. MS. 26,056, f. 3. B. M. 3. Another copy of § 2.

19 Oct. R. O. **1280.** Sir James Carre to Cromwell.

Hearing of the death of the abbot of West Dereham, went straight thither and sequestrated in Cromwell's name all silver plate and jewels. Remains there till he hears Cromwell's pleasure. The morrow of St. Luke.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

19 Oct. R. O. **1281.** The Parson of Westmeston.

On Thursday after St. Matthew's Day, 24 Sept., in the house of Hugh Londes, while talking about the parson of Westmeston, against whom his perverse opinions were that day objected by Mr. Worthialle, chancellor to the bishop of Chichester, John Scras said these words: "Masters, take heed how you handle the parson of Westmeston, for there be 10,000 will take the part he taketh." To this Mr. Thos. Colbrande replied, "I pray God be with me, and I only against the 10,000." Sir Thos. Dukworth, parson of

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1281. The Parson of Westmeston—*cont.*

Hurst, Mr. Draper, parson of Horsted Keynys, were present. *Signed* by Leonard Banelle (?) and Thos. Colbronde in presence of Robt. prior of Lewes and Sir Thos. Gage, 19 Oct. 1534.

Colbrond says that he remembers the words of John Sorastre, who said that "10,000 will say at the parson of Westmeston saith, and take his part therein." *Signed.*

Dukworth also heard these words. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

20 Oct. R. T. 149. R. O. **1282.** [Albert Duke of Prussia] to Henry VIII.

When Henry's ambassador was with him last year, he gave him strong assurances of the King's goodwill. Sends a present of 12 falcons. "E Regio Monte" (Königsberg), 20 Oct. 1534.

Lat., pp. 2. *Modern copy from the archives at Königsberg.*

ii. [The Same] to Paget.

Wonders he has received no reply to the letters he lately wrote to Paget, though he has been informed of their delivery. Hears that an executorial mandate against him and his subjects has been issued by the Imperial Chamber, and fears the duchy will be troubled with war in consequence. Desires a loan of money from the King. Has written to the King's treasurer (?) (*arorio* (qu. *ærario* ?) *Regiæ Majestatis*) and sent him falcons; but as he does not know his Highness' name, asks Paget to inscribe the letter with his proper title. Königsberg, 20 Oct. 1534.

Lat., pp. 2. *Modern copy as above. Headed:* Guilhelmo Pageto, etc., Regis Angliæ oratori.

iii. [The Same] to the Duke [of Norfolk ?]

Although neither known nor bound to him by any tie, cannot refrain from expressing his goodwill by a small gift of falcons.

Lat., p. 1. *Modern copy as above. Headed:* "Duci Angliæ." *Begins:* Illustris princeps.

20 Oct. R. O. **1283.** Jacques de Coucy [Sieur de Vervins] to the Deputy of Calais.

I am informed by John Beust, drummer of Abbeville, that his son is a prisoner at Calais for words spoken after drinking. He is a young man, and I beg that he may be delivered. Boulogne, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

20 Oct. R. O. **1284.** William Popley to Lord Lisle.

Commend me to my lady. Your servant, the bearer, who has taken great pains, can inform you how all things have passed here. London, 20 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 20th of October 1534.

20 Oct. R. O. **1285.** George Lovekyn to Mr. Cooke.

Please deliver to my servant the bearer my half-year's fee as comptroller of the King's works, due last Michaelmas 26 Hen. VIII. You are to keep your own fee in your own hands, according to the custom. Greenwich, Tuesday, 20 Oct., anno ut supra.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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20 Oct. R. O. **1286.** Sir Dunstan Newdegatte to Anphelys Newdegatte.*

Expresses his grief at his absence from her. Is her youngest son and the farthest away. Malta, 20 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. To my worshipful mother, Anphelys Newdegatte, this be delivered in London.

20 Oct. R. O. **1287.** Sir Dunstan Newdegatt to Sir John Mabylston.

Desires to be commended to the lord of St. John's, to his mother, brothers and sisters, and to the rest of his friends. Wonders that he has sent him no letters to tell him how he stands with Francis Galyardett. Sent to him for the money that was paid to his factor in England, but he said he had no letters about it. Asks him to send the bills of exchange. Malta, 20 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Sir John Mabyllstone, at St. John's beside London. *Endd.*

21 Oct. R. O. **1288.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

On the 17th I received your letter touching Cokson's son to be sworn by the King's command in his father's room of a man-at-arms; also for Harry Torner, soldier, whom I have admitted to his room, according to your letter. For the room I gave Wynebank which Rob. Whethill made suit for, I can never recompense your goodness. The knight porter † is not yet departed, but the physicians say he cannot continue two days. Please send hither the captain of Newenham bridge to furnish the town, "because, as it is not unknown, but the marshal must ride forth for meeting of the ambassador. And there be many Frenchmen here in the haven, and what company the ambassador brings with him it is unknown." It would be well Mr. Palmer and others of the retinue now in England were here. I received a letter, enclosed, from Mons. de Heding, who lies at Tourneham with Mons. de Bevar, asking me to send Thos. Tutchett, soldier of the retinue here, to him, and he would show him certain things in writing to be sent to the King. Calais, 21 Oct. 1534. [*Signature cut off.*]

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R. O. 2. A list of soldiers [of Calais] residing out of the town, viz., without the gates, at Dover, in England, at Guisnes, Nele, St. Martin's, St. Peter's, Collam, Marke and Oy.

Pp. 3. *Endd. by lord Lisle:* Sowdyers beyng ressydent owght of the towne.

21 Oct. R. O. **1289.** Thomas Godsalve to Cromwell.

I thank you for your goodness to my son, who will declare the reason why I can do no more of my duty to you. Norwich, 21 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Oct. R. O. **1290.** Christopher Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, Governor of Denmark, to Henry VIII.

Relative to a ship belonging to John Kollings and Ric. Plomton, merchants of London, which had been arrested and plundered by Magnus Guldenstern. The ship is not in our jurisdiction, but in Norway. We have, however, determined to appoint some knight to endeavour to recover them, but if God would give us the means of subduing Norway in the name of king Christiern, as we have in part this kingdom of Denmark, we will do our best to satisfy his majesty. Coppenhagen, 22 Oct. 1534.

P. 1. *Hol. German. Add.*

* The exact year in which this and the next letter were written is uncertain.

† Sir Chr. Garneys.

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22 Oct. **1291.** Wm. Panizon to Cromwell.

R. O. Card. Farnese has been created bishop of Rome. At Florence, duke Alexander has beheaded 40 of the leading men of the city who were opposed to him, and has banished a greater number and confiscated their goods. Likewise at Genoa, Andrea Doria has beheaded several. Here over 80 heretics have been imprisoned and are awaiting execution. The Admiral took leave of the King two days ago to go to England, and is expected here today. As to my money, I have been with the Treasurers without success, but Morette has shown me much favor, for which I pray you to thank him. I have found here many Italian acquaintances, men of war, several of whom might do the King service in Ireland. I could be sure of engaging 300 good harquebusmen who would pursue the Irish into their woods and bogs. Paris, 22 Oct. 1534.

Begs his wine licence may be expedited, and also to make Sir William Nudam (Newenham) sheriff of Northamptonshire, as Cromwell promised, for he is a good man.

Hol., Ital., pp. 3. *Add.*

22 Oct. **1292.** Sadolet to Starkey.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 38. B. M. Values Starkey's good opinion. Thinks with Starkey that Pole has great virtue and learning, and that he will be a bright example to the age. Would be glad if he had come for some months to Carpentras. Lives here nearly in solitude, but consoles himself by reading. Carpentras, 11 kal. Nov. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

22 Oct. **1293.** Oath [to the Act of Succession?]

Cott. App. xlviii. 98. B. M. "The names of other men sworn the 21st and 22nd day of October. Henry Gardiner, Gerard Suttell, Charles Goodhande, William of the Hill, Robert Brokylsbye, Thomas Bailye, John Morley, William Castelforde, Thomas Litilbury, jun., John Bryan, William Thymblebye, Nich. Bailye, Ewstas Boothe, John Sutton, knight of the Rodes, John Tamworthe, Walter Redmare, Will. Peche, Will. Ashebye, Ric. Conestable, Rob. Skerne, Jo. Foster, Henry Hanserd."

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

23 Oct. **1294.** Meat.

Proclamations, Soc. Ant. i. 72. Writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London ordering it to be proclaimed that, notwithstanding the statute enacted in the Parliament begun at London 21 Hen. VIII. that butchers must sell beef and pork at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a lb., and mutton and veal at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ $\frac{1}{2}$ q. a lb. (stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3.), the butchers of London and the suburbs, until St. John the Baptist's day, may sell beef and pork at a halfpenny and half farthing, and mutton and veal at $\frac{3}{4}d.$ a lb. Westm., 23 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII.

Printed.

23 Oct. **1295.** Sir Giles Capell to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letter dated Stebenhithe, 20 Oct., desiring him to let his house in London to the Emperor's ambassador. Is content that the ambassador shall enter it on Saturday before All Hallows' Day. Would be sorry to let it to anyone except at Cromwell's request, having denied it to the princess Dowager in time past, when she was in her highest estate and offered him 20 marks a year for it. Sends his servant to London to show the house, reserving only to himself a back chamber in the furthest end of it and a warehouse to lay his coffers in. Rayne, 23 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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23 Oct. **1296.** The Bishop of Aberdeen to Cromwell.

The letter printed in State Papers, V. 7, is of the year 1535.

24 Oct. **1297.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

Being informed of late by the Princess that the Concubine was treating secretly with those about her to show her all the rudeness and annoyance they could, I went under pretext of other things to Cromwell, and, talking of the Princess, I made various representations to him for her good treatment, conjuring him by the affection he had formerly professed to her and his goodwill towards peace that he would do his best to save her from the torment of following the Bastard or renouncing her title and legitimacy, since such things, as the King might be well aware, could not effect his purpose, but might make her very seriously ill; of which I was assured the King would be very sorry, both for the loss of such a pearl and for the opinion of the world. He replied that assuredly, according to his promise, he had done all in his power in her behalf, to which he had been still more inclined since he spoke to her, which was only once, for the great gifts of grace and nature which he found in her;—that he had received charge from the King his master that she should be well treated;—that if I found those about her did not do their duty he would have them punished; and that henceforth he should not have much difficulty in getting due respect paid to her, considering the paternal affection which the King bore her, of which, notwithstanding all *façons de faire*, he was as much assured as of that which the King bore to himself, which was sufficiently notorious. Of this he meant to boast, and not without cause, for the influence and authority the King has given him is not less than that which every one says the Cardinal had, and the King daily gives him great wealth. It was true the King had shown her some *façons de faire*, because she had always resisted his will touching the legitimacy of the second marriage, but that, notwithstanding this, he was at heart unchanged in his affection, and that some time since he had declared it to some of his Council, who, thinking to please him and the said Lady, had said something to the disadvantage of the Princess. To confirm this apparently he wanted to say that he was one of those, alleging as his excuse that servants put forward several things both to show their own dutifulness and to feel the inclination of the master; but that the King had chidden them in such a fashion that there was neither lady nor other person who dared to say anything disadvantageous. And after some other talk, he said that to show me further a little of the mystery, he would let me know what everybody did not know, viz., that not only 100 for one, but without comparison, the said King loved the Princess more than the last-born, and that he would not be long in giving clear evidence of it to the world, as he would declare to me more fully after talking with the King about our communications.

It appeared to me by what he said that he meant the King was going to treat for her marriage, and that to maintain the King's goodwill, and also for the increase of friendship with your majesty, he and I ought to consult to soften and settle matters touching the said Princess, only for some time, and that he doubted not that time would soon bring a remedy for the rest, meaning, I think, to insinuate that the King would change his fancy, a thing which Cromwell would be quite the man to suggest although he did not believe it, to amuse the world. Afterwards he began to say that the King was informed from the coasts of France, Spain, Scotland and Ireland that your majesty had sent ambassadors to Scotland and Ireland to inflame the troubles in Ireland, and to promote the usurpation of the sovereignty of the said country (of these ambassadors he gave me the names and surnames); and that notwithstanding the said information, he had

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1297. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

always maintained against the King and Council that it was untrue, saying it might have been invented by those who wished to trouble the amity between you and the King, meaning, by the French. He said moreover that, besides this intelligence from Scotland, he himself a few days ago had received private letters from a councillor of the king of Scots informing him that the person sent by your majesty was still there, and that the King must not fear that anything would be treated to his prejudice, and in the end of the letter the writer desired licence from the King by means of Cromwell to convey from England into Scotland a great quantity of grain. This letter Cromwell had shown the King, remarking, however, that the Scots had not forgotten their accustomed tricks to make their profit upon everything, and that they wished to inspire fear in order to obtain what they wanted, to wit, the treaty of corn. In confirmation of his incredulity, Cromwell added that it was not likely your majesty, having such large and opulent realms, would seek to promote a thing so fruitless and inconvenient, or that you would commence intrigues against the King in such a quarter, seeing that you with your great power had many better means of opening the ball with greater honor; and that he could not think, considering the good treatment shown to the English generally in your majesty's countries (unless it be that some Englishmen had been vexed by the Inquisition), that your majesty bears any rancor against the King or kingdom, especially considering the very cordial answers that you had always made to their ambassador, who had never failed to have agreeable audience of you and Granvelle whenever he asked for it, and likewise of Mons. de Nassau, who was now in France, when he was at your majesty's Court. He said nothing more of Nassau, and I think he dropped a word about him expressly "*pour fere du bon compaignon*," as one who was not much troubled about his being in France.

I did not make him a very lengthened answer, that I might give him occasion for further communication on his return from Court, but praised as much as I could his sense and gentle discourse, and his regard for the Princess and for the amity, suggesting how much glory he would acquire if matters were redressed by his means. He answered that it would not be his fault if everything did not go well, and as to the conservation of the amity he thought it was entire and reciprocal, although it was true the King had sometimes complained of the solicitation you had made against him in favor of the Queen, but that he had always shown him that you could do no less than assist her in justice, considering the ties of blood, and the King ought not to take it ill. He saw nothing to interfere with amity except the affair of these good ladies, to remedy which, he said, he and I must consult together. He said it was true they had great friendship with France, but I might well understand the cause, and he added no more. He afterwards said he had charge from the King to supply all the Queen's necessities, and that that very day he would cause 4,000 ducats to be delivered for her expenses. He had used the same language the day before to a man of mine whom he asked if he had been one of those who had gone to where the Queen was when I went to see her; but he repented the inquiry, for my man dispraised as much as possible the place where she was and the treatment to which she was subjected. I gave him to understand I had no wish to enter on the subject of the Queen's treatment, supposing the King would by his magnanimity provide as the case required, especially considering the words he had caused his ambassador to report to your majesty. Nevertheless, as he had broached the subject, and I knew he liked me to speak to him frankly, I would tell him part of my mind, which was that she was very shabbily treated, for she had not a single penny at her disposal, which was quite contrary to what the Parliament had been given to understand, that more revenue would be given her than she had before. I admitted that a great deal was spent by those

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about her, but, as she said, that was not for her service but only to keep her under guard, and that she only regarded as her servants four or five who were with her, and that the old servants, some of whom she had brought from Spain, whose sustenance she was bound to provide for, had been taken from her, and she had nothing to give them for their support, nor to do any alms, and that for two years she had only seen two gowns. He said it was owing to nobody but herself if she was in want of anything, for if she let him know he would provide largely. He could easily make these offers, knowing well that she will ask for nothing, nor, if they would give her anything would she receive it under the name of princess Dowager, as they call her, although in this matter Cromwell uses, in speaking to me, some civility, excusing himself always for calling her by that name and the Princess as Madame Mary, because it was commanded by the King and Parliament. This excuse he repeats every time he mentions the said Queen and Princess. On this I said that I would not on any account that your majesty or the King his master knew that I had spoken to him in this way, because your majesty would be displeased that I had not informed you, so that you might see to it without petitioning anyone else, and the King might take it as a reproach. The Queen also might be afraid that people would think she had instigated me to do it, as if she complained of indigence, which would be a reproach to those whose business was to see to it; and I added, under the same protestation, that it seemed to me and to everybody very strange that the Queen's jewels had been taken away and given to the other, by which the King might understand what reverence she bore him, to suffer that so patiently without the least complaint, and I thought she would rather have died than have said a word about it. To this he did not know what to say, except that he thought it true. After some other talk, I left him, with the intention, as I have said, of discussing matters with him upon his return from Court.

Although Cromwell assured me of the goodwill the King bore to the Princess, I should scarcely have believed it, but for some other things, which make it probable. For the King has commanded that she shall be well treated; and on Wednesday before leaving the More she was visited by nearly all the gentlemen and ladies of the Court, to the Lady's great annoyance. On Thursday, the day before yesterday, being at Richmond with the little lass (*garce*) the Lady came to see her said daughter, accompanied by the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk and others, including some of the ladies, which was a novelty; and she refused to leave her chamber till the Lady was gone, that she might not see her. The first time that the said Princess accompanied the said little one, she was placed in a litter covered with leather; but on leaving the More she had one of velvet like the other, in which she came to Richmond; and being there, both to avoid following the litter of the other, and because she was pleased to see me in passing, she let the little one go by land and came herself by water. In the evening she arranged with the bargemen to row her along the bank where she pleased, and immediately gave notice to me, that I would not fail to be at a certain house which I keep in the fields by the river between Greenwich and this town, to inhabit in time of plague, for she wished to see me and requite my going to see her at Greenwich when she passed. She accordingly persuaded the steersman, instead of going by one side of the river, to take the other, and from the time she came near enough to see me she caused the barge to be uncovered, and went on deck (*en hault*) in the most conspicuous place, and passed quite near where I was, never moving from the place she had taken up to look at me, until she had lost sight of me. She is, thank God, in very good health and "*en bon point*," and appears to be happy and very cheerful. I notified to her before she left the More that as the King's

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1297. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

severity was abating, she must take care not to give him any cause of offence and as the protestation I had counselled her to make preserved her from all danger, she ought to make no difficulty about following the Bastard, but should declare that she was very glad in this to satisfy the King her father. And from that proceeded the visit paid to her at Richmond, of which I have written above, and the licence to come by water without accompanying the other.

If it were not that the King is of amiable and cordial nature, and that the young lady his new mistress, who is quite devoted to the Princess, has already busied herself in her behalf, there might be some suspicion that the King's favors to the Princess were dissimulations, to conceal the guilt if any ill overtook the said Princess.

For a long time there has been no particular news from Ireland, except that the earl of Kildare is the most powerful there, and that he held Dublin besieged and had burned the suburbs. It was held for certain, and the earl of Ossory had written, that the men of Dublin had given their faith to Kildare. I know not what has ensued. The King, about a month past, was in great distress that the succours which he sent to Ireland, being about 2,000 men, of whom 300 were horsemen, delayed so long. About eight days ago, when I was with Cromwell, news came that the ships with the said succours had left; at which the King and Council rejoiced greatly. It is not known whether they have yet arrived, although they left 15 days ago. All the other ships which were getting ready here to watch the coast of Ireland have been countermanded, as it is thought superfluous for this winter.

Since writing I have received this morning your letter of the 24th ult., with those mentioned in the same. I have not had time to decipher those from Venice, owing to the haste of the courier and the absence of my man, who has the key of the cipher, but will give my opinion on them on the first opportunity. Nor have I been able to act as directed in the matter of the marriage with the king of Scotland. As to the man your majesty sends thither, you will have understood by what Cromwell said to me that he has met with no such hindrance as you feared. As to the coming of Nassau into the court of France, the English, I think, do not at all like it; but as I speak agreeably to them, saying that he had arrived there, and that he had proposed something of which the Admiral would come here and make report, they show themselves content. I think, however, it is a flea in their ear; for I am told their ambassador in France has lately written that he had been promised that on the arrival of Nassau he should be informed of everything, and that already their communications were very close and long continued, and that he had not been able to get any answer about them except that nothing was done to the disadvantage of England. I think the coming of the French admiral has very much cooled, for the ship which had begun to go down the river to attend him at Calais has returned, and the King went to see it, taking with him the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk and the ambassador of France. They had also called certain persons to be present at the Admiral's reception, but they had received licence to go home till they are recalled. I think those here consider that the death of the Pope has broken off all projects, and that Nassau will conclude nothing, so that the coming of the Admiral will not be necessary; whose presence would be required by Francis, if it was intended to take the way of Lyons. The French ambassador, since the first news he had that the Admiral was to come, has heard nothing more, so far as I can learn. London, 24 Oct. 1534.

Fr., pp. 11. *From a modern copy.*

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24 Oct. **1298.** Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St.P. VII. 576.

Being with the cardinal of Lorraine, heard that a gentleman was going through France in post, but had no time to write at length nor in Latin. The Pope is as usual a prey to everyone until his coronation, and neither the French cardinals nor any one else have been able to do much business with him. Though they may have had some talk with him about the affairs of the two kings, nothing has been done either by them or by others. Believes they are waiting for a reply from France as to their conduct. Has been once with the Pope, who asked him to advise him about what he should do, and what means he should take to bring back the king of England. Replied that he had no commission to speak of this, and would not willingly advise him, but encouraged him to do exactly contrary to what Clement had done, undo the wrongs and injustice he had committed, and show the world the justice of the King's case. As to the Council, said he was mistaken if he thought of holding one before the two kings were satisfied, for it would be simply putting arms in their hands. Has not seen the Pope again, but he has sent Latino Juvenale to ask how the King could be satisfied with honor to himself and the Holy See. Replied that he could not say more than he had, and did not wish to speak to the Pope about it again. The cardinal of Lorraine has also spoken to him on the same subject, but gave him a similar answer, and will speak to no one without further commission from the King. The cardinal of Lorraine has asked him to wait (*soprastare*) until an answer comes from France. The Frenchmen hope well from the Pope. Thinks he will do nothing, that is, make no capitulation or treaty with France or Spain, until the Council is held or he has altered his purpose of holding one, because he wishes to come to it with clean hands.

Asks whether he has done well, and for instructions as to the future.

Barbarossa has taken Tunis. Andrew Doria has come here with offers from the Emperor to resist the Turk, and says that if the Emperor will do half what he has promised, and give him 60 galleys and ships, he will venture to attack Barbarossa. It is understood, however, that he has come to have the French galleys, and the Pope has spoken about it in congregation. Believes the Cardinals have replied in general words, but thinks nothing will be done until the Emperor does justice to the king Catholic, that is, leaves him the duchy of Milan. Doria has said that if Barbarossa takes Sardinia he will fortify it so that he will never lose it again. Thanks the King for his warrant (*quel mio varent*). Rome, 24 Oct. 1534. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 3. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

24 Oct. **1299.** Thomas Bedyll to Cromwell.

R. O.

Has received letters from the warden of New College, Oxford, desiring Cromwell, as their visitor, to make an order for the use of that college, who desire more liberty than is good for them. They wish to break the custom of residence, hitherto in my remembrance always observed. If they are allowed to break the ordinances of the 13 seniors, good order will be subverted. They will not rest contented here, but proceed to further contempts, not in this college, but throughout the University. You know what horror will ensue if such contempt of rulers be suffered. Begs he will restrain the disorders of the college, in which the writer was brought up from a child. Otford, 24 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Oct. **1300.** Certain Scholars at Oxford to [Cromwell].

R. O.

In defence of the new learning, and beseeching his* credit for two of

* He is addressed in the body of the letter as master Secretary.

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1300. Certain Scholars at Oxford to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

their company, Holmys and Man. Beg that the injury done them may be redressed. 24 Oct. *Signed by* Alex. Harvy—Raffe Skynner—Richard Halle—and 19 others.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

24 Oct. **1301.** Cecily Hall, Widow, to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letters dated at Grafton, 29 Sept., by which it appears that I, by color of the King's gift of the manor of Bourne given to my late husband, do usurp on Mr. Buttes, as he affirms, claiming certain rents which he has bought of the King; and you advise that I should not meddle with the same. This manor was given, with all its appurtenances, to my husband, as will be seen by the King's letters patent, without any reservation; and I have received no rents, except such as were usual, by report of the tenants there, and a new extent made by Dr. Capon, then dean of the college here, to which you were privy. Considering the friendship between Dr. Buttes and my husband, I should be loth to displease him, except in defence of my title. In answer to his and your letter, that I should submit my title to you, I shall comply, begging, at the same time, that you will not be displeased, if I continue to receive the same rents as before. Consider my poor living and great charge of children, for whose sustentation I am driven to what my poor wit can devise. I beg credence for my friend Mr. Goddsalve, the bearer. Ipswich, 24 Oct.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 Oct. **1302.** French News.

R. O. We have a pope who was cardinal Farnese, uncle of seigneur Rance. He is named Urban, a good Frenchman though an Italian, and has ratified all the agreements of the late Pope with the King (Francis). The count of Nassau has been very well treated wherever he has passed in France. He has been well received by the King and princes, and his expenses have been everywhere defrayed. There is no news, except of taking order about these Genoese and Milanese, and some men of the late duke of Bourbon, who have not yet recovered their lands, as they were promised. Nassau also lays claim to some lands in Burgundy and Franche Comté by right of his late wife, sister of the late prince of Orange. The King is much dissatisfied at the peace between the English and the Scots; and it may appear that we are more in dread of the English than they of us. Also, the English have made alliance with some Germans, who are very warlike men, at which the King is much dismayed. He is not sorry that the Irish make war upon the king of England. The King, on leaving this district of Thouraine, goes into Normandy to see his great ship and put his navy in order. He has sent thither a great quantity of artillery and ammunition, and also gun-founders. He causes all the towns and harbours of Brittany to be examined, and meditates some invasion next summer. There are no longer any English in France except a band of merchants, who passed a few days ago through Touraine towards Bordeaux; but the King has since commanded that they be not allowed to proceed, because it is said the king of England has ill-treated some Frenchmen and expelled them from his country. I have written to Monsieur to send me 20 gold cr., to solicit "les proces." Thours, 28 Oct.

Fr., p. 1.

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25 Oct. **1303.** FRENCH NEWS.

R. O. To the same effect as the preceding, with a few further particulars. Nassau has left to go to Flanders. There has been much talk of his coming, that it was for great affairs and marriages; but it was news of the *salles de parlemens* and of the wayside. It is true he carried great recommendations to the King from the Emperor to settle certain disputes between them about the Genoese and the duchy of Milan, and also about some gentlemen of the Bourbonnois, followers of the late duke. Francis says he will never trust the king of England again. He will shortly proceed from Amboise to Tours and Chasteaulerault, and on to Co . . . . . That done he will withdraw to Normandy to see his great ship, which he is making at Hable de Grace, &c. The English should keep good watch at their seaports, and fortify them. Francis has sent messages to the Irish to encourage them in the war against the English. Heretical writings have been seized of late at Paris, Orleans, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Rouen and other towns. The booksellers and printers are arrested. One printer has fled to England. I wish the English had seized him and sent him back to the King, because they are defamed as Lutherans on account of their king having banished the Cordeliers, who say all sorts of evil of himself and his subjects; but there are good men in France who contradict their words, and the Cordeliers of France are not in very good repute. I would advise the king of England, if he intends to support any errors against the faith, to forbear for the present, for he has enemies enough. I beg to have 20 cr. to solicit your suits. Tours, 25 Oct.

The King has equipped 30,000 or 40,000 men throughout his kingdom, to whom he has not paid a sou. Ten thousand, well picked, would be a match for them.

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. *Add.:* A Mons. mon Maistre.

25 Oct. **1304.** COINING.

R. O. Deposition of Margitt Tytly *alias* Tytlyng, "cast-woman in Newgate," 25 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII., against master Mylner of Bucklersbury, at the sign of the Harrow, grocer, for forging coin. She was his servant.

Pp. 2.

25 Oct. **1305.** JOHN LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. My cousin Ric. Pannell has received a privy seal for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as a fine for refusing knighthood. His father's name was Richard, and he died immediately after the sheriff's return of the same. Richard the younger never had any summons, nor has he been in possession more than one year and 10 weeks. Sleford, 25 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

25 Oct. **1306.** HARRY HUTTOFT to CROMWELL.

R. O. After some doubt whether I should come up to refute my adversaries, I received your letter desiring me to visit you in all convenient speed. I shall declare to you what has happened as shortly as I can after I have set my business in order, which cannot well be before All Hallow tide, when I intend to wait upon you. 25 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

25 Oct. **1307.** FRANCIS LYBERT to JAMES BECKK.

R. O. I recommend me unto you and your good bedfellow, thanking you for your great kindness in times past. If you wish to know of my poor fare, thanked be Almighty Jesu I am in meetly good case, as the world at this

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1307. Francis Lybert to James Beckk—*cont.*

time requireth, being here at the Gray Friars at Stamford enclosed, with my fellow father Abraham, in a poor lodging, according to the King's command. Though we are treated as his prisoners, we shall always be his true bedemen, and pray for his high and excellent estate and prosperous health. We desire to hear some tidings of our fathers in London or at Greenwich, what they have done and what they intend to do. We hear that they are all sworn, and have somewhat changed their government, at which we marvel. Notwithstanding, if they think that God is pleased with it, their conscience discharged, the world edified, and any profit may come of it, we desire to have a more perfect knowledge, and then we shall do as God shall inspire us —either suffer pain still and be inclosed, or else go at liberty as they do.

Father Abraham and I sent a letter to your wife at the feast of the Nativity of Our Lady, wherein he desired her to send him his gear, which he left in the friar's chamber in the "amerye" at the bed's head, that is, a little mantle in which was wrapped a Romsey bottle of one pint and a half, a roll of wax, a new Psalter, a pair of new socks, &c. I also sent a little bill with it desiring her to send a sure messenger to brother Feeld, in the Gray Friars, London, who should have delivered to the messenger certain things of mine bound in a handkerchief, which I left with him when he was our porter and keeper of the infirmary, with my *Enchiridion Eckcii*, my penner and inkhorn, my knives, and such things as I left with brother Amna (almoner ?). I also begged her to send me my fire-box, which I left with a young man in your shop; and that all these things should be sent to the father warden of this house at Stamford. We have had no answer to our letter. Read this letter, rend and burn it, for you know what hurt hath chanced by letter writing, though many never intended hurt thereby. Recommend me to my brethren, and especially to my poor sister in Tower Street, and my cousin at the Strand without Temple Bar; also to my poor father and mother, if you know of any going to them. Grey Friars, Stamford, 25 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Master James Beckk, dwelling at the sign of the Cross Keys, the next house unto St. Magnus Church in going down toward Belyngsgate.

1308. James Beek* to Cromwell.

R. O. Wishes to speak with him this morning. Has to tell him something that it is necessary for him to know.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

26 Oct. **1309.** Sir John Hackett.

R. O. His will, made by express licence from the King, before John de Langhe, notary apostolic. Directs his body to be buried in Our Lady's Church, Calais. Leaves the following bequests: To the archbishop of Palermo, a gold chain with a cross garnished with rubies. To the duke of Norfolk, a gold chain with a rose garnished with an A of diamonds and a hanging pearl. To the earl of Wiltshire, a gold chain with a whistle. To Cromwell, the King's secretary, two gold bracelets. To Mr. Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, a gold chain. To my lady deputy of Calais, a little silver cup. To Mr. Wyngfelde of Calais, four little silver candlesticks. To his son Cornelys Doppine, six goblets and six bowls of silver. To Maistre Hesdyn, dwelling at Malines, a silver pot. To Mr. Adrian of Vosberghe, his host at Brussels, a silver cup, and to his wife another. To John Bernard,

* This is the writer of No. 1313 in Vol. V. whose signature was there misread "Leek." Doubtless he is the James Beck of the preceding letter.

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his host at Malynes, and to his niece, two silver salvers. To Mr. Loys de Zoote, secretary to the Emperor, for certain pleasures done to the testator, 10 carolus of gold. To Mr. John de Langhe, also the Emperor's secretary, 25 florins carolus of gold, beside his salary for his writings and vacations done for the testator. In alms to the poor of Brussels, 20 florins, and of Malines, 30 florins. To the fabric of our Lady's church, Calais, 40*l.* of groats, Flemish money. For his sepulture and masses, at the discretion of the Deputy and Mr. Wyngfelde. Mourning gowns and various sums to his servants, Janyn Sohyer, Helayn ——*, John Roo, Charles ——*, Nicolas ——*, ——* lacquay. To his page, Robt. Wyngfelde, 50 florins to entertain him to the schools, or to be employed otherwise to his profit. All papers to be delivered to Cromwell. Acknowledges having received 36*l.* from the King above his wages. Directs the repayment of money which his servant, John Roo, has gone to borrow of Thos. Lighy† or Robt. Fleges at Antwerp. The archbishop of Palermo and Cromwell are appointed executors.

Witnesses: John Bracket, chaplain of the seigneur of Villars, and Toussayn Muyssart, doctor in physic, of Lisle. Dated at Douay, in the house of Mons. de Villers, 26 Oct. 1534.

Further directions about the testator's servants, which he gave verbally, after signing the will, are appended.

Copy, pp. 6. *Endd.*

26 Oct. R. O. **1310.** Walter Devereux [Lord Ferrers] to Cromwell.

I have received your letter dated London, 18 Oct., directing me to find means to have Sir Owen Glynne, vicar of Geffreystown, Pembrokeshire, indicted for sedition and sent up to you. I will do my best at the next county holden at Pembroke, which will not be till Tuesday come fortnight; meanwhile nothing can be done. I shall be the bolder to tarry here till then, both for that and the King's other commissions for mustering his subjects, as I have yet had no answer to my former letters desiring you to solicit my leave of absence if the parliament go forwards. I have not been within 100 miles of my own house since Whitsuntide. Kermerthin, S. Wales, 26 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

26 Oct. R. O. **1311.** Richard Moryson to Cromwell.

Having given up my studies, I am like to suffer greatly during this winter, having no means and no hope, and therefore I appeal to your consideration. Learning is not ungrateful, and when you shall have left the world it will not cease to celebrate your liberality. Such of my countrymen as are in Italy see that I desire nothing more than your favor. If you will only give me the eighth part of an hour you will oblige me for ever. Padua, vii. kal. Nov.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add:* A Secretis. *Endd.*

27 Oct. R. O. St. P. v. 8. **1312.** Earl of Cumberland to Henry VIII.

The Borders under my rule are in good quiet, and good redress is made on either part, except as to Liddisdale. Wishes the King to write to his ambassadors in Scotland to know who shall be appointed to make answer for them. My deputies met on the 22nd with the lord Maxwell, who proposed that all outlaws inhabiting the Debateable Land should be pardoned on either side. Desires to know the King's opinion on this. Thinks the Nycsones, Crosers and Waughes should be excepted. Skipton Castle, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.

* Blanks in MS. † Thos. Leygh, merchant of Antwerp.

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27 Oct. **1313.** CUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. Touching the lord Maxwell's proposition. Skipton Castle, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To Master Secretary.

27 Oct. **1314.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. On receipt of your letters for the delivery of those committed to prison by Sir Richard Tempest and the other commissioners, took bonds for their appearance *Crastino Animarum.* Skypton, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To Master Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **1315.** SIR RICHARD TEMPEST to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to your command, these poor men are bound to appear before you *Crastino Animarum.* Does not find they meant anything but to pull down the dyke of an enclosure made by John Lambard, which they say they ought to have in common. From Bollyng. *Signature in a clerk's hand like the letter.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell, Secretary to the King's noble grace. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **1316.** H. DUKE OF RICHMOND to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you will continue your favor to Will. Grislyng, the bearer. He has a testimonial from the town of Plymouth of his good service. Norwich Place, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **1317.** WILL. ABBOT OF YORK to LORD SCROPE.

R. O. I have received your letters requiring an answer to the letters of Mr. Secretary and Mr. Clyfford in your favor for the reversion of the stewardship of our lands in Richmondshire. I would have granted it to you but for my dread of ministering any occasion of difference between you and my lord Conyers, as will be seen by my letters to Mr. Secretary. On Mr. Secretary's further advertisement I shall be ready to comply with his request. Myton, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

27 Oct. **1318.** MORISON to CROMWELL.

Nero, B. VI. 146. B. M. Pleads for banishment, not execution, as the punishment of those who have grievously wounded the Commonweath before Cromwell was called to be its guardian. Continued happiness is expected from his rule. Now the ship of the State is in danger he is wanted as a pilot. The best defence of a kingdom is the consent of the inhabitants. Advises him to act so that all love and honor him. Padua, 6 cal. Nov. "Tui favoris sitientissimus Ricardus Morysonus."

Hol., Lat., pp. 3. *Add.:* Regi Angliæ cum a Secretis tum a consiliis, &c. *Endd.*

27 Oct. **1319.** [LORD LISLE] to the CAPTAIN OF FIENNES.

R. O. Writes in behalf of Baudouin, one of his soldiers, who has been wounded ("blcee," qu. *blessé?*) in the captain's village. Desires him to do justice to the malefactors, for Baudouin has a large family and no livelihood but his handiwork. If the captain will not do him right, will write to Mons. du Bies, the seneschal. Calais, Tuesday, 27 Oct. 1534.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Mons. le gouverneur and capitaigne de Fiennes, le segneur Pière de Lan.

Endd.: Copy of a letter sent for mine armourer.

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27 Oct. **1320.** JOHN ARCHBISHOP OF PALERMO to LORD LISLE.

R. O. The English ambassador, John Hacket, was taken ill at Douay nine days ago, and though attended by the best physicians, has died, having received the rites of the Church and made his will, as his servant Jennyn Sohier, the bearer, can show. He is taking the body to Calais to be buried. Is grieved at his death, but consoled by the fact that he died a good Christian. Valenchiennes, 27 Oct. 1534. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Le debitis de Calais.

27 Oct. **1321.** ANTOINE BRUSSET to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I have received your letter informing me that you have sent to Dunkirk to purchase a tun of wine to entertain the admiral of France, and requesting that I will allow it to pass without payment of my due. This I do very willingly for your sake, and shall always be glad to do a like service. Gravelines, 27 Oct. 1534.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

28 Oct. **1322.** LORD DARCY.

Harl. MS. 304, f. 137 b. Licence to lord Darcy, K.G., to be absent from the Feast of St. George, on account of his great age and debility. 28 Oct. 1534.

B. M. *Copy, p.* 1.

[28] Oct. **1323.** T. EARL OF WILTSHIRE to CROMWELL.

R. O. As my neighbour the abbot of Robertsbridge is coming to you, I beg you will favor him for my sake. Hever, Wednesday before Hallowmas day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Oct. **1324.** ROBERT ABBOT OF ST. ALBAN'S to CROMWELL.

R. O. The town of St. Alban's has been long visited with the plague, and two have died within the monastery. Although he has removed to Titten-hanger, and none of his house are yet infected, yet as his brethren resort to him frequently, dares not come to the Parliament till he know the King's pleasure. Titinghangere, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Crumwell, secretary to our sovereign lord the King and Master of the Rolls.

28 Oct. **1325.** JOHN SEYNTJOHN, Sergeant-at-Arms, to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to command of the 16th Oct., I have arrested Sir Wm. Gascoyne the elder, and am bringing him up. He is 66 years old at the least, and "has a great defect of the emmerodes." He does not ride more than 12 or 16 miles a day. If you wish I will make greater speed. Doncaster, 28 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 Oct. **1326.** THOMAS LEYGH to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received a letter from Sir John Hackett, ambassador here, of which
St. P. VII. 577. you shall receive a copy, as he desired. This day we have heard that he is dead. As he has always been a friend of mine, I propose to go to Douay and obtain possession of his writings. I trust you will see that I am no loser in such money matters as have passed between him and me. Antwerp, 28 Oct. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.*

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28 Oct. **1327.** Richard Cromwell to Lord Lisle.

R. O. In behalf of John Gough, for such things as the King has given him. London, 28 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The 28th of October 1534.

29 Oct. **1328.** Cromwell to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Is to view the "anoysaunces" made by Sir Rob. Wingfield in the Marches of Calais, for which a commission has been sent. Order is given that such reforms should be made as were thought fit at Cromwell's last being there. London, 29 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Master Cromwell, the 29th of October 1534.

30 Oct. **1329.** Sir Thomas Boteler to Cromwell.

R. O. Has summoned a jury for finding an office for the idiocy of Thos. Woleton. Particulars respecting the same. The earl of Derby alleges that he is next heir. Thinks that his claim is just, and sends a pedigree. The presentment was made on the 30th of this Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

30 Oct. **1330.** Richard Humfrey and Thomas Cave to Cromwell.

R. O. We have examined Sir John Bonde, parson of Barton, of the words spoken by him against the King and the Queen. He denies them, although they are affirmed by the constables and others on their oaths, as you were informed by Mr. Humfrey. We have committed him to ward. As his wit is much enfeebled, and he is more than fivescore years old, and has been parson of Barton 60 years, we have sent to the gaoler to keep him in his house, with warm meat and drink, lodging and fire, to keep him alive till your pleasure be known. We have also sent to him one of his servants, for he is the oldest man in this realm. We have taken an inventory of his goods, which amount to 20*l.*, and we desire to be advertised who shall account for them. Barton, 30 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

30 Oct. **1331.** Don Lope de Soria to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 73. B. M. * * * (f. 77.) The king of the Romans tells him that he has intercepted the letters sent by the kings of France and England to the Vayvode. His man who was sent to France and England is here waiting for the prothonotary Casal, who went to Rome when he heard of the Pope's death. Casal is the English ambassador here, and it was arranged that he should go with the Vayvode on the part of the kings of England and France, and his brother, el Cavallero Casal, come here in his place. The death of Griti and the changes in Hungary may alter their plans. * * * Told the Signory that the Emperor was astonished at the arrest of the Venetians in London by the king of England, and offered his goodwill in what they thought fit to do. They were much pleased at this, and will write to their ambassador. They told him that the arrest was in consequence of information laid before the King that the coming of the galleasses was injurious to him and his subjects, and that they committed great frauds to his prejudice. They will be released with sureties for their reappearence, and the coming of the galeasses forbidden. They think, however, that the King will ask them to return, as they are profitable to him and his kingdom.

Sp., pp. 16. *Modern copy. Headed:* Copia de carta de don Lope de Soria a Su M^{d} fecha ultimo de Octubre 1534.

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30 Oct. **1332.** Trial of the Pix.

R. O. Assay of silver made in the Star Chamber at Westminster, 30 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII., in presence of Sir Thos. Audeley, Chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Treasurer of England, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, John earl of Oxford, Rob. earl of Sussex, Steph. bishop of Winchester, Thos. Crumwell, secretary, Sir Rob. Norwich, chief justice of the C.P., Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, justice of C.P., Edw. Fox, almoner, Sir Will. Kingston, Sir Ric. Weston and Sir John Dauncy, relative to the five forms of silver money coined from the 1 March 24 Hen. VIII. to this date, John Copynger being keeper of the Exchange within the Tower, and Ralph Rowlett and Martin Bowes masters of the Mint. On opening the pix there were found 19 " sinchiæ," containing 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* in silver money, taken out of 20,467 lb. 11¾. oz. coined and delivered out of the Exchange.
Lat., p. 1.

30 Oct. **1333.** The Turks.

R. O. i. By letters of 20 Oct. from Constantinople.—The lord Ibraim Basha the same day left Constantinople, and went to Scuta about Anatolya,—in order, it was said, to take possession for the Turks of the country of the Betells, of which the defeated Seraph Bey was lord.

ii. By letters of 25 Oct.—The ambassador of Hungary was despatched, to return to king John in two days. A guide was given him to Belgrade. 20,000 aspers were given him for his costs, and while at Constantinople he received every day 20 ducats. The ambassador of Venice obtained a commandment for the recovery of two Venetian galleys taken about Legene.

iii. By letters of 30 Oct.—Of the departure of Ibraim Basha it is also said that after the victory obtained by Sulyman Bey and Oloman Bey against Seraph Bey, whose head was struck off and brought to Constantinople, Ibraim determined to follow up the victory, having, as it is believed, some intelligence with the lord of Bagadedi ; also because the Turks are called to battle by the Tartars, and by those that wear green caps, invading the dominion of the Sophi. The Turk remained at Constantinople to provide against the Christians.
P. 1. *Endd.*

31 Oct. **1334.** Hugh Prior of Durham to Cromwell.

R. O. Sent before Mich. last Cromwell's annuity of 5*l.* by Richard Crosbie, auditor, who, as Cromwell was away from London, brought it back. Thinks the amount very small, and sends him a grant of an annuity of 10*l.* for life for his kindness toward St. Cuthbert's monastery. Durham, 31 Oct.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Oct. **1335.** Sir Rob. Wingfield to John Bruce.

R. O. Wrote last on the 28th informing him that the day before they had pulled down a house of Wingfield's, and intended that day to pull down another. This they not only did, but they pulled out the pinning of a third house, " under the groundsylle of oon syde," and did their best to put the house over that way ; but, failing in this, because the house was new, they hewed down the young trees about it. They then went into the dwelling house where Henry Wylshere his servant's wife has lain sick in bed for a month, and threatened to cast it down upon her, throwing dirt in the faces of her children. The commissioners excuse this by their orders, and have sent over John Broke of Calais, a soldier in 8*d.* a day, who has

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1335. Sir Rob. Wingfield to John Bruce—*cont.*

married the water bailiff's daughter, to justify it. He, as you know, has been the principal minister under his father-in-law Cokson, to trouble me; but I hope by your means sure remedy will be found. Calais, 31 Oct. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my very weelbelovyd nepvew John Breewce, Esqwyer, abydynge in my howce at London, callyd Wyngfeldes Place, besyde Poowlys in Ooldefyschstretes ende. *Endd.*

31 Oct. **1336.** The Emperor's Council.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 81. B. M.

"Lo que se propuso y consulto en consejo sobre las cosas de Francia en Madrid, 31 Oct. 1534."

* * * * * *

(f. 97 b.) 21. Whether it is advisable to do anything now concerning England, and especially to stir up the rebellion in Ireland, considering the offers made by divers princes there to remain under the Emperor's authority and hold the country of the Queen and Princess. This would greatly hinder the king of England from helping France. His subjects are reported to be getting tired of Anna de Boulanz. Or whether it would be better to wait till December before sending anyone, in accordance with the Emperor's letter and answer that he would inform them of his intention before March. Nothing can be done during the winter, and meantime the course of events can be watched.

22. Touching Scotland, whether despatch shall be deferred till there is news of Godscalco, who was sent from Toledo, and of whom nothing has been heard since he left Ireland, or whether, considering the chance of his having been hindered, and that there is no prospect of a marriage between the duke of Angoulême and the English princess, it would be well to desire queen Mary and Lord Bevres to help on a marriage between the Scotch king and the princess of England, about which Godscalco was sent to Scotland, as the princess of Denmark is engaged (*puesto en terminos el matrimonio*) to the duke Frederic Palatine.

This will entertain the Scotch king, and prevent him from binding himself to France or making a closer treaty with England.

Sp., pp. 37. *Modern copy.*

31 Oct. **1337.** James V. to Charles V.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 28. B. M.

Has received the Emperor's letters dated kal. Oct., by Gotscalcus Ericus, his ambassador, who has also delivered his charge, to which James has given him an answer in writing.† Linlitgw, 31 Oct. 1534.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

Ib. 212 b. 2. Another copy.

Oct. **1338.** John Graynfyld to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Understands that he has received no letter from the writer for some time. Is devoted to no one so much, except to the King and the lord Chancellor, and to my good lady my "ownt."‡ Has written often. The vicar of Godsheli brought me a letter from you touching his benefice, and Golstone sent word that he had received a letter from you that he should pay me no more out of that benefice, of which you had given me the interest. But for him, the priest would never have had it. Lent him various sums at the Blackfriars when he was in great necessity, expecting every hour to be attainted by Parliament of murder. Had promised to get him a non-residence, which would cost 20*l.* Begs that he may retain the

† See 4 Nov. ‡ Lady Lisle.

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benefice, as he has nothing else of Lisle's gift. Today your matter with Mr. Semer was argued before my lord and Mr. Secretary, when the latter offered to give Semer all the money he had paid to Dudley and 100*l.* over, and he said he would give you 1,000*l.* Wishes to know if he shall take any actions against Hawkyns, who has come from Waymouth to London. He delivered letters to Udalle. Begs remembrance to Thos. Fowler, who has been with my lord; "and my lord schucke hym, and told hym his parsse versse (he perseveres?) lycke a singuler good lorde to Mr. Fowler."

Hol., pp. 3. *Sealed. Add. Endd.:* John Graynefild, of October 1534.

Oct. **1339.** The French Ambassadors.

R. O. "New plate delivered by John Freman, mense Octobris anno xxvj^to^ Regis, for the King's own affairs, and by his Grace to be given in gifts," viz.: 7 pair of gilt pots, one of which is to be presented to the treasurer of Bretaigne, and another "to Mr. dell Requestes"; 21 bowls, of which 3 are for the president of Paris, 3 for the treasurer of Bretaigne, and 3 for "Mr. Dell Requestes"; 3 pair of gilt flagons; 5 gilt basons and ewers, of which one is for the president and one for the master; 3 chafing dishes; two dozen gilt trenchers, 6 "chaundillers with packes gilt"; and a cup with a cover gilt for the president. The weight of each parcel is added. Total, 3,376½ oz. gilt, which at 5*s.* 2*d.* the oz. = 872*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; whereof received in ready money of Mr. Secretary, 601*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The remainder paid by warrant.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1340. John Freman to Cromwell.

R. O. Complaining of Mr. Gostyke, who had ordered him to provide plate for the ambassador to the amount of 110*l.*, and whilst he was making provision for it, Gostwick sent him word to let it alone, and he would make provision himself, and sent Morgan to seek for plate, to the petitioner's great shame. Has served the ambassadors for seven years to the King's satisfaction, and if a new goldsmith were now to be appointed, he would not be "indifferently handled." Gostwick is malicious against him in consequence of a farm desired for the petitioner by his master.

P.S.—As possibly his friend Ralph Sadler may not be in the way, has sent this letter to Cromwell himself.

P. 1, *long sheet. Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

Oct. **1341.** Lord Latimer.

R. O. "The shorter abstract of the bargaines and covenants made between the Lord Latymer and Sir Francis Bygod," by indenture dated Oct. 26 Hen. VIII., for the marriage of Raff Bygod or another son of Sir Francis, with Margaret, or another daughter of Lord Latimer, or another woman, without disparagement. "Other bargains, sales and leases, made afterwards between the said parties," for which lord Latimer has paid 1,610*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Petition of lord Latimer to the King that, as he cannot have the effect of the said marriage, he may have the manors in Swadale and parcel of the manor of Seterington, in accordance with the agreement, and that certain sums in which he is indebted to the King may be remitted.

Pp. 4.

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1342. JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. My kinsman and receiver Marmaduke Darrell has sued the vicar of Pageham upon the statute* lately made against certain practices of covetous priests; but the vicar, by his craft and riches, has borne the matter out against the Act of Parliament. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.:* "A . . . . . Octobris."

[Oct.] **1343.** JOHN LAWRENCE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I understand by my sister that you have received my letter, and that she had such communications with you as were to her great comfort. She has, therefore, declared her mind in a more liberal manner. If you wish to know, I will tell you the effect thereof in a few words. Through her diligent inquiry such things shall come to light as will tend to the augmentation of your honour.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.:* L., — October.

1344. CHRISTOPHER MORE to CROMWELL.

R. O. A friend of mine has sent me a nag out of Devonshire. I intended to have given it you when you were last at Guildford.† I now send it by the bearer. Another friend has promised me a hawk. As soon as I have her "she shall this winter flee for you," as some amends for my old fault. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

Oct. **1345.** WILL. TERELL to the LORD OF ST. JOHN'S.

Otho, C. IX. 75. B. M. "The [4th Sept]ember last past Sir Clement West w[as depri]vyd of the great cross. The cause thereof [was first h]is misgovernance against my lord master and [the] Council. Secondly, that he was deprived [of] his broad cross by Fra Phelyp de Vyllers time the [old lo]rd master, which was done by the chapter-g[eneral?, bu]t after his death Fra Perre Depount, next master [a]fter him, turned to him his dignity aga[in b]y council ordinary, which was contrar[y to] the style of our religion. Wherefore in the . . . . . [c]hapter last past, the most part of our tongue m[ade a] supplication alleging therein the stablyssme[nt of] our religion, that a man once deprived by the . . . . [c]hapter, cannot be turned to his honour by no co[uncil or]dynare. So that at this present he is lyfted o . . . . [g]ret cross, and by commandment of my lord Mr. d . . . . . st in the tower. And whereas I suppose that he . . . . . ons allege that my lord master and he should [have w]ourdes for the allowance of the King's patent . . . . . it is but his excuse, for of long time the [said re]legeon has been desirous and hath desired his [m]ost gracious patent; the which he hath se[nt] right graciously, and we have received [it and] honourably do observe and maintain to h[is Gr]assys pleasure. Wherefore if he have a leghyg[ed (*alleged*) an]y such matter concerning the King's most [ho]norabull patent, your lordship shall know that it [i]s allowed and hille (*highly*) esteemed. [Your] lordship shall understand that this year [w]he have made ourself strong, for the Turk‡ . . . . has taken Castell Nova and slain all [that] he found therein, which was to the number of 2,000, and came into divers places in Poullya; [bu]t the did no hare (*harm*) but alonely set his men [on]

* Stat. 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13.?

† The King was at Guildford in July and August 1534, and Cromwell was with him at least part of the time.

‡ "Barbarossa" in the letter to Mabulston.

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lond for to take water, and the men of the [coun]tre slew to the number of 500 * * * with all he . . . . . he will be storing . . . . . pryma vera but who . . . . . go no man can tell. Sir, I . . . . . unto Mr. Dr. Mabullston for my . . . . . your lordship for to be so good to me at . . . . . Vyssetores, at such time as master Doct[or] . . . . . demand them, and in so doing I s[hall be] ready for to do your lordship such pleass[ure] as is in me for to do." Malta . . . . . Oct.

Hol., pp. 2, *mutilated. Add.:* To, &c. lord of St. John's, in England. London.

[Oct.] **1346.** [Will. Terell] to Dr. Mabulston, Subprior of St. John's.

Otho, C. ix. 77. B. M.

Has received [a bill of e]xchange of 60 dok[ats] of Jemes Grantam. [The remainder of this letter contains the same information as the preceding.]

The Turk has returned to Prevysse with all his army, "and . . . dous (?) winter." "As concerning my myllyorment, [I pr]ay you for to take my brother to you, and in . . . . . him of the manner and custom of our religion, [and] he will show you all such expenses [as] hays beyn do me of my commandry since [that] I have had it, and that will make of 5, six * * *

Hol., p. 1., *mutilated. Add.:* In London.

Oct. **1347.** The Royal Supremacy.

Rym. xiv. Acknowledgments of the Royal Supremacy continued. *See* Nos. 921, 1024, 1121, and 1216.

R. O. 1. Abbey of Dorchestre, Linc. dioc., 1 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by John Marche, abbot, and six others. Rym. 511.

R. O. 2. Priory of Newnham, Linc. dioc., 3 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by John Aschewell, prior, and 17 canons. Rym. 507.

R. O. 3. Priory of St. Olave's (Herringfleet), Norw. dioc., 3 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by Will. Dale, prior, John Meke, subprior, and four others. Rym. 511.

R. O. 4. Priory of Blythborowe, Norw. dioc., 6 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by John Ryghton, prior, and three others. Rym. 517.

R. O. 5. Priory of Caldewell by Bedford, 8 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by Thos. Dey, prior, Thos. Kyllyngworth, subprior, and seven canons. Rym. 501.

R. O. 6. Priory of Wodbredge, Norw. dioc., 12 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by Henry Bassingbourne, prior, and six others. Rym. 508.

R. O. 7. Priory of Wymondley, 14 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by John Dorchester, prior, and four others. Rym. 503.

R. O. 8. Priory of Dunstable, Linc. dioc., 17 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by Gervase Markeham, prior, and 12 others. Rym. 511.

R. O. 9. College of Wingfeld, Norw. dioc., 17 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by Robert Bud, master, and four others. Rym. 513.

R. O. 10. Priory of Eye, Norw. dioc., 20 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by William prior of Eye, Will. Norwyche, subprior, and seven others. Rym. 515.

R. O. 11. Priory of Ixworth, Norw. dioc., 22 Oct. 1534. *Signed* by John Gerves, prior, Will. Reynberd, subprior, and 15 others. Rym. 502.

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1348. THE KING'S MARRIAGES.

R. O. Instrument devised in the name of Francis I., by which he engages to maintain the validity of Henry VIII.'s marriage with Anne Boleyn and the legitimacy of the princess Elizabeth, declaring that the late pope Clement VII. acknowledged to him at Marseilles by word of mouth that the dispensation of pope Julius was null, and the marriage with Katharine invalid.

Draft, Lat., pp. 12. *Endd.:* An instrument devised from the French king for his justification and defence of the invalidity of the King's highness' first marriage and the validity of the second.

1349. SCOTLAND.

R. O. St. P. IV. 671. A "remembrance" to the King and Council for the earl of Angus and his brother, to induce the King to write to James V. in their favor.

1. Reminds the King of his frequent intercession for them, the true hearts they have borne to James, and their expulsion from Scotland. Their enemies alleged that they had alienated the King and James, whereas they have done nothing to displease the latter, unless it be serving the King in the last war. Request Henry to write to James to restore their lands. 2. Desire to have knowledge before the gentleman pass into Scotland, that their friends may labor to know their King's mind how to satisfy him. 3. Hope that the King has made provision for them in the last peace.

Endd. by Wriothesley: Instructions for a letter to be made to the king of Scots for the earl of Anguysche and his brother.

1350. LORD WILLIAM HOWARD'S MISSION.

R. O. St. P. V. 1. Instructions to the lord William Howard, ambassador to the King's good brother and nephew, the king of Scots.

1. On his arrival at the Scotch court he is to make the King's most hearty recommendations, and deliver his letters to the king of Scots, with thanks for his gentle present, declaring Henry's great desire to hear of his welfare, both for the nighness of blood and for the late amity between them. 2. He shall take an opportunity to salute the queen of Scots, the King's sister, thanking her for what she has done for peace, and desiring her to continue. 3. He shall practise with the lord Treasurer to get the measure of the king of Scots' person, and cause garments to be made for him of such stuff as he shall have with him for the purpose, "by such a tailor and brouderer as he shall carry with him for that intent," and present them to the King with the horses assigned to him. 4. After delivering which, he is to say the King is pleased to remember that James is come to his lawful age, and of such activity and nobleness as is reported; for which reason he desires greatly to see and confer with him. 5. He shall confer with the bishop of Aberdeen, treasurer of Scotland, stating that an interview is proposed for next year between the King and the French king, at which Henry would be glad if James were also present. 6. If James would agree to this, Henry would be glad first to see him in England, and that he should pass through the realm to Calais. 7. He shall "somewhat press" the bishop to influence James to this effect; and if it be objected that the king of Scots is not well furnished for such an interview, he shall state that the King will be glad to make the meeting as inexpensive as possible. 8. The King hopes James will recall his subjects who have gone to aid Thos. Fitzgaret and the rebels in Ireland. 9. He means to make him one of the Order of the Garter, into which the Emperor, the French king and the king of the Romans have already been admitted. 10. Although the King has not yet received any answer from James to his frequent intercession for Angus and his brother,—owing, as the King suspects, to the efforts of those who procured their exile,—he is to press James to receive them again into favor.

1534.

1351. [NORTHUMBERLAND] to [LORD W. HOWARD?]

Talbot MSS. L. f. 15**. Coll. of Arms.

As your lordship now repairs into Scotland as the King's ambassador, I am sorry it is not my fortune to be in Yorkshire or Northumberland, to have shown you such rude pleasures as be in those parts. But I beg you to use my park and other my pleasures as your own. Hopes to be at his house of Topclife on his return.

Early copy, p. 1.

1352. GRANTS in OCTOBER 1534.

Oct. — GRANTS.

1. Hen. Byrde, yeoman usher of the Chamber, and Leonard Thornton. Grant, in survivorship, of the farm of the subsidy and ulnage of cloths sold in the city of London, with the "comen meter" of the said cloths; at 24*l.* a year only; on surrender of pat. 26 June 24 Hen. VIII., granting the farm, for 12 years, to the said Leonard alone, at 24*l.* a year and 12*d.* increase. Cherse, 11 July 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 Oct.—P.S.

2. Henry marquis of Exeter, warden of the stannaries in co. Devon, and chief steward of the duchy of Cornwall. Commission of array for the stannaries of cos. Devon and Cornwall. Westm., 6 Oct. —*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 6*d.*

3. Thos. Cromwell, the King's chief secretary. To be Master of the Rolls *vice* John Tayler, clk., resigned; having custody of the hospital of Converts with the dwelling house, and one tun of Gascon wine yearly, besides the ordinary fees. *Del.* Westm., 8 Oct 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 1.

4. Bartholomew Rocumbaugh, the King's "drunslade pleyer." Licence to buy and export, within the year following, 100 tuns of double beer. Wodstocke, 23 Sept. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Oct. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

5. Mons. John Bianchet, stranger. Passport to leave this country with servants and three horses. Westm., 12 Oct. 26 Hen.VIII. —S.B.

6. John Gylmyn, yeoman usher of the Hall. To be bailiff of the hundred of Pouder or Powrder, Cornwall. More, 3 July 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Oct. —P.S.

7. John Scott, S.T.B., rector of Barboterham, Norf., Norwich dioc. To be a King's chaplain, with licence to hold any number of benefices and to be non-resident. Ampthyll, 4 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

8. John Kynge, yeoman of the Guard and one of the yeomen of the Chamber of the queen consort Anne. Grant of 6*d.* a day as fee of the Crown, in the King's hands by the death of Edward Ingham. Westm., 19 Oct.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 26.

S.B. undated for next vacant room of yeoman of the Crown.

9. *Northumberland:* Commission to Sir Thos. Percy, Sir Ingram Percy, Sir Cuthbert Redclyff and Sir Wm. Ogle, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of John Crofte. Westm., 21 Oct.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

10. *Yorkshire:* Commission to Sir Nich. Fairfax, Reg. Lasseles, Ric. Norton and Chris. Wannesworth, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Walt. Percyhay. Westm., 21 Oct.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

11. Geo. Fryth, of Kelledon, Essex. Pardon for having killed Wm. Stevyn in self-defence at Navestock, as appears by an inquest before John Bygland, coroner of Essex. Cherse, 16 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 Oct.—P.S.

12. Thomas Gray, a yeoman usher of the Queen's chamber. To be bailiff of Yelvertoft, Northt.; in reversion after Robt. Hasylryge, who, by patent 9 May 12 Hen.VIII., succeeded Gerard Danet in that office. *Del.* Westm., 22 Oct. 26 Hen.VIII. S.B.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

13. Robt. Corbet. Pardon for having killed Simon Harryngton in self-defence, for which he was indicted before Robt. Grene, coroner, in the city of Coventry, as appears by record of Sir Anth. FitzHerbert and Sir Walt. Luke, justices of gaol delivery for Coventry gaol. Westm., 22 Oct.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 16.

14. John Becham, of Stanys, Midd., fisher. Pardon for having killed Giles Benne in self-defence by a blow given at Stanwell, Midd., 22 Sept. last, of which he died 23 Sept., as appears by the record of John Stekkell Jekkell (*sic*), one of the coroners in said co., sent to Sir Christopher Ascue, late mayor of London, one of the justices of gaol-delivery for Newgate. Westm., 22 Oct.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

15. William Strangways of Haselbere, Dorset, gent. Pardon for the robbery of 4*l.* from the house of John Butte at Gyllyngham, Dorset. Westm., 12 Oct. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

16. John Baker of Snetesham, Norf., gent. Pardon for having killed Wm. Smyth of Hyllyngdon, Norf., carpenter, in self-

1534.

1352. GRANTS in OCTOBER 1534—*cont.*

Oct.

GRANTS.

defence, as certified by Sir John Fitz-james, C. J. of K. B. Westm., 26 Oct. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

17. Thomas Filder. Presentation to the parish church of Lokenton, Salisbury dioc., *vice* dom. John Tull, deceased, at the King's disposal by the minority of Peter Compton, s. and h. of Sir William Compton, dec. *Del.* Westm., 27 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

18. Robt. South. Lease, by advice of Sir John Daunce and John Hales, of the site of the manor of Wynterborne Comitis, Wilts, with meadows, parcel of the lands of the late earl of Warwick; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 12*l.* and 5*s.* of increase; on surrender of patent 10 Feb. 14 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to Ric. Smyth, who granted his interest therein to the said Robert. *Del.* Westm., 27 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 11.

19. Prior and convent of Abbottisburye, Salisbury dioc. Congé d'élire, *vice* John Portesham, last abbot, dec. Hampton Court, 28 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

20. William prior of the monks of St. Mary, Thetford, Norf. Grant in frank almoigne of the advowsons of the rectories of Walton, Felixstowe, Faltenham and Bedyngfeld, Suff.; with mortmain licence to the said prior to appropriate the same to himself and his successors. Monastery of Chertesay, 11 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

21. Wm. Paget, one of the clerks of the Signet. Licence to import 400 tuns of Gascon wine. Hampton, 26 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Oct.—P.S.

22. Sir Humphrey Ferrers. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir John Ferrers, including the dowry assigned to Dorothy Ferrers, his late wife, in cos. Warw., Staff., Essex and Salop. Hampton Court, 24 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

23. Thomas Bukworthe. To be one of the King's serjeants-at-arms, with 12*d.* a-day *vice* Richard Gibson, deceased. Hampton Court, 28 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

24. John Smyth jun., a yeoman of the Guard. Fee of the Crown, of 6*d.* a day, *vice* Edw. Ingham, deceased. Hampton Court, 26 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

25. John Pyle, of Sturmyster Newton, Dorset, husbandman. Pardon for having killed Thos. Stacie in self-defence, as certified by Sir John FitzJames, C.J. of K.B. Westm., 29 Oct.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

26. *Midd.*:—Reversal of outlawry to Ric. Lovell of Westminster, rector of Ovyngton, Essex, sued for trespass by the King, who has surrendered to the Marshalsea prison as certified by Sir John Fitz-James, C.J. of K.B. Westm., 30 Oct.—*Pat.* 26 Hen. VIII. *p.* 2, *m.* 10.

27. James Redde, a native of Scotland, Denization. More, 5 July 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

1353. [ROLAND LEE Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.]

R. O.

Since my former letters written I received from the dean of Westbury a letter showing that Mr. Denys has made suit to you for his servant. By the King's favor and yours I fear not the best of them in administering judgment. When he that shall be here as I am is afraid of any, let him pipe and play and occupy this office no longer. "I intend not to let Frise go but with solemnity in open court." Therefore if I do not release him incontinently upon your letter, do not be displeased, but his master has divers times used his words like a young gentleman having none experience.

Let me have till my next audit for the 70*l.* I owe the King. Boddy has returned me double, contrary to his acquittance, which I have sent to Gostwyk. The King paid, and my servants' wages, I have nothing to find me till Lady day in Lent. You may order my house at your pleasure, if I am excused from attending parliament. I send your hawk. *Not signed.*

P. 1. *In the hand of bishop Lee's clerk.*

1534.

1354. ——— to [CROMWELL].

R. O. The prior of Bernwell has sued for the King's free election and royal assent; but he has not done his fealty by writ or otherwise, nor sued for restitution of the temporalities, though the late prior Rawlyns did so.

The house of Canons Assheby has sued only a free election, and I think the King's hands must be amoved, or else he doth wrong.

The master of the Meason Dieu of Dover has sued a free election and done his fealty.

None of the White Monks of the King's foundation sue for free election, royal assent nor restitution, which I think they ought to do.

Ask him to take such order that the King's tenants sue for their liveries with speed, when they are assigned; and that abbots and priors sue for their restitution. As the free elections and royal assents have been long unused until the statute, we do not know what are the fees belonging to your mastership; suggest 20*s.* for each, and also that the *significavit* may belong to your office of the Petty Bag.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Concerning houses that hath not done his fealty.

1355. FIRST FRUITS and TENTHS and SUBSIDY.

Cleop. E. iv. 174. B. M. "Things to be moved for the King's highness for an increase and augmentation to be had for maintenance of his most royal estate, and for the defence of the realm, and necessary to be provided for taking away the excess which is the great cause of the abuses in the Church."

1. That it may be provided by Parliament that the archbishop of Canterbury may have 2,000 marks yearly and not above, and that the residue of the possessions of the archbishopric may be made sure to the King and his heirs for the defence of the realm and maintenance of his royal estate. 2. That the archbishop of York may have 1,000*l.* yearly for maintenance of his estate, and the residue to be to the King and his heirs. 3. That every bishop who may dispend more than 1,000 marks yearly may have 1,000 marks, and no more, assigned to him. 4. That the King may have, for the maintenance of the estate of supreme head of the Church of England, the first fruits of every bishopric and benefice for one year after the vacation, of whose gift soever it be, and that the first fruits to the bishop of Norwich may cease, and no longer be paid but to the King. 5. That the King may have, for the maintenance of his royal estate, the lands and possessions of all monasteries of which the number is or of late has been less than a convent, that is, under 13 persons. 6. That in monasteries where the number is above a convent, for every monk being a priest there may be assigned from the possessions of the house 10 marks; for every novice, not being a priest, 5*l.*; and to the abbot or governor as much as the whole convent shall have assigned among them all, to keep hospitality and repair the house; the residue to be for the King. 7. In monasteries of women, where the number is above a convent, every nun is to have yearly five marks and the abbess or prioress as much as the whole number; the residue for the King. 8. The King to have the moiety and "halfundele" of the dividend in every cathedral and collegiate church. The other to go to the residencers. 9. The King to have the third of the revenues of every archdeaconry. 10. The lord of St. John's to have 1,000 marks, and the rest of his possessions to go to the King, and at his death, the whole; and likewise the lands of every commandry at the death of the knights in possession, for the maintenance of the King's estate, defence against invasion and enterprises against Irishmen. 11. Franchises and liberties to any archbishoprics, bishoprics, cathedrals, priories, &c. to be annexed to the Crown, court barons and leets only excepted.

1534.

1355. First Fruits and Tenths and Subsidy—*cont.*

Besides this, that the King may have for the charges of the present wars, for defence of Ireland, for the making of Dover haven and other fortresses against Scotland: (1.) From every spiritual person who may spend 20*l.* or above, 4*s.* in the pound, in two years. (2.) Under 20*l.*, 2*s.* in the pound. (3.) From temporal persons who may spend 20*l.* or above in land, or are worth 100*l.* in moveable substance, 2*s.* in the pound in two years. (4.) From 40*s.* to 20*l.* in land or 5*l.* to 100*l.* in moveable substance, 12*d.* in the pound in two years. (5.) Strangers to pay double the rates of the temporal subjects.

Corrected draft, pp. 4.

1356. Church Temporalities.

R. O. Item. That the King may have all the temporalities of the archbishoprics and bishoprics of this realm, except that the archbishop of Canterbury shall have yearly 1,000*l.*, the archbishop of York and the bishops of Winchester, Bath and Exeter, 1,000 marks, and the bishops of Ely, Chester, Lincoln, Chichester, Worcester, Salisbury, Bangor and London, ———.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

1 Nov. **1357.** Queen Anne Boleyn.

See Grants in November, No. 1.

1 Nov. **1358.** Northumberland to Sir Ingram Percy.

R. O. Appoints him his vice-warden and lieutenant of the East March, and undersheriff of Northumberland. Desires him to take some pain to see good rule established on the Borders in Northumberland's absence. Will send the patents if Sir Ingram will send a servant for them. At my castle of Wresill, 1 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1 Nov. **1359.** Anne Lady Berkeley† to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his goodness. Her late husband and some friends stand bound to the King for his special livery, of which a great part is paid. As he died and took no profits of the lands, desires to have a privy seal on a bill exhibited to the King to discharge the rest, as Cromwell promised when she was last with him. Begs him also to speak to Mr. Pawlett, master of the wards, that the writs may issue and offices be found on her husband's death, which have been hindered by the suit of John Arnold, executor to her husband's father. Caloughdon, 1 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Nov. **1360.** Her[cules] Duke of Ferrara to Henry VIII.

R. O. Announcing the death of the Duke his father after more than a month's illness from weakness of stomach, and that the people of Ferrara have created him duke in his father's place. Ferrara, 1 Nov. 1534. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

Vit. B. xiv. 116. B. M. 2. [The Same] to his Ambassador in England.

On the same subject. 1 Nov. 1534.

Badly mutilated. Ital., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. l'orator' a corte del Re. *Endd.:* Dux Ferrariæ, 1 die Novembris.

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* Blank.

† Widow of Thomas lord Berkeley, who died 19 Sept. 1534, after enjoying the title less than two years.

1534.

1 Nov. **1361.** Sir Rob. Wingfield to the Lord Deputy [of Calais].

R. O. There dined with me today some persons who were yesterday at my house in the Meanebroke; and they report that a great number of folks were there and overthrew a house of mine of which they had pulled out the pinning upon one side two days before. It seems they would not have been so bold to pull down this and other houses before, if they had not been so commanded by the King's commission to your lordship and others. I therefore do not write to complain, though I am told tomorrow they will pull down all the rest of my houses; for if your commission will bear it I must have patience. If not, I trust the laws will see me recompensed,—the rather because the best personages of England shall know how cruelly I have been handled. 1 Nov. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1362. "Wingfield's Marsh," Calais.

R. O. Petition to Sir Arthur Plantagenet lord Lisle, deputy of Calais, by Abel Skell and 15 others of the isle of Colham, stating that they had taken leases from Sir Rob. Wingfield, now mayor of this town, of portions of the common called the Meanbroke, which he had obtained from the King, and had been induced to make ditches about their several portions by his promising to repay them the cost if the King ever wished to have it again under water. This the King now intends to do for the surety of the town, but Wingfield refuses to fulfil his promise.

P. 1.

R. O. 2. The new banks and rivers made [by Mast]er Wyngfeld.

The Maynebroke, from Hammes dyke to Newnam bridge. Marche dyke, from the Green bank coming from Arde at the east end of Collom to Hamez dyke. Meghelmas dyke, from the Mayden Crosse to Andrew bridge, and thence to the Green bank. Another river, from the west end of Collome to the Green bank.

P. 1. *Faded.*

R. O. 3. "The marrys ground."

A list of 23 tenants of Sir Robert Wingfield, with a note of the rents paid by each. [Total, 13*l.* 3*s.* 1¾*d.* gr.] "And yet there is divers other men that we know not that pays to ———."

A long strip of paper.

1363. [The Council of Calais to Cromwell.]

R. O. According to the King's commandment the marsh is brought for the most part under water, with great labor and much ado. Two of the King's sluices are decayed and stopped up; of which the one at Newenham bridge conveys the water from Guisnes, and the other, behind the castle, conveys it from Mark by the great river called the Howlett. They cannot be mended till next summer, and if the river be not heightened the east country is in danger of being overflowed. We have before this certified the King and his Council of the toll at Oye sluice, which the country wish to have for making the banks of the said great river, and the haven from Mark to Oye sluice. It is now in the hands of John Mydleton, man of arms. Unless the King come to an agreement with the inhabitants about the toll he will have to get it done at his own cost.

Corrected draft, pp. 2. *Begins:* Right honorable.

R. O. 2. Another copy.

1534.

2 Nov. **1364.** JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has viewed the lands at Myddelham that my lord Scrope wishes to farm of the King. If the King knew the situation, in the middle of his lordship, where all his game lies, "and in the chief place where all the manerhedde of men are" within the lordship, he would not depart with it for 3,000*l.* Reminds him that the King, God willing, shall have many children, and the land is his second son's inheritance as parcel of the dukedom of York. The lordship is worth 800*l.* a year clear to the King, and the King's progenitors have had much to do to get these lands annexed to the lordship. It is named in my book Mownford's lands. There are in the lordship seven goodly parks and as many forest chaces. This ground lies in the middle, and would be a great eyesore to the duke of York* lying so near his castle. Sir Thos. Wentworth and I have done our best about Snosell's matter. Will make an end with Mr. Malere before leaving this country if he keep promise. York, 2 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, secretary to the King's grace.

2 Nov. **1365.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received 26 Oct. his "letter of advertisement," dated at Stebinhyth, 13 Oct., about Sir Christopher Dacre's claim to the farming of the church of Kirkland, founded on a "covent seal" granted to him by the priory of Carlisle. The prior and convent granted it freely to the Earl, alleging that no such lease to Dacre passed their hands, but Sir Christopher entered last year and had part of the profits. Will, however, abide Cromwell's order at the next Parliament. Skipton, All Souls' Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To master Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Nov. **1366.** NICHOLAS SHERLOK to WILLIAM LUMBARD.

R. O. The Pykarde is gone the Tuesday before All Hallowen Day, and was troubled by the customers about a weigh and a half of beans. Compounded with them for 30*s.*, about which he begs Lumbard to speak to Mr. Cromwell. On Saturday last a man from Dwlyng came to Bristol reporting that Mr. Skevyngton has landed, and at his landing the captain of the spearmen with 60 men was taken and killed by Thos. Kildare at a bridge between Clontarf and Dublin. Also that my lord Ossory should be in Dublin with the Englishmen that landed in Waterford, "and hys one oste alhalone nyght all tyng lett to destruy Tommas a Kyldare is contrey." Bristol, 2 Nov. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At the sign of the Bull, at St. Martin's at London.

2 Nov. **1367.** HUGH COPER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Compares the history of the Jews, whom God visited with various afflictions, to that of the English people. For their ingratitude, He sent them long servitude under that pestiferous man of Rome, the greatest enemy to the faith of Christ; but now that they begin to perceive their unkindness, has sent them as faithful a king and gracious a queen as any realm living has reigning upon them. "So that nuw we tru Chrystyans may alter the sone that the chyldern of that pestyferus man of Rome doe synge, for they synge thys sone, 'God ys a slepyd, a doe not vysyt us, a loke not apon us with ys mersyful yees.' We may synge a nu sone, for we may synge, 'God ys a wakynge, a doyt vysyt us most gracyusly, a lokyd mersyful apon us, had open agayne to us the tru understandynge of the Ewangelyon, the which of longe tyme whas obfuscate and may derke to our syethe thorow phylosophycall and sophystycall rules and trades," &c.

* Meaning the duke of Richmond.

1534.

The holy father of Rome may well be called Antichrist, for it is prophesied of him in Daniel, c. vii. Shows that the Romish doctrine of justification by works is contrary to the Scriptures. This ill opinion "our balyd bacheler" is not ashamed to preach openly in the pulpit, with many other ill opinions, as of confession, which he advocated on the 17th Sunday, in a sermon on a passage in Luke. On the 21st Sunday he said that however truly a man confessed and was contrite, he would be damned unless he made satisfaction. He attempted also to prove the existence of venial sin, and the efficacy of prayers to saints. By these means they try to prevent the sincere and pure preachers of the Word of God, as our parish priest Master Antony, who takes great pains with us, from being heard. These monastical men will not reveal the Scriptures, nor hear them recited. If any man alleges the Scripture against them, they bid him take heed how he meddles with Scripture, for it is a matter of great difficulty, and men have not the grace to understand Scripture as they have had afore time, with many such other "Bambery glosys."

Begs Cromwell to deliver him "*de isto carcere*," for he was enticed here by fair promises when not fully 14 years old. There is nothing in their living sounding to virtue. Never saw less charity and more envy, less purity of living and more impurity, less quietness and more unquietness. There is not more strife and dissension among any manner of men. Has known men not speak to each other for half a year, and yet they boast of their goodness. Wynchelcumbe, 4 non. Nov.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Nov. Vienna Archives.

1368. Chapuys to Charles V.

Since my last I have deciphered those written from Venice to your majesty, touching the seigneur Reynard Pupulo Polle (Reginald Pole). Touching this information, I have not found it necessary to take much trouble, for long ago I had inquired into the subject fully. It was a year since I wrote to your majesty substantially the same thing, advising you to draw the said Reynard towards yourself, by friendship if possible, or otherwise, as it was easy to do.

I wrote also that as he came of such a good race, besides his grace of person and singular virtues, the Queen knew no one in the world whom she would like better to marry the Princess; and nothing is more certain than that for the considerations mentioned in those letters, the people, finding that your majesty assisted, would immediately declare themselves, especially as there are innumerable good personages who hold that the true title to this kingdom belongs to the family of the duke of Clarence, seeing that Richard III. declared by definitive sentence of the bishop of Bath* that the daughters of king Edward, of whom this king's mother was the eldest, were bastards, by reason of a precontract made by Edward with another lady before he married their mother. And perhaps this might somewhat incline the Queen to the project, to take away all scruples, both conscientious and other. The King, as I have formerly written, offered the said Reynard the archbishopric of Canterbury and all that he pleased to ask for himself, his mother and his brothers, provided he would take his part, using such persuasions as might have sufficed to convert one of the most obstinate Jews, and threatening the most terrible things in case of refusal; but he could not make him waver. I will not repeat about the efforts he made to get leave to go to Italy, from which, when he arrived there, he wrote a letter to the King about the Queen's affair over and above the book that he had already written, of which the King and Cromwell cannot praise enough the good

* Rob. Stillington.

1534.

1368. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

sense, prudence and learning. Besides the friendship and alliances mentioned in the said letters from Venice, it must not be forgotten that lord Burgaen (Abergavenny), father-in-law of lord Montague, a great and powerful lord, being one of the best allied in this kingdom, and moreover a man of great courage, has much occasion to be displeased, because heretofore his goods were taken away without reason. As to the indisposition of the people of Wales, of which mention is made in the said letters, I understand they are very angry at the illtreatment of the Queen and Princess, and also at what is done against the faith, for they have always been good Christians. Not long ago there was in that district a mutiny against the governor of the country on account of a certain execution, when the governor was very nearly undone (*affolé*), and it is said the people only wait for a chief to take the field. It is the same with their neighbours of Cheshire and the duchy of Lancashire, of whom, although they are the nearest to Ireland, and have innumerable good men-of-war, it has been out of the question to send a single one to Ireland, at which I am told the King is very much vexed. Assuredly things generally are in such a condition that at the least army your majesty could send everybody would declare himself for you, especially if the said lord Reynard was in it, whose younger brother* is often with me, and would be oftener but that I have dissuaded him, on account of the danger he might incur. He does not cease, like many others, to beseech me to write to your majesty of the facility with which this kingdom might be conquered, and that all the people looked for nothing else. I have not said anything to him about his brother, except that long ago I told him he ought rather to go begging his bread than come back during this trouble, lest he should meet with the same treatment as the bishop of Rochester, or worse. This, he said, he had written to him several times, and made his mother write to him also.

About six days ago the French ambassador received news from his king that Barbarossa had taken Tunis, and that cardinal Frenesio (Farnese) was elected Pope, at which he showed great joy. The moment he received the news, although the hour was late, he communicated them to Cromwell, and the next day he took horse to notify them to the King, sending to me at his departure his steward, to inform me of them, with the message that he would have come himself if he had not been obliged to go to Court. It would seem that the ambassador thinks both these events to be propitious for his master; and since the news came he has ventured to affirm at a full table that before 13 months were over the French would be more completely lords of Italy than ever. The said news of Barbarossa pleased the King very much, thinking that your majesty will have enough to do to keep Sicily, without attempting to give him trouble; but the news of the Papal election displeases him, because he was reckoning upon a schism, and that no pope would afterwards be elected; of which Cromwell expressed very great assurance an hour before the said ambassador brought him the said news.

As far as I can learn, the count de Hoy has come to offer this king men, if he wants any; and I think the King will employ him, as he wants harquebus men to send to Ireland, seeing the difficulty people make about it here, which will increase greatly if, as they say, half the men who crossed with Skeffington have been defeated (*deffais*). I think the King has despatched a gentleman named Candis to raise the said men, a very active and clever man, who speaks Low German, and with him one of the best gunners he has, who likewise speaks German. They left in the evening as secretly as they could, and embarked on board an Easterling ship; and the count of Hoy left this afternoon. I think he waited to go in order the better to dissemble the affair, and that it might be seen there was no one with him.

* Geoffrey Pole.

1534.

Cromwell has been lately so much occupied about the reformation of the coinage and other matters, that it has been impossible to hold the interview that he appointed with me twice, but he has since sent to apologise. I think he will not delay answering me about the matters of which I lately wrote to your majesty, and I will write at once both of that and of what I can find out about the charge of the French admiral, who is expected in 8 or 10 days, and for whose reception great preparation is made. It is said the King will defray his expenses and all his train as soon as he comes to England. London, 3 Nov. 1534.

Fr., pp. 7. *From a modern copy.*

3 Nov. **1369.** CHARLES V. to JOHN HANNART, his Ambassador in France.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 121. B. M.

Granvelle Papers, ii. 221.

Received on the 25th ult. letters from Hannart and the count of Nassau, dated Blois, 20th Oct., with a writing given them by the Grand Master concerning an alliance between the two sovereigns.

Thinks that Nassau and Hannart should have taken more trouble to find out the King's intention touching Nassau's proposal of a marriage between the duke of Angoulême and the English princess, especially as the Grand Master was not displeased when Nassau mentioned it in connection with Henry's discontent with Anne de Bouland. Desires them to push this proposal according to articles 24–30 of their instructions, and to show the King and Great Master the importance of the marriage, which will result in the aggrandisement of the duke of Angoulême and the acquittal of his father towards the king of England, and the assurance of the kingdom of France. By this marriage he will gain greater advantages than by the claim to Milan, and easier of accomplishment also. The matter must be kept secret from every one, except the King and Great Master. If the King seems favorable, it should be kept secret till the passing of the treaty.

If it is suggested to you that perhaps Anne de Bouland might take the proposal so ill that the Princess's life might be in danger, you may say (though we trust the king of England would not suffer it) that we would be content in that case to have a marriage between the duke of Angoulême and the infanta of Portugal, who, besides their paternal and maternal rights, shall have the said kingdom of England.† The Emperor will assist in procuring what is necessary from the Pope. * * * * Madrid, 3 Nov. 1534.

Fr., pp. 7. *Modern copy, from the archives of Brussels.*

3 Nov. **1370.** CAMPEGGIO to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 100. B. M.

Thanks the Emperor for his kind letter in answer to his, mentioning the loss he has sustained in England for having acted in accordance with justice and law. Asks for assistance. Rome, 3 Nov. 1534.

Ital., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

† We have followed in this passage the printed copy in the Granvelle Papers. The reading in the Add. MS., which is evidently derived from a different copy, is to the following effect:—

"If, &c. . . . . you may say (though we trust the said *sieur d'Anjou* would not suffer it) that we would be content in that case to have a marriage between my said cousin and the said d'Anjou, and that, besides the paternal and maternal rights which ought to belong to them, they and each of them respectively should have the kingdom of *Denmark*."

As there was no duke of Anjou at this time, and certainly none had been mentioned before, the passage is not very intelligible. Perhaps the original document was in cipher, and the transcript is derived from a decipher in which the symbols have been misread.

1534.

3 Nov. **1371.** Process of Excommunication.

R. O. Mandate of Peter Ligham, doctor of decrees, commissary general of Canterbury, to the curate of Petham to proclaim Alice White suspended from the rites of the Church, at the instance of Grace Barnard; and to cite her to Christchurch, Canterbury, on Tuesday after St. Andrew's Day, to show cause why she should not be excommunicated for contumacy. Canterbury, 3 Nov. 1534.

Lat., p. 1. *With memoranda on the back as to appearances of persons cited at Canterbury.*

3 Nov. **1372.** E. Countess of Oxford to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for giving me your favorable reports to my lord of Norfolk in pitying my losses, as I perceive by my lord of Oxford's late letters to me. In reply to your letter of 28 Oct., I assure you I have not used to put out any farmer even though his term be out, without great cause, but rather to give an old farmer a new lease; but to do you pleasure, after the old lease is expired, I will favor any servant of yours who will dwell upon the farm. 3 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Nov. **1373.** Sir Ric. Tempest to Cromwell.

R. O. Sir Henry Savell troubles the King's poor tenants of Wakefeld, calling them up by subpœna and making them fear to occupy their lands. Even Tempest's officers are often in great danger. Thanks Cromwell for his comfortable letter touching his suit to the King. Encloses his fee. Is sorry it is so poor, but hopes to give more hereafter. Bollyng, 3 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, Secretary to the King's high majesty. *Endd.*

3 Nov. **1374.** Andrew Luttrell to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter by Nycholas, merchant of Droughdahe, Ireland, desiring me to deliver him a tun of wine, parcel of his goods taken from him by pirates. A vessel came to Rock's Mill, belonging to the port of Brygewater, with 18 tuns of Gascon wine, of which I received one to the King's use, according to usage, by authority of my lord Chief Baron, the King's chief butler. For this and others I have reckoned in the Exchequer. If I may be discharged of the same I shall readily accomplish your pleasure. 3 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council; *but afterwards:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Nov. **1375.** Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Requests his lordship's sanction to an exchange of offices between John Cradok, the bearer, who has a room of 4*d.* a day at Calais, and one of the soldiers of the town at 6*d.* Cradok's late wife was nurse to my brother, Sir Anthony Browne. Sends regards to my lady. Westminster, 3 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The iii. of Novembre 1534.

3 Nov. **1376.** Oudart du Bies to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letter by Jehan, your servant, the bearer, with the present, for which I thank you. I see by your letter that on Tuesday, 27 Oct., you heard that certain merchants of Calais bought some cattle at St. Inglemet, and were compelled to give them up and take back their money.

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We have forbidden the export of cattle from the county until the King and the inhabitants of the town are first supplied, but if you are in need everything in the county is at your disposal. The ordinance will cease after Martinmas. If it had not been made, the Flemish merchants would have taken everything away. Boulogne, 3 Nov. *Signed.*
Fr., pp. 2. *Add.*

3 Nov. R. O. **1377.** PARLIAMENT.

Roll of the Parliament holden by prorogation at Westminster, 3 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

Acts concerning—

1. Assurance of lands to the duke of Norfolk and others [c. 20].
2. Assurance of lands to the duke of Richmond [c. 21].
3. Attainder of the bishop of Rochester and others [c. 22].
4. Attainder of Sir Thos. More [c. 23].
5. Exchange with the abbot of Waltham [c. 24].
6. Attainder of the earl of Kildare [c. 25].
7. Merchants of the Steelyard [c. 26].
8. The King to be supreme head of the Church [c. 1].
9. Oath to the succession [c. 2].
10. First fruits and tenths granted to the King [c. 3].
11. Jurors in Wales [c. 4].
12. Ferries on the Severn [c. 5].
13. Felonies in Wales [c. 6].
14. Highways in Sussex [c. 7].
15. For reëdifying of void grounds in Norwich [c. 8].
16. For reëdifying of void grounds in Lynn [c. 9].
17. Repeal of statute [23 Hen. VIII. c. 7] for restraint of wines [c. 10].
18. For punishment of Welshmen making affrays in cos. Heref., Glouc. and Salop [c. 11].
19. Purgation of convicts in Wales [c. 12].
20. Taking away sanctuary for treason [c. 13].
21. For suffragans [c. 14].
22. Abolishing certain exactions by spiritual men in the archdeaconry of Richmond [c. 15].
23. Manufacture of worsteds in Norwich, Lynn and Yarmouth [c. 16].
24. Farmers of spiritual persons not to be charged first fruits or tenths for their lessors [c. 17].
25. The general pardon [c. 18].
26. Subsidy [c. 19].

1378. The CORONATION OATH.

Tiberius, B. VIII. 100. B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. I. 176.

"The oath of the King's highness at every coronation."

In Wriothesley's hand, with corrections by the King, by which he swears to maintain the rights of the Church only so far as they are not prejudicial to his jurisdiction.

*** From the handwriting, as well as from internal evidence, this document was clearly drawn up at the time of the Act of Supremacy, and not, as Sir Henry Ellis supposes, at the very commencement of the King's reign.

1379. The ROYAL SUPREMACY.

S. B.

Form of the oath of supremacy to be taken by every bishop and archbishop to the King.

ii. Form of the oath when taken before the Chancellor or other person nominated by the King, and not in the King's presence.

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1379. THE ROYAL SUPREMACY—*cont.*

Rawlinson MS. B. 167, f. 106. Bibl. Bodl.

2. "Formula seu exemplar professionis et juramenti exhibiti Henrico VIII., Regi Angliæ, per episcopos et clerum in convocatione in Parliamento, A.D. 1534, contra authoritatem Romani Pontificis.
Lat. et Angl., manu Ricardi Smyth."

1380. FIRST FRUITS.

Cleop. E. IV. 179. B. M.

A proposal to be agreed to "in this present parliament," and confirmed by the convocations of both provinces, to give the King and his successors for ever the first fruits of every benefice throughout the realm, in like manner as they are received at present in the diocese of Norwich by the bishop, to whom they are paid by instalments, "so as neither hospitality needeth to be laid apart, nor the mansion nor chancel be unrepaired." Every benefice to be first taxed reasonably to a sum "not only as it is now let, but as it is likely to continue." As the revenues of the Crown are much decayed, this will supply the King with a good revenue for the defence of the realm, and cause the temporalty to "leave their grudge and murmur against the spiritualty, and lovingly to live together in perfect love."
Pp. 3. *Endd. by Cromwell:* "The copye of a graunt to be made to the Kyng of a yerlye revenew to be grauntyd by the clergye."

R. O.

2. Draft, with corrections, in Cromwell's hand, of the statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, concerning first fruits.
Large paper, pp. 23. *Imperfect.*

R. O.

3. Citation of the preceding statute.
Lat. Large paper, pp. 3. *Endd.:* A rehersall of thacte of parliament for the first frutes and tenthes.

1381. PARLIAMENT.

R. O.

Two corrected drafts of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 6, concerning murders and felonies in Wales.
Large paper, pp. 3, 11. *Imperfect. Endd.*

R. O.

2. Draft of the enacting portion of statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 10.
Large paper, pp. 2.

R. O.

3. Corrected draft of the statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13.
Large paper, pp. 7. *Partly corrected by lord Chancellor Audeley.*

R. O.

4. Another draft, corrected by Lord Audeley.
Large paper, pp. 7.

R. O.

5. Draft bill similar in effect to the statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13, whereby divers offences were made high treason, but differing materially from the statute as passed.
Large paper, pp. 7.

R. O.

6. "Anno xxvi. H. VIII. An acte concernynge the graunt of subsidie of xv. and x." (cap. 19).
Pp. 20. *Printed by Berthelet.*

R. O.

7. A mutilated fragment of the same act.
Printed, pp. 2.

R. O.

8. Memoranda of the fifteenths and tenths and subsidies granted to the King in 26 Hen. VIII.
Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O.

9. Attested copy of the act for the attainder of Sir Thos. More, 26 Hen. VIII. c. 23.
P. 1. *Endd. with memoranda about Northmym* (?) *Manor.*

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1382. The Earl of Kildare.

Lansdowne MS. 159, f. 36. B. M.

Draft bill of attainder against Gerald earl of Kildare, deceased. The attainder to take effect from 8 July 20 Hen. VIII., and the forfeiture of his estates from 26 June 26 Hen. VIII. Also against Thos. Fitzgerald, s. and h. of the said earl, Sir John and Oliver Fitzgerald, uncles to the said Thos., James Delahide, s. and h. of Sir Walter Delahide of Moyclare, John Delahide, Edw. Delahide, parson of Kilberie, sons of the said Sir Walter, John Burnell of Balgriffen, Sir Ric. Walshe, parson of Loghsendie, Chale McGranell *alias* Charles Reynold, clk., late archdeacon of Kellis, Jas. Gernon, s. and h. of Patrick Gernon of Gernonstone, Chr. Parese, s. and h. of Wm. Parese of Agbir, Piers Walshe, s. of Walter Walshe, Robt. and Maurice, sons of Wm. Walsh late of Tiecroghan, and Edw. Rowkes, yeoman. Also all their accomplices convicted since All Saints' 1534, or who shall be convicted hereafter till three years from the first day of this parliament, to forfeit their lands to the King.

Pp. 7.

Ibid. f. 32.

2. Another imperfect copy.

Pp. 8.

Harl. MS. 3,756. B. M.

3. The earl of Kildare's rental book, containing entries of farms let, down to 23 Hen. VIII., an account of the books in his library, Latin, French and English, and an account of horses and harness given by him to various persons. The latter between 5 and 9 Hen. VIII.

A large folio volume.

R. O.

4. "The wardrop of Maynoth."

Tapestry for the great chamber, hall, &c. Hanging for the chamber of the chapel of French red and green say. Trussing beds of russet cloth of gold, satin of Bridges of various colors, and fustian. A cradle with a sparver of bawdekyn and green sarsnet curtains. Sparvers of bawdekyn, velvet and satin. Coverlets and counterpoints of imagery. Beds of arras, tapestry and tyke. Feather beds, pillow beres, &c. A fine carpet of Turkey work, 5 yds. long. Two carpets of verder. Short Turkey carpets. Cushions.

In Dublin in the Great Place. Iron, 4 tons. Salt, 24 qrs.

The earl of Kildare's plate, by estimation, 1,000 marks.

The earl of Kildare's kine: In Fortullagh, "anayre." In Forcollon, "anayre." In the Anaill, "anayre." In the Fasagh of Ballinaglassan, two "ayres." In Ulster, "anayre." In Kylkusch, "anare." By estimation, 1,000 kine. Studs at Mynoth, Farcollon, the Anall, Ulster, Fassagh Lentre, and with Conor O'Girran: By estimation, 1,000 horses and mares.

Pp. 3.

1383. Reforms in Church and State.

Cleop. E. vi. 318. B. M.

"Things necessary, as it seemeth, to be remembered before the breaking up of the parliament."

As the two texts, John xx. 21. and Acts xx. 28, are considered as supporting the authority of bishops over kings and princes, a declaration of their meaning must be demanded from those of the clergy who are most likely, from their authority and learning, to declare the truth therein; and this declaration must be so manifest that all who wish to take exception to it may have free liberty so to do. Secret inquiry must be made of the most learned men of the realm as to who has authority to summon a general council, for what cause it ought to be assembled, and who ought to have a voice in it. Their opinion must be only certified to the King and Council.

Things which have confessedly been abused in times past should be either plainly confirmed or prohibited. Men should be prohibited from holding opinions contrary to the determination of Parliament. For instance, it

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1383. Reforms in Church and State—*cont.*

should be declared that the statute of *Silva Cædua*, concerning the tithe of wood above 20 years, is not against the law of God; that there is no mediator nor mediatrice between God and us but Christ; that the blood of Christ sufficeth for man's redemption without the blood of martyrs; that it cannot be proved by Scripture that the bishop of Rome may deliver souls from Purgatory; nor that there is any Purgatory; that if there is a Purgatory, there is neither pain of fire nor heat, nor sight of devils; that it is more charitable and necessary to pray for the living than the dead; that God only forgiveth sin, and has never given power to man to do so; and that images are not to be worshipped.

To rebuild towns that are laid to pastures would highly please Almighty God, help much to a common wealth, and greatly quiet the people.

"And they might be builded with, &c."

Pp. 2.

1384. On the Power of a Prince.

R. O. Treatise advocating the right of the Prince to depose or appoint bishops, and if necessary to occupy the preacher's place, and there to feed his people; also the right of a layman to denounce a sinner before the congregation; *i.e.*, to excommunicate him.

Begins: "As there be many things which at the beginning were well instituted."

Ends: "that all good kings were great teachers of the people."

Pp. 7. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another copy in the same hand.

R. O. 3. A collection of texts of Scripture concerning the authority of a King.

Lat., pp. 2. *Headed:* Jus regum. *Endd.*

1385. Spiritual Jurisdiction.

Cleop. F. II. 250. B. M. "Certen consideracions why the spirituell jurisdiccion wold be abrogatt and repelled or at the leest reformed."

Incip. "First, I cannot see but that all such laws which be called spiritual laws first commenced against the King's prerogative, forasmuch as the clergy have not ne at any time had any power given them immediately of God to make any laws within this realm, ne to execute any laws, but their laws have been made and executed by the only usurped power of the bishop of Rome by the sufferance and admittance of the King's grace and his progenitors, kings of this realm."

Recommends that all cases be judged in the King's courts. The King would then gain by fines, &c. There would be more divines than lawyers among the clergy. The clergy also are judges in their own causes, and no appeal lies but in certain cases of late ordained by Parliament, which be very few in number. Denies that the privilege claimed by the clergy of not being arraigned before secular judges for felony is according to the word of God, and objects to the difference between the ecclesiastical law and the law of the realm as to bastardy.

Comments on the various matters cognisable by spiritual courts, the successive paragraphs being headed as follows:—"In criminibus hæreticæ pravitatis.* Simoniæ. In criminibus adulterii, incestus, fornicationis et concubinatus. Peccata contra naturam. In criminibus usurarum. Falsitatis. Perjurii et Fidei læsionis. In criminibus sortilegii, divinationis, augurii,

* Under this heading statute 25 Hen. VIII. is referred to.

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idolatriæ et blasphemationis. Sacrilegii. In criminibus diffamationis et convicii. Injectionis manuum violentarum in clericos et ecclesiasticas personas necnon criminum et excessuum aliorum quorumcunque spiritualium, dummodo ad correctionem animarum et pœnam canonicam agatur et non petatur principaliter pecunia. De beneficialibus. Matrimonialibus. Decimarum, etiam si fuerint hujusmodi decimæ separatæ a novem partibus. Oblationum obventionum debitarum et consuetarum ecclesiæ et personis ecclesiasticis, mortuariorum, pensionum, portionum sive præstationum quorumcunque spiritualium et ecclesiasticorum."

Pp. 10.

1386. FALSE NEWS.

R. O. Memoranda of Acts of Parliament against the publishing of false news or conspiring to murder the King or a lord of the realm.

Large paper, pp. 2.

1387. STATUTES.

R. O. i. "The effect of the Act concerning restraint of appeals to the court of Rome in causes testamentary, causes of matrimony, divorces, tithes, oblations and obventions."

ii. "The effect of the Act concerning the submission of the clergy" and the general restraint of appeals to Rome.

iii. "The effect of the Act concerning the elections, confirmation and consecration of archbishops," &c.

iv. "The effect of the Act concerning the King's succession."

v. "The effect of the Act of dispensations," &c. to be obtained in England.

Pp. 46. *Endd. in same hand.*

1388. PRIVILEGES OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

R. O. 1. It is exempt from ordinary ecclesiastical power, and from secular power, even of the King. 2. It is in the peculiar power of St. Peter, under whom the monks choose their own prelate. The rule of the abbey rests in him with their counsel, and no other person can meddle in anything connected with the abbey without their consent. 3. The King is its advocate and guardian, as of the other churches of England, and has the power *vice papæ* in this church, as in others, of establishing what is right by advice of bishops and abbots. 4. It has most ample right of sanctuary, even for crimes against the King. 5. These privileges are derived as well from ecclesiastical and apostolical as from secular and royal authority, ratified by the penalties of eternal damnation and excommunication.

Has collected the above from three charters of Eadgar and Eadward. The modification which is thought of can therefore be accomplished by the King with the prelates of this kingdom, but it should be done carefully, on account of the ancient rights. The unlimited right of sanctuary is injurious to justice.

Lat., pp. 2. *Endd.*

4 Nov. **1389.** SIR WM. BRERETON and JOHN SALISBURY to HENRY VIII.

Lamb. MS. 601, f. 1. St. P. II. 203. On Wednesday, 14 Oct., sailed with the Deputy from Graycourt, and were driven under the isle of Lambay 10 m. north of Dublin. On Friday heard from John Darcy that Thos. Fitzgerald had won the city and castle of Dublin. It was determined that the writers should go thither, and the Deputy and the rest of the fleet to Waterford. Landed at Dublin on Saturday. The mayor had taken truce for six weeks with Thos. Fitzgerald, which he broke within 24 hours by burning the corn of the prior of Kilmaynham. The city agreed to obtain a pardon for Fitzgerald and a deputation of all

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1389. Sir Wm. Brereton and John Salisbury to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

Ireland, or to surrender; and he holds hostages. Have set watches to the gates and the walls, and keep the keys of the castle. The Deputy arrived at Dublin a week after their landing. On Oct. 27 a friar came with news of Fitzgerald's intention to besiege Traghdaff (Drogheda). Went thither the next day with the Deputy, and stayed there seven days. Dublin, 4 Nov.

Recommend the bearer Fras. Herbert, who has done good service as a gunner. *Signed.*

Add.

4 Nov. R. O. **1390.** Henry Earl of Essex to Lord Lisle.

Thanks him for his half-tun of wine. The bringer had shipped for him 11 oxen and 100 sheep. Is informed that Lisle had but one ox, the others being riotously taken by the searchers, nothing regarding your authority. Begs him to send over his authority against Monday se'nnight, when the sessions shall be held, and also letters to the King certifying him of these misdemeanors. Sends him a gentleman, as he desires, a man of such conditions as will please him. Has had proof of him this 10 years, and would not otherwise have parted with him. Stansted, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lisle, deputy at Calais. *Endd.*

4 Nov. Royal MS. 18 B.vi. f. 28. B. M. **1391.** Answer of James V. to Gotscalcus Ericus, Imperial Ambassador.

In answer to the Emperor's request that he should make no treaty with the king of England which might affect the dignity of the Queen, James grieves for the illfortune of the Queen and Princess, and at the discord between two princes who are connected with him by friendship and blood. Has made peace with England at the conclusion of the late war, with provision for the comprehension of the Emperor and other allies, but nothing has been concluded to the prejudice of his majesty or the said ladies.

Thanks the Emperor for his offer of his niece the English princess as a wife; but she is not in his power, and could not be obtained without great difficulty. Asks in marriage in her place the daughter of the king of Denmark, the Emperor's niece (*neptem Daciæ R[egis filiam]*). Will send ambassadors to negotiate the marriage, if the Emperor approves.

Approves highly of the Emperor's intention about a General Council; is ready to send persons to attend a council, and will do what he can to prevent the spread of Lutheranism. If the proposed marriage takes effect, will act as the Emperor pleases in this and other matters.

Desires these overtures to be kept secret. Linlitqw, 31 Oct. 1534.

P.S.—As in addition to the other articles, the Emperor requests his opinion about a General Council, replies that nothing could please him more or be more advantageous to Christendom than the suppression of Lutheranism, and he therefore approves of a General Council being properly summoned for the extinction of heretical sects and reformation. When duly informed of the time and place, he will send ambassadors who shall omit nothing which befits a Christian and Catholic king. Edinburgh, 4 Nov. 1534.

Lat., copy, pp. 3.

Ibid. f. 213. 2. Another copy.

4 Nov. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 102. B. M. **1392.** The Emperor's Council.

"Lo que se propuso, consulto y acordo en consejo de Estado en Madrid a quatro de Nov. 1534, para despachar a M. de Waury."†

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† This name is sometimes spelt "Vaubry" and "Vavry"

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23. Cifuentes and Waury must recommend to the Pope the affairs of the queen of England and her daughter, so that he may not take any step to their prejudice at the instance of the kings of England and France, and that he may give the two kings to understand plainly that he is displeased at the violence shown to them in disregard of the Holy See and ecclesiastical authority. His Holiness should insist on the King's restoring the Queen and Princess, for the discharge of his conscience, his own honor and for the good and repose of himself and his kingdom; and should urge the French king not to favor him in any manner, the more so as, in addition to his conduct towards the Queen, Henry is daily separating himself from the authority of the Church. * * *

Sp., pp. 37. *Modern copy.*

6 Nov. R. O. **1393.** Roland Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to Henry VIII.

By the aid of Sir Thos. Englefyld I have brought the parties about Shrewsbury to a reasonable stay touching robbery, intending to remain in your town of Ludlow, of which we have partly repaired the castle, during the winter. I beseech you that Sir Thomas may have your thanks when he attends you. I am right desirous of his return. Since he left the Marches 12 days since, the business has been great, and he will be loth to return except at your command. For reformation here we have devised a new book of instructions, which, with the old, I have sent to Mr. Secretary. Ludlow, 6 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 Nov. R. O. **1394.** Dr. John London to Cromwell.

The subwarden of the College has delivered to Sir Man and Holmes in writing what you desired. Both will now appear before you, and, your pleasure known, we shall see it duly observed. We beg your favor for maintaining by your authority such good ancient customs and orders among us as have hitherto kept our youth in obedience. Oxford, 6 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 Nov. Galba, B. x. 48. B. M. **1395.** Thomas Leygh to ———.

I wrote lately by John Co[ke], secretary to the Merchant Adventurers. On Saturday night I went to Doway, where good Mr. Hackett died. His corpse had been removed to Calais on Wednesday.

All the stuff he left is in two chests and a male, which are locked and sealed with the town seal. Mr. Cromwell and my lord of Palarom (archbishop of Palermo), are his exec[utors]. I need not tell you of the perfect remembrance of mind he had till the hour of his death, as his servant Jennyn, I think, has shown you. Went thence to Brussels, where I found the rest of Hackett's servants together in his lodging, where they remain, and [do not] come abroad except at night. My lord of Palarom has ordered them to keep themselves secret until he hears from Cromwell. I think he maketh his reckoning that they shall all have black coats. All Hackett's chambers both at Brussels and Machlyn are sealed with the town seal. There is nothing that any man can come by except his horses in his stable at Brussels. A Florentine named Bar[nardo] de Pile has arrested his goods at Brussels for a bill of his hand for 14 s. g. ff., dated 16 Jan. 1521. I am surprised he owed money, for Flegge sent him 30 *li.* ff. three days before my coming, which I must repay, as before I left England I asked Flegge to send it if Hacket wanted money. Inform Cromwell of anything

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1395. Thomas Leygh to ———*cont.*

in this letter that he should know. Help me to get my 30*l.* again, for I sent to Cromwell a copy of a letter of Hackett's, dated 22 Oct. last, saying that he did not wish me to be a loser. If I had been at Antwerp myself I would have sent him 100*l.* st. if he had desired it, as soon as 30*l.* ff.

I owe Hackett 10 cr., but have paid for him to Hawte, Tuke's clerk, 2*d.* of every pound; 16*s.* 8*d.* for 100*l.*, and for a piece of wine to Mr. Fouler, 4 cr., and other small trifles, 2 cr. Andwerpe, 6 Nov. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2.

6 Nov. R. O.

1396. Geo. Lord Rochford to Lord Lisle.

I have sent the bearer, the King's servant, only to bring me sure word in what sort the Admiral will cross the sea, and whether he will send his train before him or come first himself. I beg you to inquire and send word by the bearer, and that he may have the first passage after the Admiral has arrived at Calais. Vaghan, the bailly of Dover, whom you have required to come to Calais as one of the retinue there, cannot be spared, as the Admiral is lodged in his house. Commend me to my lady. Dover, 6 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

7 Nov. Add. MS. 28,587, f. 125. B. M.

1397. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

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(f. 129 b.) In order to know what the knight Casale was doing with the Pope, told his Holiness how the agents of the king of England delayed the determination of the Queen's case, and raised hopes of some honorable settlement, in order to delay the sentence and gain time to delude the English people into disobedience to the Holy See. They† (he?) besought the Pope to consider the importance of the case, both to the Holy See and to the Emperor. Told him not to believe what Casale said about the King's dissatisfaction with Anne Boleyn and his desire to treat the Queen well, for this was said with an object. The Imperial ambassador's letters from England were more recent than Casale's news, and they state that the Queen and Princess are as badly treated as ever, and that heresy (*los errores*) is increasing. Did not wish his Holiness to refuse to receive the King into the Church again if he restored the Queen and Princess, but his obedience must be more than words, of which the Pope has had experience enough. The Pope replied that it was true the English agents had given him to understand that the King would return to his obedience, and had told him the contrary of what the Count had heard from the ambassador; but he assured the Count that he would execute justice, and if the King would not effectually obey the Holy See, he would not be deceived by any manner of dealing. He showed, however, a desire of doing something to bring back the King to his duty. His Holiness spoke with great earnestness, which he has always shown in this matter.

Asks for orders about obtaining the *executoriales.* * *

Rome, 7 Nov. 1534.

Sp., pp. 17. *Modern Copy.*

Ib., f. 133. 2. Contemporary abstract, with marginal notes.

Sp. pp. 12. *Modern Copy.*

† *Supplicavan.* In the abstract it is *suplicaba.*

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7 Nov. **1398.** CHARLES V. to HIS AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

Granvelle Papers, II. 227.

Besides what we have written in our other letters, which may be shown in confidence to the Queen, the Grand Master, and, if desirable, to Francis himself, provided he receive it in the strictest confidence, especially as to the affair of the marriage of England, we wish to inform you that we find the answer of Francis touching Milan, &c. very absolute, and think he makes more of the recovery of these possessions than of the alliances with our children. We should particularly wish that he found the said marriage of England acceptable, by which he would provide greatly for his third son, and assure his kingdom for the future, &c. Madrid, 7 Nov. 1534.

Fr.

7 Nov. **1399.** SALE OF WINES.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 126. B. M. Soc. Ant. 73.

Proclamation notifying that Sir Thos. Audley, lord Chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, president of the Council, Thos. earl of Wilts, keeper of the Privy Seal, Sir John Fitzjames, chief justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Robt. Norwich, chief justice of the Common Pleas, in accordance with the Act concerning the sale of wines (24 Hen. VIII. c. 6), have fixed the following prices: Gascon or French wines 4*l.* a tun, and small and thin as the buyers and sellers may agree. With writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London and Middlesex, dated Westm., 7 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

Later copy, pp. 2.

7 Nov. **1400.** THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 125. B. M. Soc. Ant. 74.

Proclamation forbidding any quarrel, displeasure or unkindness to be shown to the great admiral of France, who is coming to England on an embassy, or to his suite. With writ to the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Westm., 7 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

Later copy, pp. 2.

8 Nov. **1401.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Has received a letter by Mr. Lasy. Tuke looks daily for her money, and his clerk made Smyth believe that the obligations were in suit. Trusts she will hear from Mr. Secretary shortly to her comfort. Thinks those that sought to do her displeasure by their untrue and malicious reports shall do her pleasure and honor, as in the trial her goodness will be known to those who would not have known it otherwise. Hereafter it is good to trust Calais men as far as you may see them. Doubts not that the displeasures used to lord and lady Lisle will cause them to spare their purses. London, 8 Nov.

His brother, her auditor, was told three days ago by Mr. Secretary that he would write shortly to her contentation.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais. *Endd.:* Md. to speak to Mr. Rolf for to make search amongst the records for the copy of these letters patents by the which all the tenements in Bucket Street were first granted to the Butlers' ancestors. And to Mr. Wate to write.

8 Nov. **1402.** MARY BASSETT to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Is glad to hear her good news. The bearer has brought me a gold ornament. He wanted five crowns, but madame would only give him three, and I had to promise that you would give him one. Madame de Bours sends you some goshawks (*outours*). Bours, 8 Nov.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

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8 Nov. **1403.** JOHN ABBOT OF CHESTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has heretofore received his letters in favor of John Denwall with his bill of complaint enclosed therein. Explains the circumstances (*see* No. 854), and asserts that Denwall is perjured and has forfeited his farm. Chester, 8 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

8 Nov. **1404.** H. HALGRAVE to THOS. ALEN of Rayleigh.

R. O. My lord your brother was slain here by the earl of Kildare's eldest son on 27 July. Your old host master Transfilde told me you were sore sick from the fall of a horse. I was taken prisoner a fortnight before my lord was slain, and continued in captivity till Oct. 18, when I was ransomed for 50 marks. The rebels took away all of my master's goods that they could, and what was saved by his naughty steward Mr. Wm. Brambycon (Brabazon), the King's treasurer of the army, has seized for his debt of 200*l.* to the King. It would be well for you to tell Mr. Cromwell that the King was rather in debt to him for money he laid out here with sufficient warrant. There was not 5*l.* spent on his burial nor his month's mind, and he lies after the most simple manner; his debts not paid, and nothing given for him to the poor, nor to his kinsfolk or servants. He owed me 9*l.* for my costs when last in England. The Deputy has retained me in his service. Ask Cromwell to write to him for an office in the King's courts for me.

I am afraid I shall not retain without friendship the office my lord gave me, because I lack part of the performance thereof, as the seal of one of the chapters. If you cannot labor for me yourself, let Mr. George Alen do so. I have not a penny of my lord's goods, and what his steward has I know not. Dublin, 8 Nov

Recommend me to your wife. I intend to see you at Easter.

Hol., pp. 2. *Ada.*

8 Nov. **1405.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 579. Since writing on the 24th the French cardinals have had an answer from the French king, and the affair of the king of England has been intrusted solely to the card. of Lorraine, especially to procure his absolution from censures. The Pope appears to be satisfied with this, and the French have confidence that he will act as he says. Has spoken to the Cardinals about the probable ruin of the Holy See if the injury done to the King is not remedied.

As Lorraine is going away the day after tomorrow, the Pope will give him an answer alone tomorrow, but Casale will not show any anxiety to know what they are going to do. Lorraine hopes great things, but the Pope is not likely to do anything of great importance soon on account of his constitutional slowness. As his Holiness might be influenced by fear of offending the Emperor, suggested that he might reply to the Imperialists that he had promised his predecessor to invade England four months after the sentence, but now, instead, he values the King's friendship; that the King's subjects are most obedient, and the German enemies of the Holy See are ready to help him; that the King is rich in treasure and friends; that the papal dominions are exposed to the Turks, but the Imperialists take no measures to defend even their own countries; if, therefore, they will take up arms and fulfil the promises made to his predecessor, he will help them with censures and whatever they wish.

If the Imperialists wish to play the Pope a trick, he will be able to detect it, and if they confess that the Emperor can do nothing at present, he can say without blame, "Then we must consult our own interests, and since we must suffer the grossest indignity, let us rather make a show as if the king of

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England had acted rightly, and not expose our own disgrace." Told the cardinal of Lorraine also what the king of England had said, that the Emperor wished his ambassador to exhort him not to desert old friendships. Said this to show if the King was willing that the Emperor should enter into friendship with him without any mention of his aunt, as if she was dead, as I never heard that anything was said about her by the Emperor till the writer was in England last year.

Lorraine has asked him to stay in Rome till he went to England and France. Said he had orders to go to Venice, but would write to the King on the subject.

The Pope shows himself serious and careful in public matters. He has not appointed any nuncios. Thinks he will make few mistakes, but do little. Rome, 7 Nov. 1534.

The Pope has put off answering Lorraine till tomorrow. Will write if the Cardinal says anything about it, but Casale does not think he will. 8 Nov. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

9 Nov. R. O. St. P. VII. 581.

1406. SIR GREGORY CASALE to CROMWELL.

His brother, the prothonotary, wrote lately to Vannes about Hungarian affairs. The news has now been confirmed, and the Doge has performed the exequies of his son Lewis at St. Mark's. The tumults there are of great importance. King John will be in a better state than ever now that Jerome Laschy and Lewis Gritti are removed. Both of them were hated by the Hungarians as being the cause of the devastation of the country by the Turks. As many people were concerned in the murder, they will all be forced to obey king John and flee from Ferdinand. It is said that the tyrant of the Turks will desire king John's friendship, if he will send to clear himself from the deed. The Turk is now busy with a campaign against the Persians.

The prothonotary has written and sent to Hungary to get information. The French king should write letters of credence for the prothonotary to king John, that he may the better assist that prince, lest the kingdom should fall into Ferdinand's hands through these disturbances. The prothonotary would have gone some days ago, but the cardinal of Lorraine asked him to wait for him. He has only left Rome to day. Rome, 9 Nov. 1534. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

9 Nov. R. O.

1407. G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your mediation in my suit to the King for the money I had for my wood at Hoddesmere. I have accordingly sent my son and my chaplain, Sir John Morton, to account with Mr. Tuke for my debt to the King on the indentures made between the late Cardinal, Sir Hen. Wyatt and me. Sheffield Park, 9 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Nov. Lamb. MS. 632, f. 261b.

1408. HENRY VIII. to the CITY OF WATERFORD.

Thanks them for their endeavors to resist the enterprises of those false traitors Thomas FitzGerrott and his accomplices. Westminster, 9 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Copy.*

9 Nov. R. O.

1409. ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

Thank you for your gentleness to my surveyor. When I was last at Court you were pleased to move the King for a warrant of 100*l.* for the

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1409. Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell —*cont.*

repairs of Ludlow Castle, which you sent to Sir Edw. Croft, receiver of the Marches; on which I bought 8 fother of lead and bestowed it on the castle, and repaired it as it has not been repaired this 100 years. I would have continued to do so if I might have had my money, which is near 60*l.* I am told by Crofte and Turner, the auditor, that the whole receipts are assigned to the King's household and the lady Dowager, so that I am compelled to borrow the money, and if I have not your help I am at no little afterdeal. Please direct your letter to Crofte to pay me the 100*l.* My lord of Norfolk will report our diligence here. I told him what I wrote to you concerning the thieves in these parts, at which time Geffrey Harley put up his supplication, and his Grace called Mr. Englefield and me, and said if he were a thief he should be hanged, which is not unlike, if grace come not from you. Commend Mr. Englefield, and encourage him to repair here after Christmas, as Mr. Vernon must be absent. Ludlow, 9 Nov. *Signed.*

Paragraph added in his own hand, stating that the repairs would have cost the King 500*l.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Nov. **1410.** William Parys to Cromwell.

R. O. At this present day there is in the Isle of Wight an Englishman, "perrot of the sea," who has taken an Englishman coming from Guernsey. Two days since he took a Norman coming from Portsmouth, laden with herrings, at Bordeaux. Mr. Huttoft at Hampton has a ship coming to Portsmouth, which will shortly be ready to defeat him, if I had your warrant to procure him fresh victuals and to buy a portion of his wares. As I suffer from the gout, I cannot come to do my duty. Portsmouth, 9 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Nov. **1411.** Thomas Rogers to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your goodness to me, as manifested to my poor wife in her suit. Calais, 9 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Nov. **1412.** Thomas Lord Lawarr to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you 5*l.* for a poor remembrance that I give you yearly. I am sorry it is not more. At my poor lodge, 10 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 Nov. **1413.** Ghinucci to Cromwell.

R. O. Wrote a few months ago about the pension of 1,400 ducats with which the King, at Cromwell's intercession, deigned to relieve his poverty, and that it might be consigned to Fras. Gabrieli, merchant of Lucca. Has since heard that Cromwell has promised to relieve his necessity, by which he is the more bound to him. Nevertheless, ventures to put him in mind once more. Rome, 10 Nov. 1534. *Signed:* Hie. Auditor Camere (*corrected from* Hie. Wigornien.)

Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

10 Nov. **1414.** Sir Wm. Weston to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letter, and have spoken with the gentleman who is commander of Swynfeld, and likewise with his brother-in-law Guthlac Overton, my auditor, who show me that the commander must dwell upon i

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himself, and therefore will not let it, though if he would have done so your lordship should have had the preference. St. John's nigh London, 10 Nov. 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

11 Nov. **1415.** Cromwell to Sir Thos. Audeley, Lord Chancellor.

Vesp. F. xiii. 105 b. B. M.

It is necessary to have some copies of the proclamation printed tonight, that they may be sent to sundry parts with the books of answer. Desires him to send a true copy by the bearer. Will then send for Bartelet the printer, swear him and cause him to have them printed tonight. The Rolls, 11 Nov.

Asks him to have the proclamations written and sealed, and bring them tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The duke of Norfolk and he will tarry dinner till he comes. *Signed.*

ii. *Below is Audeley's answer.*

Will have 20 proclamations written as Cromwell wishes. Has commanded Crooke to deliver one true original to Bertelott, with orders to set the print himself tonight, and make speed. Will be with Cromwell tomorrow at the hour appointed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

11 Nov. **1416.** George Lord Rocheford to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O.

The Admiral arrived this day at 10 o'clock. I and such as were commanded to attend met him at his landing, and brought him to Dover. Next day he goes to Canterbury, where he wishes to stop all day, that his train may meet him. I have sent the King the names of all of them. You shall be sure to hear from me from Canterbury. Dover, 11 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

11 Nov. **1417.** The Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester to Cromwell.

R. O.

Beg he will have a commission directed to them of the same import as those directed to the shire of Gloucester for the due search and view of corn, as the town and county of Gloucester is distinct from the shire. Gloucester, 11 Nov.

Subscribed with the names of John Semys, maire—Thomas Lane, recorder—and nine aldermen.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

11 Nov. **1418.** Sir Wm. Skeffyngton to Henry VIII.

Lamb. MS. 601, f. 2. St. P. ii. 205.

An account of his arrival at Dublin. Landed a few men at Skeris, where he heard that FitzGerald's forces were, and burned and spoiled some vessels. Fell in with Brode the pirate, and drove his ship ashore. He was subsequently taken by the mayor of Drogheda. Proclaimed FitzGerald a traitor at Drogheda High Cross. Would have had him denounced accursed, but the Chancellor could not do it until the dean of St. Pulcars and the prior of Christchurch, who are vicars general *sede vacante*, had declared the sentence first. Summoned the gentlemen of Uriell and Meath to come in, and very few have refused. Has had also good answers from divers captains in the North. The said rebel is shifting from place to place. Dublin, 11 Nov.

Add.

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1419. ORDINANCES for the GOVERNMENT of IRELAND.

R. O. St. P. II. 207.* Regulations for the billetting of the Deputy's retinue, for the defence of the Pale, for the King's courts, &c. The pretended liberty of Kildare is abolished, as also the exaction of night suppers called cuddeis, "bienges," erikkes or ransoms for murder, &c.

The number of men to be contributed by the spiritualty is fixed. The Deputy and Council are to resist the bishop of Rome's usurped jurisdiction according to the statutes thereupon provided, and the like to be enacted there the next parliament.

"Thomas Berthelet regius impressor excudebat, anno 1534."

Titus, B. XI. 363. B. M. 2. Some notes of the instructions given by King Henry VIII. to Mr. Wm. Skevington, whereof mention is made in the former instructions.

Copy of the greater portion of the preceding.

1420. MURDER of ARCHBISHOP ALEN.

R. O. St. P. II. 217. Sentence of excommunication declared against Thos. FitzGerold, John FitzGerold, Oliver FitzGerold, Jas. Delahide, Edw. Rookes, John Selyng and Nic. Wafer for the murder of John Alen archbishop of Dublin.

Pp. 5. *Add.:* To Mr. Lieutenant at the King's Tower of London.† *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Later copy of the above.

Pp. 4.

12 Nov. **1421.** UNIVERSITY of OXFORD to HENRY VIII.

Cleop. E. VI. 244. B. M. Strype, Eccl. Mem. I. ii. 338. Commend the King for promoting the study of letters and redeeming England from the false religion of the bishops of Rome. He also encourages literary men, and is munificent towards the universities. Thank him particularly for his lately exempting them from payment of tenths and first fruits. Will endeavor to prove themselves worthy of his liberality, &c., and beg that he will determine their disputes with their neighbours, and restore their old privileges. Oxford, pridie idus Novembris.

Lat. Add. at the head.

12 Nov. **1422.** DEER.

Add. MS. 9,835, f. 24 b. B. M. Warrant to the master forester of Windsor to send two fat hinds to Westminster by 30 Nov., with the shoulders and "umbuls." Westm., 12 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

Copy.

12 Nov. **1423.** HENRY VIII. to the ABBOT AND CONVENT OF WESTMINSTER.

R. O. As the manor of Westminister is situate in the middle of two parishes, St. Margaret, where the abbot has jurisdiction ordinary, and St. Martin's in the Fields, "where ye be persons and proprietaries," the King's household is endangered by infection from corpses being brought to burial at St. Margaret's. Desires the abbot to arrange with the vicar of St. Martin's that all parishioners of St. Margaret's dwelling within the limits of St. Martin's in the Fields, and north and east of the manor of Westminster, may be dismembered from the parish of St. Margaret's and taken as parishioners of St. Martin's, there to pay their tithes, receive sacraments and burial. Westm., 12 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Modern copy. Endd.*

* There is an important error on p. 207, l. 3 from bottom. After "subjectes" insert "but."

† This copy seems to have been sent to the lieutenant of the Tower when Kildare was a prisoner there.

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12 Nov. **1424.** NEWENHAMBRIDGE, CALAIS.

R. O. Signed bill appointing Robert Seymour, gentleman usher of the Chamber, as lieutenant of the tower and bridge called Newenhambrigge, in the marches of Calais, with the custody of the houses, gardens, &c. which Will. lord Sands or Sir Thos. Palmer had along with that office; from 25 Oct. last; with 16 persons under him from the retinue of Hammes castle, as agreed by the King's Council with Will. Blount lord Mountjoy, late captain of Hammes, of whom four named "ded payes" are to receive 6 pence a day, a constable 8*d.* a day, three gunners 6*d.* and eight footsoldiers 6*d.*; which wages shall be reckoned "intelligence" money, and paid at the ordinary rate of wages there, viz., 30*s.* to 1*l.* sterling.

Endd.: Apud Westm., xij^mo Novembris a° R. R. H. Octavi xxvj^to per Wriothesley.

12 Nov. **1425.** CHARLES V.

Granvelle Papers, II. 230. "Instruction à vous, nostre amé et féal conseiller, messire Cornelio Scepero, de ce que vous aurez à faire en vostre voyage, tant en France, Flandres que Allemaigne, ou que présentement vous dépeschons."

He is first to go to France and inform the viscount de Lombeke that he is charged to declare to the count of Nassau the answer which the Emperor sends to the said ambassador, explaining privately why the Emperor does not agree with his suggestions, and how he has determined to take up again the practice of the marriage of England, seeing that it was not disliked by the Grand Master, in order to discover whether Francis would agree to it and give up his pretensions to Milan.

* * * * *

You shall say also that we have had no news of Mr. Goscarke Etricq, whom we despatched from Toledo to go to Toledo (clerical error for Scotland?) since his departure from Ireland, and that we fear he has met with some hindrance on the journey; also that having determined to marry our niece of Denmark with the count palatine Frederic, we see no marriage more suitable for the king of Scotland than that of our cousin the princess of England, in case the match with Angoulême should fall through; and we think that if James will send to Mons. de Beures, he may make the overture in accordance with the instruction of the said Goscarke, for we do not wish the king of Scotland to suppose that we are entertaining him with mere words. You shall say also that we shall presently send into Ireland to encourage the Irish to rebel against England and to maintain the cause of our aunt and the Princess.

* * * * *

Madrid, 12 Nov. 1534.

Fr.

13 Nov. **1426.** T. LORD DARCY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for obtaining the King's pardons that he may take his ease in his age and debilities, and especially for his comfortable words at the Rolls, and for soliciting the King for his bill of restitution. Begs him to continue. My lord Chief Baron can bear witness how he heard at Baynescastell "the whole counsel and executors of the King of famous memory," and the judges approve his claim. Pleads his services to both kings in England, France and Scotland. Desires credence for Sir Arthur Darcy. Templehirst, 13 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, secretary to the King's grace. *Endd.*

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14 Nov. **1427.** GEORGE LORD ROCHEFORD to [HENRY VIII.]

Vesp. F. XIII. 108 b. B. M.

The admiral of France has remained here since Thursday night. His whole train is not yet disembarked. Will convey him to Sittingbourn on Monday, there to stay the night, and to Rochester on Tuesday, on Wednesday to Dartford, and on Thursday by 12 noon to Blackheath, where Norfolk is appointed to meet him. Canterbury, Saturday, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1.

14 Nov. **1428.** WILLIAM SYMONS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have done my best for such provision as belongs to the ambassador, who I trust will find himself and his train well provided for till they come to London. I perceive by your letter to John Antony that this has been done partly through his help. Nothing has been done by him of the kind at Dover, Sittingborne or such other places as I have had in commandment, to the value of an apple. I wish to know whether the provision at Bridewell shall be at the King's charges or the ambassador's, and what I am to do. Canterbury, 14 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

14 Nov. **1429.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to LOS COBOS.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 139. B. M.

Wrote to the Emperor on the 7th inst. by Tello de Guzman. Since then the French cardinals have been urging the Pope for three things,—the confirmation of certain privileges and favours granted to the French king; the promotion of the bishops of Paris, Faenza and another to the Cardinalate; and for a negotiation with the French king "para sus desegnos." To the first he replied that he would confirm the privileges for his life and not longer; to the second that there were reasons against making the bishop of Paris cardinal, but he would grant it to the others at proper time; to the third, that he would not negotiate with any one.

They say that the bishop of Paris will come (*el de Paris dizen que cierto verna*) with some invention in the English matter or other affair, in order to ask for the hat which Clement had promised him, not with the intention of giving it but to induce him to free the Pope from blame in France for having given the sentence in the English case (*sino por contentarle para que le desculpase en Francia de la sentencia que dio en la causa de Inglaterra*).

It is said the Pope will make two of his relatives, and three other learned persons, cardinals. Will do what he can to prevent it. Suggests the archbishop of Capua as a cardinal likely to serve the Emperor. Rome, 14 Nov. 1534.

Spanish. Modern copy, pp. 3.

15 Nov. **1430.** G. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

As the obligations between me and Sir Hugh Vaughan expire on St. Andrew's day next, and as part of my evidences, as John Beaumonte, the bearer, will show you, have been left by him in a place where he does not dare go to fetch them, as one of his fellows died of the plague this term, I will be content to abide whatever day you and my lord Chancellor order. Beaumonte may seal a new obligation for me. You have written several letters for discharge of a tenant of mine named Alen, in Kylmersheden, on the slanderous surmise of one James of the same town against the honesty of my surveyors, of whom this bearer is one and can inform you of the matter. I beg your favor for Alen. Ashby-de-la-Zouche, 15 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

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15 Nov. **1431.** Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.

Vit. B. xiv. 120. B. M.

"Mag^ce Domine mi, pl . . . . . quod scribam . . . . . literis scripsi: Ca . . . . . hic tandiu morari, don . . . . . ne Galli in nos, quod alias fecerunt, ... forte præter sententiam accidisset, volui et p . . . . . discedam donec a Dominatione Vestra literas accepero, quibus iu . . . . . [quid] mihi sit agendum, et ut Majestas Regia meam ha . . . . . acceperit scribere dignetur. Reliqua cum no[n magni] momenti sint, ad D. Petrum Vannes perscripsi, qu[ominus Vestræ] Dominationi molestus forem. Ex eo Dominatio vestra cognoscet quæ n[ova ex] Hungaria sunt allata. Dominus Protonotarius frater [meus summa] ope conabitur ad regem Joannem penetrare, quamvis (?) . . . . . hos tumultus difficillimum futurum sit, ac pene [impossibile]. Diligentiam nihilominus maximam adhibebit, quo Reg[ia Maj. illius] regni rebus subvenire possit, quod certe est valde nec[essarium]. Unde ipse Rex Joannes maximas gratias habebit [Ser^mo regi] nostro." Rome, 15 Nov.*

Hol., mutilated. Add.: Thomæ Crumwell Ser^mi [regis Ang]liæ secretario primario, &c. *Endd.*

16 Nov. **1432.** Jewels.

Royal MS. 7 F. xiv. f. 124. B. M.

Clothes and jewels delivered to Thos. Alford (Alvard), 16 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

A purple damask gown, with gold fringe, with 130 diamonds set in golden buttons, and 131 flowers of gold and pearls on the guard of the gown. A silver doublet with 36 great balasses. A doublet of purple silver tinsel mailed, with gold buttons, diamonds and pearls. A purple velvet doublet, with 54 rubies and gold buttons and points. A crimson velvet doublet with emeralds. Four black velvet bonnets garnished with precious stones and gold points. *Signed:* Thomas Alvard.

P. 1. *Endd.*

16 Nov. **1433.** King's College, Oxford, to Cromwell.

R. O.

As you directed your letters to the warden of Canterbury College in Oxford, to pay an old annual rent of 40*s.* due to this college, we have on the 11th delivered him your letters, and he has promised to appear before you accordingly. He has no excuse for withholding it. We beg credence for this bearer, Mr. Canner. King Henry VIII.'s College, Oxford, 16 Nov.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Nov. **1434.** Sir Will. Penizon to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

In behalf of the bearer, the signor di Saravallo, one of the esquires of this king (Francis), who is going to England from the Admiral. Requests Lisle to expedite his passage, as he does not know English. I write no news, as you will have heard all from the Admiral, except that heretics are being burned here. One was burned the day before yesterday, and today another; and tomorrow or shortly there will be others. There are said to be 200 in prison. Paris, 16 Nov. 1534.

Hol., Ital., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Syr William Pennyson, the xvith of Novembre 1534.

16 Nov. **1435.** Sir Adam Otterborne.

See Grants in November, No. 19.

* Dated in a modern marginal note, "1534. 25 Novemb."

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1436. [Cromwell's] Remembrances.

R. O. For the assigning of the letter into Scotland. "To know whether the King will to* the bishop of Aburdyn." To show the bill of the plate and gold that the Admiral shall have. To show the King that Mons. Langeye desires much to speak with him to show him of the matters of Almayn. To show the King that beside the president† and the master of Requests, there is one which is called the treasurer of Brytayn,‡ who is highly in the Admiral's estimation, and to know whether the King will give him a gift. A letter to be devised and sent to Sir John Wallop.

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *Endd.:* Remembrances.

Titus, B. I. 413. B. M. 2. "A remembrance of matters to be done."

The gift to be given by the King to the Admiral. The livery for my lady Princess's household. Letters to be written to the Scotch king, the bishop of Aberdeen, Sir John Wallop, Sir Wm. Skevyngton and other the King's Council in Ireland. To know the value of the last gift given to the Admiral at Calais. Whether the King will have other presents given. To know the King's pleasure for lord Bray, Sir Rowland and the packer of London. To remember the bill of the oaths in the upper house, and the judges for feoffments, uses and primer seisins. To know the King's pleasure when the Lubikes shall repair to him. A letter sent to my lord of Canterbury from Oxford.

P. 1. *Endd. as above.*

17 Nov. **1437.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. Nine days ago the Admiral arrived at Dover, but he did not enter this city till yesterday. The cause of his long delay upon the road was that his train, consisting of 350 horses, could not cross so soon, and to give leisure to those here to make the necessary preparations for his reception, about which the King has shown himself very solicitous. Among other things, the King has caused a number of beautiful ladies to come to the Court, and has proclaimed by sound of the trumpet that no one should dare to do the least outrage or speak any injurious word of any of the said Admiral's company, even if lawful occasion were given, seeing that he came for the honor and profit of all the realm. He has also proclaimed that on the coming of the said Admiral to Court, no gentleman beneath the degree of lord should pass further than the lower hall (*la basse salle*), to give place to the nobility who come with the Admiral. Many murmur at these prohibitions; others mock at them, because they only show and increase the hatred this nation bears to the French.

Immediately after my last despatch, I was informed that the secretary of the French ambassador, when I wrote that he went to France at the intercession of this king, and that Cromwell had furnished money for his passage, was sent to urge the coming of the said Admiral, to whom the King wished to communicate, as he said some things which he would not like to say to any other. I do not yet know if, as I wrote to your majesty, there was any proposal of marriage to induce Francis to send the said Admiral and suspend the negotiation with Nassau. Many think the coming of the said Admiral was intended for the reputation of this king with his people, especially the gentry, who began to distrust the king of France for continuing to adhere to the Church and refusing the interview, and because Nassau came to him. It is also probable that one of the principal matters of which Henry wished to speak was to persuade the king of France to throw off his allegiance to the Church, knowing that otherwise their friendship will not be lasting; and it

* *Sic.* † Poyet. ‡ Palamedes.

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must have seemed to him that he could not have a better opportunity than when he sent to request the coming of the said Admiral, for the Pope was almost regarded as dead, and a schism was fully expected after his death. Moreover, the French cardinals who might have dissuaded the King from this intention had gone to Rome, and at that very time the King boasted at a full table that he would make such a reformation that in the end he should be eternally remembered in all Christendom.

I have just heard that this morning the King has been declared by act of parliament supreme head of the English Church, and that as such the tributes and moneys that the English used to pay to the Holy See are to go to him. They have also ratified all that was ordained at the last parliament against the Holy See, taking away all the conditions and suspensions which were then made.

Cromwell has been so busy, especially about the coming of the Admiral, that we have had no opportunity yet of conferring about the treatment of the Queen and Princess, as had been agreed. I see no improvement in it, especially in that of the Princess, in whose case the hope given of better treatment has been of short duration. She has relapsed into some slight illness, from which she would have recovered but for the importunity and rudeness of her *gouvernante*, the aunt of the Concubine, to induce her to renounce her title of princess. Moreover, the duke of Norfolk has placed in a tower a young lady who was the person who did her most service, and whom she most trusted, accusing her of having called her mistress, princess; and among other things of which the Duke inquired very curiously, he wished to know who had informed me when I waited for the said Princess by the river side to see her pass.

There is no news from Ireland, but that Kildare is master of the country, and that every day he does injury to those who take the King's part, and that some succour has entered Dublin, but some say it will be all the worse for the inhabitants of the town, from the great scarcity of provisions. London, 18 Nov. 1534.

Fr., pp. 4. *From a modern copy.*

17 Nov. R. O. **1438.** Cromwell to Lord Lisle.

Is compelled to write to him both in discharge of his duty to the King, and as one in whose interests he is deeply concerned. Hopes he will take it in good part. He must remember the charge which he has, which only rests on good behaviour. He will acknowledge that no man ought to have that charge "which would bring himself to such necessity that he should be constrained to put all things to sale," thus neglecting the King's honor, and contemning all friendships in giving place to a little lucre. He should not bind himself at any man's request to promise what he cannot perform, or by his excess of living make himself so needy as "to have more estimation of money than regard to the tale it bringeth." Has often recommended a surveyor whom the King's majesty would have served of four men, according to his grant. Writes this not for him alone, but for others, and for the bearer, who has Lisle's bond, "which your honor shall be to perform." Desires he will express his friendship to Cromwell by his honorable proceedings and helping such as the King wishes to have preferred. From the Nete, 17 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd. by Lisle.*

17 Nov. R. O. **1439.** Christopher Lord Conyers to Cromwell.

I send by Thomas Cleseby 40*l.* for a half-year's farm of Rudby, and 50 marks of arrears. As I am much troubled with the gout, I beg you will obtain the King's leave for my absence from parliament. Horneby, 17 Nov.

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1439. Christopher Lord Conyers to Cromwell—*cont.*

I send your fee of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for this year, and beseech you to command the dean of King's College in Oxford to discharge me of the subsidy for Rudby. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Nov. **1440.** Sir John Dudley to Cromwell.

R. O. On receipt of your letters directed to Mr. Will. Oxsonbridge of Rye, for the apprehension of a priest who was reported to have used certain words in a sermon against the King, we sent for two of the most honest folks of the parish to examine the matter. They state that the priest never spoke anything derogatory of the King, and we conclude that his accuser "did hit upon a pretensed matter," as I will show you on Saturday next. Hawlden, 17 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 [Nov.] **1441.** [Lord Lisle] to Cromwell.

R. O. I have this 18th day received yours of 31st Oct., which was opened before it came to hand, wondering that Ric. Hunt, who professes to be an old servant of the King's, should in his old days be put from his room for any light cause. What service he has done is notorious. No one loves him here. He has caused great losses to some and dissension among others. A few years ago he caused two men to come out of England and forswear themselves in his behalf; for which they both, like perjured persons, wore papers and stood openly on the scaffold, and were then banished the town, and he would have been treated in the same way but for Mr. Crompton's letters. These few days past he willingly forswore himself before the undermarshal for the value of 10*s.*, although admonished by witnesses standing by him, who swore the contrary. Not content with this, he desired the spiritual law, and when the commissary gave him 20 days' respite to bring his proofs he stole away without licence.

Draft, p. 1. *Endd.:* Copy of Mr. Cromwell's letter touching Hunt.

18 Nov. **1442.** Robert Earl of Sussex to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends by his auditor 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, as Cromwell's yearly fee due last Michaelmas. Is sorry his power is no better to recompense his gentleness. Reminds Cromwell that when last with him in the Council Chamber at Westminster, he told him the King would favor his suit for the lord Stewardship after the earl of Shrewsbury. Hopes he has remembered the bill which he took to be signed. Wodeham Wauter, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Nov. **1443.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to

R. O. Cromwell.

I beg you to remember my letters for the repairs at Ludlow, and encourage Mr. Englefield by your good words to return shortly after Christmas. I hear that ill reports have been made to you of Dr. Ellis. I beg you will hear him, as he is young, and no tree grows to be an oak at the first day. The scarceness of grain arises daily and causes more robberies. We shall have on Monday a gaol delivery. Packington and Vernon are here. Ludlow, 18th Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

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18 Nov. **1444.** THOMAS* PRIOR OF MARTON, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter dated the Rolls, 20 Nov. (*sic*), by which I perceive that the treasurer of York hath informed you of the suit he made to me and my brethren for a farmhold belonging to us for his servant Chr. Mownforthe, which I refused him. It was, in fact, let by my predecessor to Will. Pekett, long a servant of our house, for 21 years. At my entering he took a lease for 15 years, of which three are expired. He is dead, and the widow, 60 years old, remains in the farm, as I told Mr. Treasurer. What I may do I shall be ready to accomplish. Give credence to Thos. Barton, who has certain matters to communicate to you. Marton, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Nov. **1445.** THOMAS VACHELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to my duty, I have been at Oxford to receive a verdict for the King of such lands and tenements as are decayed, enclosed or turned to pasture in the said county; and I send it to you with my brother before it is certified. John Crocker, one of the jury, to whom you directed your letter, is so sick that he could not be present; but on the receipt of your letter he caused others of the jury to view and oversee such places as they were informed of, for the King. He sent your letter to them, by which they have been induced to make a presentment, or they would have presented nothing to the King, so great labor was made to the contrary. Reading, 18 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Nov. **1446.** MARGERY HORSMAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. You have heretofore written in favor of my cousin Martin Hastingis, to the prior of Dereham, Norf., for the farm of the parsonage of Holcome, who died before he could make any grant. As the new prior is now in London, I beg you will so handle him as he may make the said lease before he gets out of your hands. Windsor, 18 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

19 Nov. **1447.** THOMAS ABBOT OF GARADON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for the great kindness you have showed myself and also in the preferment of the abbot of Bytlesden. I received your letters 16 Nov. for preferment of your servant John Sharpe to the farm of the grange of Dyxley. I and my brethren beg that we may, by your favor, have the use of the said grange for maintenance of hospitality as part of the demesnes of our abbey, for we have no other parsonage nor tithe corn except what we get by ploughing it, and certain ground near the abbey. Garadon, 19 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

20 Nov. **1448.** CROMWELL to LADY LISLE.

O. Contradicts the report that he is displeased with her. Knows no cause why it should so be. If she continues to act as he hears that she does, and as he doubts not she will do, she will always find him as ready to do her pleasure as any friend she has. London, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

* Thos. Godson or Yodson.

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20 Nov. R. O. **1449.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

Whereas in your visitation the poor prior of Lempster, through the provocation of his abbot, was enjoined to keep the cloister as a conventual monk of small reputation, I advertise you that the said prior is of as good reputation as the abbot of Reading, and as a proof of this the abbot had intended to resign in behalf of the prior if the statute of abatement of pensions had not passed. I beg, therefore, that he may have your lawful favor, and be at liberty as other heads of religious houses are. Ludlow, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Nov. R. O. **1450.** ROBERT ABBOT OF LYLLESHULL to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter in favor of John Fysher for the farm of Wyldmor Grange. I had already received a letter from the King for the same, for his servant Thomas Glover; and we have agreed that he shall have one part of it, and we and our tenants the residue, as it is near our house and necessary for us; for without it we cannot maintain hospitality. Lylleshull, 20 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Nov. R. O. **1451.** HUGH* ABBOT OF READING to LORD LISLE.

I have set your young gentleman† with Wm. Edmonds, my under-steward, that he may be well seen to by a woman for his dressing, as he is too young to shift for himself. He is the most towardly child in learning that I have known. As your lordship offers to send me wine or herring, I beg to have four tuns of red and claret, for which your lordship shall be paid, and also one barrel of herring for my own eating, how dear soever they be. Reading, 20 Nov.

I beg you to be good lord to William Payn, who has been my servant four years. He can shoot and hunt well, and keep hounds. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 Nov. R. O. **1452.** HUGH* ABBOT OF READING to LADY LISLE.

The young gentleman her son† is in good health, and proves a very towardly child both in learning and other things. Being young, has set him with his understeward Will. Edmunds, who has an honest wife to see to him. As my lord asks if he require any wine or herring, has written to request four tuns of red or claret, for which he will see him contented. Reading, 20 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

1453. ALEX. AYLMER to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Thanks her for her letter, and for remembering him to my lord of Norfolk. Master James is in good health. My lord of Redyng makes much of him, "and pleythe hym to his learning, bothe to Laten and Frenche." He shall lack no shirts nor hose. My lord of Redyng begs my lord and her not to mistrust him about the keeping of Mr. James. He is as tender of him as if he were the King's son. Kyngston Lyle, "the 4th day of this mone."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* Hugh Cook *alias* Faringdon.

† James Basset, son of lady Lisle by her former husband.

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20 Nov. **1454.** Robes.

Royal MS. 7 C. xvi. f. 58. B. M.

Receipt by John Parker, yeoman of the Robes, for 14 great balasses, to be set on the sleeves of a crimson velvet gown. 20 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII. *Signed.*

Endd.

21 Nov. **1455.** The Council at Ludlow.

R. O.

Warrant to Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, for the payment of the fees of the Council in the marches of Wales, of which Roland bishop of Coventry and Lichfield has been appointed president, viz., 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a week, and for the yearly fees of Sir John Porte, justice, 40 marks, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, 10*l.*, Sir Edw. Crofte, 10*l.*, Sir Rice Maunsell, 10*l.*, John Russell, our secretary there, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, Roger Wygston, 5*l.*, John Vernon, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, Thos. Holte, our attorney there, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and Ric. Hassall, our solicitor there, 5*l.*; and for their foreign expenses, yearly at the rate of 100 marks. Also for the wages and diets of Wm. Carter, armourer, making his abode at Ludlow, at 6*d.* a day. [Westm., 21 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII.*]

Draft, large paper, pp. 3.

R. O.

2. Another copy, uncorrected.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.*

Harl. MS. 368, f. 180. B. M.

3. Modern copy.

1456. The Welsh Borders.

R. O.

The three petitions of the inhabitants of the Marches in the Wellshery, mentioned in my lord President's letter.

That lands, &c. may not descend by gavelkind, but to the eldest son or heir male, and in default to be divided among issues female. To have a chancery at Ludlow or Wigmore. To have a general pardon for all offences done and arrearages due before the act.†

This third petition I admit, as no suitor therein, but if the "contrethes" agree with the King for a fine for the obtaining of the two former, they will look to be pardoned.

P. 2.

21 Nov. **1457.** William Pepwell to Cromwell.

Vesp. C. vii. 62. B. M.

Wrote a month ago by Robt. Helard of Redcleff. Was then sick, and is still, of an ague. All parts between this and Rome greatly fear Barba Roxa this summer. The Emperor makes great provisions to defend him. Much ordnance comes from Flanders and Biscay, and is landed at Malaga. Hears that the Irish ambassador is returned to Ireland, and that the Emperor would not help him with any men. Two Irishmen of Limerick have come from the Court, being brethren and naughty fellows. Hears they use themselves with naughty words. Spoke with them in Sevyll and Cades. They go in jackets and bonnets of velvet. Perceives they have sent letters by two ships which are laden hence from Galowey (Galway?) One of the fellows is gone again to the Court, and the other rests here. Will do what he can to make them a banquet aboard some English ship, if they tarry long in these parts, and then they shall see England if he once gets them aboard. Great feasts are made in Sevyll for the new man of Rome. The saying here

* This date is struck out.

† 26 Hen. VIII. c. 11. (?)

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1457. William Pepwell to Cromwell—*cont.*

is he will have a council. The Emperor makes 100 new galleys. From these parts many ships are gone to Pero (Peru?). Cromwell would not think that the men who go thither have here more than enough to live upon. This month 15 or 16 sail started for that coast, and three times put back with foul weather. A great many will not go to sea again, "but be undom that restes they sell for half the pryse." Twelve ships are rigging against March to seek spicery. The pilot of one of them is Henry Patmer, an Englishman. Next March, will go to the ambassador. If he sees cause, will write from Seville; messengers go every week. Does not write to the King. Cadez, 21 Nov. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

22 Nov. **1458.** Priory of Barnwell.

See Grants in November, Nos. 6 and 32.

22 Nov. **1459.** Forfeitures.

R. O. Signed bill granting Thos. Hawkins and Robt. Gibbes, yeomen of the Guard, the forfeitures on certain Gascon wine of an unknown merchant, seized at Bristol by Wm. Tyndale, 11 July 25 Hen. VIII., for nonpayment of customs, and of 60 bushels of beans of John Hawkins, shipped for exportation, arrested there also, and of other merchandise belonging to Cornelys Derykson, merchant stranger at Harwich, arrested by Wm. Devenham, searcher at Ipswich, and to other merchants.

Endd.: Expeditum apud Westm., 22 die Nov. anno RR. H. VIII. 26, per Wriothesley.

22 Nov. **1460.** Roger Wygston to Cromwell.

R. O. Lately there was brought to me from the priory of Maxstok, Warw., a simple young fellow lately come from Oxford, who was hired by the said priory. There was also brought to me a bill of the words he spake there, laid to his charge by the prior and the rest, which they will avow, though he has denied them in his examination before Dr. Cave, Reynold Dygby and Hugh Mervyn. He would fain excuse himself, and greatly laments that I have committed him to the gaol of Coventry. Wolston beside Coventry, 22 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

22 Nov. **1461.** Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has received her letter by Swyfte. Has spoken for a lettues bonnet for Mrs. Frances. It will cost 13*s.* 4*d.* The skinner says you shall have it in six days. Has written to Kene for a cloth by a kinsman of the bishop's. Mr. Treyvenyon of Cornwall has married Mrs. Mallett. The scarlet is ready. His letter to lord Lisle will inform her about Mr. Seymour's matter and other things. The matter shall be thoroughly seen to before he takes any advantage. Mr. Wyndesore and Mr. Aylmer desire to be commended. Has today received her letter dated 18th inst., and delivered the frontlet to the Queen's embroiderer, who says she shall have one of another fashion shortly after Christmas. Has delivered the measure of the neck for the partlett collar.

Has written this letter at divers times, thinking Swyfte would have gone four or five days sooner. Has spoken with Mr. Norres and Mr. Brown for the office of Porchester, as lord Lisle desired. Has written him an answer. Cannot cause Holt to send more cloth before Christmas than for 20 or a few

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more, as his own cloth will extend. Mr. Wyndesore has spoken to him about it. He promised at Bartylmew tyde to provide for your liveries, and now he says he cannot get so much cloth of one color before Christmas without ready money. After Christmas he will send the residue to furnish the whole number. Mr. White is through in his matter, and will enjoy his office as he did before. London, 22 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

23 Nov. R. O. **1462.** Rouland Goodman to Cromwell.

As I have written to you in two letters, dated from Bordeaux, 12 Nov. 1534, I obtained a ship, and have laden her for such purpose as you know, and am now in the haven of Falmouth, trusting to have found Mr. Godolphin, and have certain men, as you know. But on my landing I found he was in London, and finding that his brother was his deputy, I rode to him to inquire whether he had any commission for me. He said, No; wherefore I have sent the bearer in post to know your pleasure, whom I beg you to despatch with the King's letters to such lords of Ireland as live about Cork and Waterford. Peryn, Monday, 23 Nov. 1534.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

23 Nov. R. O. **1463.** John Bishop of Carlisle to Lord Lisle.

Excuses his slowness in writing, as he has been 13 weeks unable to stir out of bed. Has been very sick and suffered great pain; but is now "metely well amended." Is glad to hear the high report that is of his lordship, "in that ye use yourself so like a captain and the King's lieutenant, ministering justice so indifferently, with your much liberality besides." Begs to have letters from him "other whiles," showing how he does and my lady his wife. If Lisle see any good new wines, would be glad to have some, and to pay for them at Lisle's price. Carlisle Place, 23 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 1534.

23 Nov. R. O. **1464.** Sir William Penizon to Lord Lisle.

Compliments to himself and my lady. Sends a packet from Wallop, which he desired to be forwarded. Begs him to make this gentleman (the bearer) good cheer, "for he his longyng to Mr. Poole." Paris, 23 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 1534.

23 Nov. R. O. **1465.** Guillaume Poyet to Lady Lisle.

I am under such obligations to you that I think of you daily and hourly. You have all power over my person and goods. You have been fully informed about our journey and passage by the letters of your servant John, who has shown me a letter you have written to him again desiring to hear news of me; by which I am still more bound to you. I have presented your compliments and those of my lord to the Admiral,* who thanks you greatly, and has spoken highly to the King of the reception you gave him. London, 23 Nov.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

* Brion.

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23 Nov. **1466.** JEHAN DU MOUCHIA[U] to LADY LISLE.

[Cal.E.I.II.?] I. 206, f. 119. B. M.

Desires to be recommended to lord Lisle. When the Admiral† went to the King on Sunday 22 Nov., which was the second day after our arrival in London, the first thing he said to the King was to express his obligations to my lord and master and to you for your reception of him, and he requested the King to write a letter of thanks to my lord. I have presented the letters which you wrote to me, and the Admiral has desired me to recommend him to my lord and you. He is much obliged for your remembrance of him, and also the President,‡ who sends you a pair of letters enclosed. Mons. de Gernac, the Admiral's nephew, and all his gentlemen also desire to be recommended, especially Mons. de Baceville, Mons. de St. Aubin, Mons. le Viconte, the Admiral's cousin, and Mons. de Clerebaut. I have not been able to get the gloves I promised you, but an Italian is going to get them for me. I beg you to accept a pr[esent] of a pair of woollen gloves, the best I could get in London. I have no news, but will send any I hear, "aussytost que homme qui soit vegnu an la compa[gnie] * * * recomande humble[ment a vostre] bonne grace, semblablement a monseigneur, et prie mon dit s[eigneur] faire tenir ung paquet de letres, lesquelles ay ancl[osses dans] les miennes adresantes a Mons. du Bies, capitaine . . . . " Lord Clinton desires to be recommended to you. London, 23 Nov. 1534.

"Vous poves antendre que Mons. le President vou . . . . que annvoyes querir vostre filz, maistre Jammes, a celle fin q[u'il le] puisse mener quant que luy a Paris, et vous en prie bien fort."

Hol., Fr., pp. 2, *mutilated. Add.:* A Calais.

23 Nov. **1467.** SADOLET to POLE.

Poli Epp. I. 418. Sadoleti Epp. Fam. II. 236.

Has received his letters. Nothing is more delightful than to be loved by such a man. Rejoices at the reputation Pole has obtained for learning and eloquence. Regrets only that Pole himself despises those gifts, which are so material to advance higher objects. Why devote so much time to other arts, especially philosophy? Because we cannot reach the top without a foundation and walls. Theology cannot stand without philosophy. If nothing is to be received but what is necessary to the faith, the Gospel is enough. Very few books need be read, but those which we ought to study to attain a knowledge of divinity will induce us to read other authors, and receive additional light from them. Has long known the learning, sanctity and virtue of the bishop of Chieti. Loves Contarenus, though not personally known to him. Heard last year when at Marseilles that Contarenus had published a book *De Optimo Civitatis Statu*, which he is anxious to see. Carpentras, ix. cal. Dec. 1534.

Lat.

23 Nov. **1468.** MUSTERS.

R. O.

Commission of muster and array to the mayor and bailiffs of Chichester. Westm., 6 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII.

ii. Certificate of musters taken in pursuance of the above by Will. Lane, mayor, and Elys Bradshawe, bailiff, 23 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII., giving the names of all persons able to serve in each ward or district of the city, and the quantity of harness, bows and arrows possessed by each. In all, 318 names and two servants.

Pp. 8.

† Brion. ‡ Will. Poyet.

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23 Nov. **1469.** Woollen Cloths.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 127. B. M. Soc. Ant. 75.

Proclamation ordering woollen cloths to be made without craft or deceit, according to the assise ordained by sundry statutes, and ordering awnegers to be diligent and circumspect.

With writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London and Middx. Westm., 23 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

Later copy, pp. 2.

24 Nov. **1470.** Charles Duke of Suffolk to Lord [Lisle], Deputy of Calais.

R. O.

I beg you to be good lord to my kinsman Henry Caundishe, the bearer, living in Calais, for a soldier's room of 12*d.* or 8*d.* a day, or, if none be void, to take him into your retinue till you can advance him otherwise. London, 24 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

24 Nov. **1471.** Sir Anthony Wyndesore to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

I have discharged your lordship, myself and your other sureties against the merchant Kyrtton, and have delivered your statute and my own, with the merchant's defeasance cancelled, to Mr. Clement Smythe. I have also delivered your money to Mr. Smythe, your auditor, and enclose the foot of my account signed by him. I suppose Clement Smythe has written to you about the matter in variance with Mr. Seymour, and I doubt not your lordship will obtain your whole annuity by the award of the lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary, who is marvellous good to you. If your lordship have any business in Hampshire, I am sheriff there this year, and am at your command. London, the morrow of St. Clement's day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

25 Nov. **1472.** John Bunolt to Cromwell.

R. O.

Sends 30 partridges by the bearer, and 500 roasting or stewing pears by one Jas. Robertes. Calais, 25 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Nov. **1473.** Gregory Cromwell to Cromwell.

Titus, B. 1. 352. B. M.

I am in good health. Since my coming into this country, the bearer, Sir John Clerk, has not ceased to show me many friendly pleasures, and I request your favor in a suit concerning his wife's business, which she showed you at her last being in London. Ricotte, 25 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Nov. **1474.** [Lord Lisle] to Daunce.

R. O.

I thank you for your goodness. Divers of the King's deputies here have had liberty to fish in all rivers within the marches not farmed, and have also had, on request, a draught on any farmed water, as I myself have had since my arrival, at Newnhambridge, Hamps Plasshe and Guisnes. Some officers here oppose this, and where of late some of my servants fished at the Hollow Head in waters not farmed, John Rockwood, bailly of Marke, is said to be highly offended. I beg to be informed if he has any royalty there or no. Calais, 25 Nov. 1524 (*sic*).

Copy, p. 1. *Endd.:* Copy of Mr. Daunce's letter for fishing at the Hollow Head.

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25 Nov. **1475.** Sir Richard Graynfeld to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his kindness. Sends him for a present 18,000 western slates for covering his houses. Will follow the instructions Cromwell gave him at his departure. Has discharged all cost of the carriage to London. Geo. Rolles will explain why they were sent no sooner. Calais, St. Katharine's day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. master Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable privy council and high secretary to his Grace.

25 Nov. **1476.** J. Smyth, "your Auditor," to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I send your lordship by your servant the bearer a bill of exchange to Mr. Baynhame for 83*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, due to you on the determination of this year's account, over and above the payments upon the statute, now fully paid. I have solicited Mr. Secretary in your matter concerning Mr. Seymer several times. He is assuredly your lordship's friend, and I hope an end will soon be taken, even if you do not get all your desire. London, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

26 Nov. **1477.** Clarencieux King of Arms.

Faustina, E. I. 174. B. M. Agreement between Thos. Tong, Clarencieux king-at-arms, and Chr. Barker, Richmond herald, that if the latter becomes Garter king-at-arms, he will not meddle in the province of Clarencieux, and will pay Tong a pension of 10*l.* 26 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.

Vellum.

26 Nov. **1478.** George Lord Rocheford to Cromwell.

R. O. On Sunday last the mayor of Rye and others were with me at the Court, and I have taken such order and direction with them as I trust is right and just. I have commanded the mayor to return to Rye, and see the matter ordered according to the order I have taken in it before. He now advertises me that you have commanded him to attend you, and not obey the order. If you have been truly informed, or will command the mayor to declare to you the order I have taken, I trust you will find no fault in it. Touching the last complaint put up to you by one of London, I never heard of it before; but when the mayor goes down he may cause the other party to appear before you at your pleasure. Greenwich, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

26 Nov. **1479.** Wm. Lord Sandys to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your favor for this poor man Rynnyger, that he may have licence to disembark his wines. He has provided for me 20 tuns for the provision of my house. The Vyne, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

[27] Nov. **1480.** Sir Thomas Cheyne to Cromwell.

R. O. Has caused a Flemish "pynke" to be seized, "wherein is 25 cloths unwrought, which I have in my house. I suppose they be forfeit." They are worth about 5*l.* apiece. There are also six tuns of beer, two or three barrels of candle, six "bakyn howges" and a barrel of beef. All the cloths belong to the mayor of Fefyrsham, who is but a poor man; the other baggage, to the Fleming master of the ship. At my house, Friday before St. Andrew.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1534.

27 Nov. **1481.** De Buillemont to Henry VIII.

R. O. Begs the King to command the treasurer of his Chamber to pay him the arrears of the pension of 20*l.* granted him by the King for his services in the war on this side of the sea. Would have come to him in person, but that he was compelled by illness in his side to send his son in his place. Has married his daughter a year ago, and if the King will help to pay for her marriage, he will have part in the pardon allowed to those who negotiate marriage. Tournay, 27 Nov. 1534.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

28 Nov. **1482.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. The French admiral entered this city on the day mentioned in my last, accompanied by the duke of Norfolk and other lords and gentlemen. Early next morning, without waiting, as is the custom here, till the Admiral had spoken with the King, I visited him; and he showed himself in all his conversation completely devoted to your majesty's service, and desirous above all things for the preservation and increase of amity with you; of which there was good hope, especially as the matter was in the hands of Nassau, who was to have arrived eight days ago in Flanders, where he would explain to the queen [of Hungary] your majesty's intentions on his charge. I expressed the confidence that your majesty reposed in him, and that you regarded him as one of your friends, to which he replied appropriately and asked me to visit him occasionally. I have not since been to see him, for want of an opportunity, waiting till the King had entered with him on the business for which he came. Till yesterday nothing had transpired about it, and it does not appear that he has yet begun. No one of the Council has anything to do with it except Cromwell. There is some appearance, as I wrote before, that the Council here have made propositions for the marriage of the King's second daughter, and I know from a good authority that the King's ambassador in France has written to his master that it was found by opinions they had collected in France, Italy and elsewhere, that even if the King's first marriage were invalid, the Princess was still legitimate, and the succession belonged to her; at which the King was very ill pleased. Of the nine days the Admiral has been here, he has been six at Court, and dined on the first Sunday at the King's table. There have been dances and games of tennis, and the King exercised himself in both, but the said Admiral has been only twice to see the dances, and it would appear he did so merely out of courtesy, and he has not paid that compliment to the game of tennis. I am told he has not made much account of the Lady, and when the King asked him the first time if he would not like to see her, he replied very coldly that he would do so if it pleased the King; and this was noted by several persons. On coming away from the first interview with the King, the Admiral was very ceremonious with the duke of Norfolk, declining to go before him, saying he had discharged his commission, and that he was no longer ambassador, which was as much as to say that he had come only to hear what the King wished to tell him. Next day Norfolk is to entertain the Admiral, and the day after, which will be St. Andrew's day, the duke of Richmond. There was some talk that he would go to Richmond (Windsor) to see the chapel of the Order, but it appears he would prefer taking the road to France if it were not to await the answer of a man whom he despatched on Thursday,—the only messenger, so far as I can learn, that he has despatched since coming.

The King, who, as head of the Church in his kingdom, was intending to take back into his hands all Church property, and distribute only a frugal sustenance to ministers of the Church, is for the present satisfied to leave the churchmen in possession of their property, provided they will contribute to

1534.

1482. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

him a yearly rent of 30,000*l.* st., and grant him the first fruits on all benefices. It is true he has always taken by apostolic privilege the revenues of vacant bishoprics, but now he claims the whole revenue, not only of the bishoprics but of all other benefices, which amounts to an inestimable sum. Since the King was determined to bleed the churchmen, he has done much better to do it thus than to take all their goods, to avoid the murmur and hatred, not only of the clergy but of the people, especially of those who have endowed churches, or of their successors; moreover, it would have been necessary, to stop the mouths of many people, to give the greater part of those goods to gentlemen and others.

The good prelates here are now in dispute with the doctors whom the King has brought from Germany about the sacrifice of the mass, and whether faith alone without works is sufficient for our salvation. This discussion is carried on in writing, and if the German doctors get the advantage, which God forbid, they will infect the whole country.

Since writing the above, I have just learned from two quarters that the said admiral of France two days ago summoned the King, in conformity with the treaties, to take steps for the completion of the marriage of the Princess with the Dauphin, and protested that there was no obstacle on the part of his master, who, in case of refusal, would have the Dauphin married either to the Infanta or elsewhere. It is not known how the King received this proposal, but it would seem his Lady is very angry at it, and this agrees with what, as I mentioned, the King's ambassador in France wrote touching the consultation about the legitimacy of the Princess. And to justify himself the more upon the observance of treaties, those with the Admiral have declared to several persons that there never had been any talk about marrying the Dauphin to the Infanta. I will use every effort to ascertain the truth. London, 5 Dec. (corrected to 28 Nov.) 1534.

Fr., pp. 5. *From a modern copy.*

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 62. B. M.

2. Extract from the letters of the Imperial ambassador in England of 5 Dec. Translated from French into Spanish.

He has been assured by two trustworthy persons that the French admiral has required the king of England to conclude the marriage between the Princess and Dauphin. He declared that the delay was not owing to his master, and, in case of a refusal, the Dauphin would marry the Infanta of Spain or some one else. This agrees with what the English ambassador in France has written, that it was found that although the marriage had been unlawful, the Princess would lawfully succeed to the throne; in order to justify the observance of the said treaties, many of which had been negotiated by the Admiral, they asserted to divers persons that there never had been any word or proposal about a marriage between the Infanta and Dauphin.

Some of the Admiral's household said that he returned discontented, because the king of England had agreed to nothing that he asked of him, especially that a marriage should be arranged between the Dauphin and Infanta, which he contradicted on the strength of certain treaties.

The king of England has been declared by Parliament sovereign head of the Church, and the tribute formerly paid to the Pope is now paid to him. The Acts of the last Parliament against the Holy See have been ratified. The King had determined to seize all ecclesiastical property, and distribute to the ministers of the Church only enough for their sustenance, keeping the rest himself. He now allows ecclesiastics to enjoy their goods on payment of a rent of 150,000 cr. and annates of benefices and bishoprics, which will amount to an immense sum.

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The English prelates are now discussing with doctors, whom the King has invited from Germany, about the sacrifice of the mass, and whether faith alone without works is sufficient for salvation. The discussion will be carried on in writing. If the German doctors, who are of "la secta," conquer in the discussion, there is likelihood of their infecting the whole kingdom with their errors.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

1483. Henry VIII. and Francis I.

R. O. St. P. VII. 584.

As Mons. de Brion, admiral of France, now in England, has shown the King certain overtures made to Francis by the count of Nasso at his late being in France, to which he will give no answer without Henry's consent, and has also spoken of things proposed by Francis at their late interview, Henry replies as follows :—

1. The marriages proposed by Nasso on behalf of the Emperor, one between the Dauphin and lady Mary, the other between the Emperor's son and the French king's youngest daughter, proceed from the Emperor's malice, and are intended to dissolve the amity between the two kings. Henry doubts not that Francis will neither give ear to this overture nor lightly pass it over without considering that the Emperor is trying to dishonor him by causing him to violate his friendship with Henry.

2. As to Nasso's overture that the French king should have the duchy of Milan after the death of the present duke, and meanwhile have a tribute from the Emperor of 100,000 cr., and proposing an interview between the French queen and the regent of Hungary, the King cannot advise him to accept either of them.

3. Henry and the Admiral have talked of the overture made by Francis at the interview, that Henry should resign the title of king of France in exchange for Gravelines, Newporte, Dunkirk, the duke of Vendôme's lands in Flanders, with the title also of the duke of Lorraine to the dukedom of Brabant and the town of Antwerp. Henry reminds Francis how at the late interview he did not press him to make laws similar to his for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the realm against the bishop of Rome, and if the French king will obtain from the bishop of Rome a decision that the unjust and slanderous sentence given by the late bishop is void, he will be content to treat with him for renouncing the said title, and also for a marriage between the lady Elizabeth and the duke of Angoulesme.

1484. Queen Margaret.

Calig, B. III. 41.

"This to be schewin unto ye kingis grace oure deirest broder be oure tender cousing, lorde William Howarde, ambassador."

St. P. v. 22 (*note*).

i. That she has sought by all means to learn the King her son's mind towards Henry, and finds him and his Council well disposed. 2. To ask the King to notify in writing any delay in giving redress on the Borders, as James will do on his side. 3. To desire hasty deliverance.

ii. "Anent oure awin materis." That most part of our lands lie on the borders of England, among which the earldom of March and Colbrandispeth and the forest of Ettrick have been completely "hereit" and burnt by broken men of England. The tenants would not now inhabit them if she remitted their males and profits for three years. Forbore, however, to complain for the sake of peace. Hopes the King will be kind to her.

Endd.: Articlis fra ye queneis grace of Scotland, &c.

1534.

1485. Q. MARGARET to CROMWELL.

Calig, B. I. 249. B.M.

Has received by this gentleman, "whom I have been very plain to in all sorts conforming to the King's grace's commandment," Henry's hearty and honorable letters and credence. All that she had said of Cromwell was that she prayed the King "to bid him let no Scotchman wit of nothing that belonged to my matters" betwixt the King and her. Master Adam Otterbourn told her, when she came from England, that Cromwell had said she should not come into England, as she desired to come without the King her son. Thinks it "very heavy" that any Scotchman should know otherwise than that she should be welcome in that country. Begs him to pardon "this Movsgraff," for he was sharply dealt with, and she was in such haste that he took it not all as she said. She never regarded Cromwell otherwise than as the King's true servant. Begs he will let her know the King's pleasure on the matters the bearer will show him.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd. Add.:* To oure weilbelovit and special frende my lorde Secretare.

28 Nov. **1486.** GHINUCCI to CROMWELL.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 22. B. M.

Knows that he is occupied with the King's business, and therefore writes the news to Vannes, for whom he desires credence.

Asks him to assist his necessity. Offers his services. Rome, 28 Nov. 1534.

P.S. in his own hand: When Cromwell sends him the assistance appointed by the King, he can send it to Francisco Gabrielli or Antony Bonvisi. *Signed:* Hie. Audit. Camere.

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

28 Nov. **1487.** THOMAS SPEKE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I thank you for the hawk you sent me. I send you a brace of bandogs and a cast of lanards by my servant. Hawks have failed much this year, or I would have sent some long ere this. I beg you to grant my friend Ric. Appowell your letters of protection. London, 28 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 28th of Nov. 1534.

28 Nov. **1488.** PAPAL AUTHORITY.

R. O.

Depositions of Thos. Cokke, Thos. Grene and others, before lord Wentworth and Sir Ant. Wingfield, 28 Nov., against John Umfrey "a brother of this ——" (*word omitted*), who stated that he that was called Pope some time shall be Pope again, and have as much jurisdiction as he had, when there shall be no king of England. These words were spoken on Monday before St. Lawrence day. *Signed:* Tomas Coke.

The prior of the Black Friars also deposes that one Barth. Tudenham heard Umfrey say these words. *Signed:* "Fr.' Edmundus Hyche, prior, manu propria.'

P. 1.

ii. On another leaf is written in the prior's hand :—"Bartilmewe Tudinham, at the sign of the George or the White Horse, a brewer's house in Suthwarke."

Endd.

1534.

29 Nov. R. O.

1489. JEHAN DU MOUCHEAU to LADY LISLE.

The Admiral has charged me to send his compliments to you and my lord. No man ever made such a high report to the King as he has of you. He is more bound to you and my lord than to any man. He has had some small animals brought to him from France, which came from Brazil (*Brossil*), and your friend Brian went to persuade him to give them to the Court; but he declared in my presence that no king or queen should be served before lady Lisle. The two small animals are named *sagouins* (marmosets); the large one is a *quine* (?), which is handsome and gentle. These animals only eat apples, small nuts and almonds, and they must not be given anything to drink but a little milk, warmed up. The large animal must be kept near the fire, and the little ones must be hung up at night near the chimney, in their *boite* (?) *de nuit*, but by day they should be taken out. I send you the said three animals by the bearer, a merchant of Rouen.

Your nephew, Sir Richard Grainfilde, has arrived in London. He had a couple of fine bloodhounds, which he has presented to the Admiral; and I have got him to give Sir Richard a little marmoset for his wife, of which he is very proud. The Admiral is informed that Master Spert is sending to my lord a couple of lanners and two mastiffs (*doges*), and Mons. Gernac, the Admiral's nephew, desires me to say that you could not do the Admiral a greater pleasure than to give him these lanners and mastiffs. All the Admiral's gentlemen send compli nents. London, Sunday, 29 Nov. 1534.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

30 Nov. Titus, B. I. 280. B. M.

1490. SIR BRIAN TUKE to CROMWELL.

I perceive by Alan Hawte that you supposed the King's revenues of his lands had been payable to me this term, and also part of the clerical subsidy. No revenues come in before March, and then not as much as I usually have to pay. The clerical subsidy comes by driblets, 60*l.*, 100*l.*, or 200*l.* Between Christmas and May is usually the best payment, but even then I never received 1,000*l.* at once. All the receipts will scantly suffice to furnish the charges till a little after Midsummer, and thence till March I am always unfurnished.

If the book of the new perpetual subsidy of the clergy go forth as I read it at the first reading in the Parliament Chamber, my office will be without other provision between this and after Midsummer, for the King remits to the province of Canterbury 40,000*l.* of the two last payments, and a sum to the province of York. One of the two last payments was due at Michaelmas, and collectors are appointed, and the money is payable to the treasurer of the Chamber on Lady Day in Lent. Although the payments are not observed, as the bishop of London says that he cannot levy it so soon, yet I generally receive some soon after Christmas, and by Lady Day might have had 8,000*l.*, 9,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* of the fourth payment due at Michaelmas, and by Midsummer 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* more. By this new book I shall not have a penny of the fourth payment. The new subsidy will not be assessed till Lady Day, and not a penny paid to the Treasurer till Midsummer, so by that time I shall lack 12,000*l.* or 13,000*l.* to pay charges with. I have declared this partly to the lord Chancellor.

Shows that the loss from the new scheme of paying the subsidy will amount to several thousand pounds, although the new grant is 30,000*l.* instead of 24,000*l.* 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* will be wanted for his office till Midsummer. Would have showed this matter by mouth, but by reason of a rheum in his teeth, his mouth is a little out of fashion. My poor cabin in London, 30 Nov. 1534.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

1534.

30 Nov. **1491.** Sir Antony Wyndesore to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have spoken with Mr. Fowler for the money resting in my hands due to your lordship. The auditor* has promised to inform his brother,† that he may make payment to you. As to your matter with Sir Edw. Seymour, I trust you shall be sufficiently instructed by the articles sent by your council signed by their hands. The principal point for your purpose rests much with my lord Norwich and baron Hales in expounding of certain articles in the indentures between your lordship, my lord Delaware and Mr. Guildford. My lord of Norwich was very favorable to you, and I would advise your lordship to write a loving letter to him, and also to baron Hales. As to the letter your lordship sent me enclosed in mine, you need not fear. Your council shall be privy thereto. If your lordship depart from the possession of any part of Kingston Lisle, they shall not conclude with us unless you be put in as good case as you are now. I wish we could see Sir John Dudley's indentures concerning the exchange of Drayton Basset and Kingston Lisle. The auditor and I have taken account of Holt, your draper, for your livery. I hope that my lady will pardon me for not writing to her. London, St. Andrew's Day.

I hear the cook my lady sent me has gone to Calais, where I desired Mr. Kyrtton to inquire for him. I desire much to have him again.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

1492. Lord Lisle to Ralph Sadler.

R. O. I thank you for the pains you have frequently taken for me. I understand Sir Ric. Whethill is making instant labor to divers of the Parliament to have the patent which he lately sued out for a spear's room in the retinue here for his son Robt. Whethill confirmed by their act. You well know both he and his son have misused themselves towards me, and Sir Ric. has been always my enemy since I came, as this suit shows him to be, for if he wished to have the office with my favor, he would not have put in a bill in parliament in derogation of my authority, and though by the King's command, or on Mr. Secretary's writing, I should be willing to give Robt. Whethill the next spear's room, I would be loath he should have it in opposition to me. I beg you therefore to give ear thereunto to know what he pretendeth, and send me word with all celerity.

Corrected draft, p. 1. *Begins:* Master Sadleyr.

1493. Sir Richard Graynfeld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Is sorry he cannot be with him. Hears the embassy will be shortly despatched. All praise Lisle for the great cheer he made them. Gave the Admiral‡ a couple of the best hounds in England; and when he offered a return, I said his praises of you were a sufficient recompense.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

Nov. **1494.** [Elizab]eth Ryperose, Abbess of Rumsey, to Cromwell.

R. O. Complains that a man to whom she granted a lease, according to the King's letter to her, has only paid 20 marks of the fine which he promised to pay, but at Cromwell's order will give up the 20 nobles which is yet unpaid. R[um]sey, . . Nov.

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

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* John Smith. † Leonard Smith. ‡ Brion.

1534.

1495. Walter Blount to Cromwell.

R. O. Reminds him that it appears by chronicles that great insurrections have been made in times past by noblemen and subjects, owing to the King's allowing them to retain people, by being stewards and rulers of the tenants belonging to bishops, abbots and priors. Suggests that as the King is now recognised as supreme head, he should be authorised by Parliament to appoint stewards over the tenants of the spiritualty.

Hol., p. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

1496. Loan and Subsidy.

R. O. A list of books [of subsidy?] for divers counties, with the names of the persons by whom they were brought in.

Dorsetshire, brought in by Wm. Uvedale in rolls, and delivered to Hen. Parker. Herefordshire, by Thos. Havarde, to John Golding. Rutlandshire, by Fras. Broune, to Guthlake Overton. Oxfordshire, by Ric. Kightley, to Sir John Daunce. Worcestershire, by John Broun and Robt. Symon, to John Peryent. Cheshire, by Randolph Lloyd, to John Wren. Somersetshire, by Sir John FitzJames, to Wm. Aprice. Buckinghamshire, by Sir Andrewe Wyndsour, to John Wren. Gloucestershire, by Thos. Matson and Robt. Wye, to Tomworth. Warwickshire and Coventry, by my lord Marques, to Turnour. Hertfordshire, by John Abbott, to John Peryent. Bedfordshire, by Sir John Mordaunt, to Henry Parker. Shropshire and Shrewsbury, by Lewes Hangmer and Thos. Cowper, to Robt. Hennege. Cornwall, by John Grenfeld, to Wm. Walwyn. Surrey, by John Scott, to Walter Pateshale. Hants, by Wm. Pallett, to Guthlake Overton. Kent, by divers. Cambridge, to Tamworthe. Northamptonshire, to John Gostwike. Middlesex, to Assheton. Suffolk, by divers. Berkshire, by divers, to Thos. Combes. Huntingdonshire, by divers, to Wm. Barneys. Staffordshire, by divers, to Geo. Quarles. Lincolnshire and Lincoln. Wiltshire, by John Skilling. Leicestershire, by divers, to John Burgoyn. Norfolk and Essex, by divers. —(Opposite each of the above counties is written the word "hoole," indicating that the accounts were fully made up.)

ii. Sussex and Derbyshire are brought in in part.

iii. "Books brought in of the loan." Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Berkshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Cornwall, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Essex.

Pp. 4.

1497. For Sir Wm. Skeffyngton, Deputy of Ireland.

S. B. Notifying that he is authorised, during the wars in Ireland, to appoint victuallers under his sign and seal, to provide wheat, malt, beans, peas, beer, &c. in England for the use of the army.

1498. Grants in November 1534.

Nov.

Grants.

1. Anne queen of England. Grant of the manor of Pyssowe, the park called Pyssow Parke, Herts, late of Sir Henry Scrope lord Scrope, deceased; sold to the King by John Scrope, son and heir of the said Henry. Hampton Corte, 23 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

2. John Hawkins, of London, grocer. Licence to import 300 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

3. Geo. Chamber, *alias* Chamer, of Richmond, Yorkshire. Pardon for felony and murder. *Del.* Westm., 3 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Thos. Bentley, chaplain, vicar of All Saints, Belyngham or Billyngham, Durham. Pardon for occupation of lands in contravention of the statute 21 Hen. VIII. [c. 13.] *Del.* Westm., 4 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

5. Leonard Warcop, *alias* Berwyk, one of the King's pursuivants-at-arms. To have

1534.

1498. GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1534—*cont.*

Nov.

GRANTS.

20 marks a year, with the name of "Carlill" herald-at-arms. Langley, 18 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

6. Subprior and convent, Bernwell, Ely dioc. Congé d'elire, *vice* Nich. Smyth, late prior, resigned. Westm., 7 Nov. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 9.

7. Sir Roger Copley. Licence to alienate to Thos. Bisshop and John Mountague a third part of the manor of Skendylby, Linc., to be regranted to the said Roger for life; with remainder to Elizabeth Copley his wife; with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Roger; with remainder, in default of such heirs, to Mary Shirley, widow, Bridget Copley and Katherine Copley, daughters of the said Roger, and to the heirs of their bodies, with contingent remainder to the right heirs of the said Roger. Westm., 8 Nov.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

8. Michael Mason, of Grymmesby, Linc., merchant. Licence to export 200 quarters of wheat. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

9. City of Waterford. Licence to the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty to provide in England beans, pease and malt for the victualling of the said city, the "soldiours and crewe" there, and other true subjects thereabouts. Westm., 10 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

10. William Barlee. Livery of lands, as son and heir of Henry Barlee, deceased, and Elizabeth his wife, late one of the daughters and heiresses of John Norwode, likewise deceased. Grenewiche, 6 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

11. Ric. Yarowe, yeoman of the Pantry. Grant of 7*l.* 10*s.*, the moiety of a forfeiture of 50 half pieces of "bustyan" seized for nonpayment of customs from Will. Billingesley, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk Street, London. — S.B. *Endorsed:* Apud Westm., xij° die Nov. a° R.R. H. Octavi xxvj^to^, per Writhesley.

12. Thos. Pope. To be keeper of the change and money in the Tower of London, with the fees enjoyed in that office in the last year of Edw. III. and the first of Ric. II.; on surrender of patent 12 Aug. 7 Hen. VIII., granting the office to John Copynger, in reversion on the death of Wm. Stafford, now deceased, who held the same by patent 25 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 16.

13. Sheriff Roll.

Cumb.: *Sir John Lamplewe, John Lee, Cuth. Hutton.

Northumb.: Hen. earl of Northumberland.

York: Sir Chr. Hillyard, *Wm. Fairefax, Sir John Melton.

Notts and Derby: *Sir John Markham, Sir Ralph Langford, Sir John Wylloughby.

Linc.: Sir Robt. Husey, Sir John Thymolby, *John Goderik.

Warw. and Leic.: Sir Walt. Smyth, John Grevile, *Reg. Dygby.

Salop: Thos. Newport, Thos. Otteley, *Thos. Vernon.

Staff.: Geo. Gresley, Wm. Chetwyn, *Sir Edward Aston.

Heref.: Wm. Clynton, Thos. Bodenham, *Mich. Lyster.

Worc.: *Sir Edward Ferrers, "vic."

Glouc.: Thos. Whittyngton, *Sir Ric. Lygon, Sir John Walsshe.

Oxon and Berks: *Sir Walt. Stoner, Sir Wm. Barantyne, Thos. Carter.

Northt.: *Sir Thos. Gryffyth, Sir John Clerk, Ric. Fermor.

Camb. and Hunts: Sir Robt. Payton, *Thos. Chicheley, Laur. Taillard.

Beds and Bucks: *Sir John Seyntjohn, Sir Wm. Gascoyn, John Gostwyk.

Norf. and Suff.: Robt. Crane, *Ric. Southwell, John Spryng.

Essex and Herts.: *Wm. West, Thos. Peryent, sen., John Tyrrell of Heron.

Kent: Sir Hen. Isley, *Sir Thos. Ponyngs, Sir Thos. Cheyney.

Surrey and Sussex: Nich. Tufton, Sir Edw. Bray, *Ric. Belyngham.

Hants: Sir Anthony Wyndesore, Robert Bulkeley, Sir Peter Philpott.

Wilts: Sir Hen. Long, *Robt. Baynard, Wm. Thornehill.

Somers. and Dorset: *Sir Nich. Wadham, Sir Henry Capell, Thomas Baskett.

Devon: Andrew Hillersdon, *Sir John Fulford, Sir Wm. Carewe.

Cornw.: *Sir Peter Eggecombe, Thos. Seyntabyn, Sir Ric. Grenefeld.

Rutland: Thos. Brudenell, Edw. Catesby, Geo. Makworth.

Cheshire: Edw. Lytelton, *Sir Peter Dutton, Sir Hen. Delves.

Del. Westm., 14 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

Signed by the King top and bottom.

*** *The names of the persons chosen sheriffs are dotted in the margin (not pricked), in the document, and are marked above with an asterisk.*

14. Ralph Worseley. To be porter of the Great Wardrobe in the city of London, *vice* Ric. Gibson, deceased; with 4*d.* a day and livery. Westm., 12 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.—S.B. for the same, mutilated. *Endorsed* by Wriothesley: Westm., 12 Nov.

15. Edm. Tame, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber. To be steward of the lordship of Fayrforde, Glouc., *vice*

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Sir Edmund Tame, his father, deceased. Westm., 10 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 14 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

16. John Bryket, master cook *pro ore.* To be keeper of the King's garden in the manor of Eltham, Kent, *vice* John Colynson, deceased, with fees of [3]*d. a day out of the manor, as enjoyed by the said John Colynson or by Ric. Harte, deceased, late keeper of the said garden *temp.* Hen. VII. and VIII. Monastery of Chertesey, 10 July 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

17. Leonard Huchonson, S.T.P. Presentation to the rectory of Bladon "cum adjacentibus Henssyngton et Wodstoke," Oxon, *vice* dom. Christopher Barnes, last rector, resigned. *Del.* Westm., 14 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

18. John Malte. To be yeoman tailor in the Great Wardrobe, *vice* Richard Gybson, deceased; with 6*d.* a day and livery. Westm., 12 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

19. Sir Adam Otterborne, councillor to the king of Scotland. Licence to export 700 quarters of malt and barley within two years. Westm., 13 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Nov.—P.S.

20. Priory of Ashby Canons, Linc. dioc. Congé d'élire upon the resignation of Ric. Randall, last prior; in the King's gift by the minority of Peter Compton. Westm., 10 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Nov. —P.S. and S.B. (*undated*). *Pat. p*, 1, *m.* 13,

ii. Petition for the same, dated 29 Oct. 1534.

21. *Warwickshire:* Commission to Sir. Edw. Ferrers, Rog. Wigston and Thos. Holte, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of John Clerkson. Westm., 16 Nov. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII., m. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

22. *Sussex:* Commission of Sewers to R. bishop of Chichester, Sir Henry Mautravers lord Mautravers, Sir George Neville lord Bargevenny, Sir Thomas West lord la Warr, John abbot of Batell, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Sir Wm. Shelley, Robert prior of Lewes, Thomas prior of Robertesbridge, Thomas prior of Tortyngton, Thomas prior of Michelham, Thomas prior of the Newe Priory, Sir John Gage, Sir Geoffrey Poole, Sir Roger Copley, Sir William Pekham, Sir John Dawtrey, Sir Richard Shirley, Sir Edward Bray, Sir William Goryng, Sir Harry Owen, John Sackvile, Richard Covert, Edward Scott, Thomas Devenyssh, Giles Fenys, Thomas Thetchier, John Parker, John Palmer, John Shelley, John Covert, William Erneley, Richard Bellyngham, Richard Sakvile, Nicholas Tufton, Thomas Shirley, Thomas Michell, John Shirley, John Stapley, Robert Oxenbrige, Thomas Asshbourneham, William Cheyney, John Bellyngham, John Ledys, John Gunther, Thomas Onley, Edmund Lewkenour, John Dawtrey, John Delve, James Burton, Edward Markewike, William Wybarne, Richard Chamber, John Appesley, and John Stanney. Westm., 16 Nov.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2*d.*

23. Ric. Gyll, rector of the parish church of Todyngton, Beds, Linc. dioc. Licence of non-residence. Hampton Corte, 21 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

24. Wm. Abbot, clk. Grant of the canonry and prebend called Morefylde, in the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Brygnorth Castle, Salop, *vice* Richard Howster *or* Hewster, deceased. Hampton Corte, 18 Oct. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

25. John Grigyll, clk. Licence to receive and hold along with the rectory of Hameswell, Terouenne dioc., and the perpetual vicarage of Berkynge, London dioc., which the said John holds by dispensation, one, or without them three other benefices. Westm., 15 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

26. Edw. Rogers and John Wingfelde. Licence to import 100 tuns of Gascon wine. Westm., 17 Nov. 26 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Nov.—P.S.

27. *Durham:* Commission to Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Geo. Conyers, and Wm. Conyers, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of John . . . . . † Westm. 18 Nov. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

28. John Scrope lord Scrope of Bolton. Inspeximus and confirmation of the following documents, viz.:—

i. Charter 29 March 54 Hen. III., granting to Robt. de Lisle ("de Insula") and his heirs a market and fair at his manor of Rampton, Cumb.

ii. Charter 30 May 40 Hen. III., granting, to Math. de Thornton, free warren in his demesne lands of Thornton and Asermundeby, York, and Wykes, Camb.

iii. Charter 11 Sept. 20 Edw. I., being a grant of free warren to Astulphus de Cleseby.

iv. Charter 9 June 24 Edw. I., being a grant of free warren to William Le Scrop.

v. Charter 14 March 33 Edw. I., being a grant of a market and fair and free warren to Gilbert de Wanton.

vi. Charter (patent) 8 June 12 Edw. [I. or II ?], being a licence to William le Scrop to enclose and make into parks his woods of Estboulton.

* Blank in Pat. Roll. † Illegible.

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1498. GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1534—*cont.*

vii. Charter 10 March 7 Edw. II., being a grant of free warren to Hen. Le Scrop and John de Cleseby.

viii.–x. Charters 1 Feb. 5 Edw. II., 10 March 7 Edw. II., and 20 Nov. 14 Edw. II., being grants of free warren to Hen. Le Scrop.

xi. Charter 20 Feb. 35 Edw. I., granting a market, fair and free warren to James de Wandesleye.

xii. Patent 18 Dec. 1 Ric. II., being a licence to Ric. Lescrop to enclose his woods in the vill of Donnom.

xiii. "Charter" [patent] 21 Nov. 13 Hen. VI., inspecting and confirming charter § v. *ante*. Also constat and confirmation to John Scrope lord Scrope of Bolton, of patent 5 July 3 Hen. VIII., inspecting and confirming patent 1 Nov. 4 Edw. II., being a licence to John Tybetot to impark his wood of Helpeston, Notts. Westm., 19 Nov.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

29. John Clement. To be keeper of the garden, orchards, ponds and sluices of the manor of More, Herts, with fees of 6*d.* a day. Hamptoncorte, 21 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

30. Edward Aglyonby, gentleman usher of the Chamber. To be constable of Penryth castle, *vice* Leonard Musgrave, deceased; with fees out of the manors or lordships of Penrith, Soureby Wood and Scotby, Cumb. Westm., 17 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 39.

31. *Staffordshire:* Commission to Edw. Litilton, John Vernon and Thos. Morton, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of John Clerkson. Westm., 23 Nov. —*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

32. Monastery of Bernwell, Ely dioc. Assent to the election of Jonas Badcock as prior, *vice* Nicholas Smith, resigned. Westm., 21 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

(2.) S.B. for the same, addressed to the bishop of Ely. *Endorsed:* Westm., 22 Nov.

33. Thos. Laton. Annuity of 3*l.* issuing from a third part of certain lands specified in Faceby, Yarum, Carlton, Semar', Broughton, and the reversion of the manor of Skutterskelf in Cleveland, Yorks., which lately belonged to Thos. Lyndley, deceased; during the minority of Thos. Milner, kinsman and heir of the said Thomas; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

34. William Lyte. Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the vills and fields of Niton and Shale, in the Isle of Wight, late of John Buller, deceased; during the minority of John Buller, son and heir of the said John; with wardship and marriage. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

35. Richard Mainwaring. Wardship and marriage of George Sandford, son and heir of Richard Sandford, deceased. Westm., 23 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

36. Ric. Kynwelmershe, mercer, John Crymes, cloth-worker, and Ric. Crymes, haberdasher, all of London. Custody of a curtilage called Gorelande, in Offyngham, Surrey, in the King's hand by the death of Thos. Gedyng and the minority of his heir; also of a croft and lands and tenements called Spittelland near Kyngeston-upon Thames, Surrey; and of all lands and tenements in the parish of St. Bartholomew without Busshopesgate, London, whereof John Popyll died seised, and which escheated to king Richard III., because the said John Popyll feloniously killed one John Byrde; to hold for 21 years at the annual rent (in all) of 9*s.* 6*d.* and 4*d.*; for which Humph. Hatton and Wm. Rathebon of London are sureties. Westm., 26 Nov. — *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

37. Chas. duke of Suffolk. To be warden, chief justice and justice in eyre of the King's forests, chaces, parks and warrens on this side of Trent; and warden and master of the hunt of the said forests; with the fees enjoyed by Thos. late earl of Derby, Hen. late earl of Essex or Thos. marquis of Dorset. Westm., 22 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Nov.— P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

38. Calays de la Barra, knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem and commander of Chalon. Licence to pass through the realm and go beyond sea with four persons, five horses and baggage. *Del.* Westm., 28 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

39. Thos. Stuart of Scotland, servant to the French king. Licence to pass to and from Scotland, with five persons, six horses and baggage, &c. *Del.* Westm., 28 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

40. Sir Edw. Baynton. Custody of the manor of Sampford, Soms., late of Leonard Knoyle, deceased, during the minority of Edward Knoyle, son and heir of the said Leonard; with wardship and marriage. *Del.* Westm., 28 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

41. John Farlyon. To be yeoman or keeper of the King's vestures or apparel of masks, revels and disguisings, or of apparel and trappers of horses, for justes and turneys, with wages of 6*d.* a day and one livery coat, such as yeoman officers of the Household have. Westm., 20 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Nov.— P.S.

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[Dec.] **1499.** CHARLES V. to COUNT OF CIFUENTES.

Add. MS. 28,587, f. 147. B. M.

Approves of what he said to the Pope in consequence of Casale's mission, as detailed in his letter of Nov. 7. He must act in accordance with the Emperor's previous letters and those last sent by Mons. de Vauri. Desires him to thank the Pope for his willingness to do justice, and press him to do it. It will be better not to obtain the *executoriales* until the result of Vaury's mission is seen, but it must be managed so that no slackness is apparent on their part. * * *

Pp. 7, *Sp. Modern copy of a draft.*

1 Dec. **1500.** HENRY VIII.'s COLLEGE, OXFORD.

R. O.

Lease by John Olyver, LL.D., dean, and the canons of King Henry VIII.'s College in Oxford, to Ric. Watkyns of London, gent., of the manor and ferm of Hudden and Edyngton, in the county of Berks and the parish of Hungerford. 1 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.

Vellum, mutilated. Seal lost.

1 Dec. **1501.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

My lord's counsel have sent articles about her weighty matters concerning the law. Has received no penny of my lord's creation money to be paid in the Exchequer, and shall not before next term. When the sheriff brings it in, and Mr. Smythe's fee of 40*s.*, Mr. More's of 53*s.* 4*d.*, are allowed, little more than half 20 marks will remain. If he pays the tailor and skinner, little will be left for his charges, as he showed her at his last departure, since which time he has laid out money, but received none. Asks her to obtain for him a warrant from lord Lisle to Mr. Wyndesore, his receiver, or others. If the matter between lord Lisle and Hyde had gone forward as it should have done, nothing which lord Lisle has made him privy to should pass from him without being well tried to stand with his honor and profit. Sends the articles of counsel in a letter to lord Lisle, and sends her scarlet by the bearer. The embroiderer cannot make her frontlet before Christmas. London, 1 Dec.

Hol, pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.*

1 Dec. **1502.** "WINGFIELD'S MARSH," CALAIS.

R. O.

A view taken 1 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII., by John Byrde, master carpenter, John Backer, master mason, John Dosayne, master smythe, and Wm. Backer, master warden of the masons, with Robt. Gander, master warden of the carpenters, being head artificers of the King's works at Calais and the Marches, by the lord Deputy's commandment, of the damages done to Mr. Wyngfeld's houses standing within the Marreys.

The house that stands upon Hamps Dycke, [and none of the precincts of Mr. Wingfield's marsh, being within Hamps lordship, which the tenants of the lordship would long since have cast down, if it had not been for the lord Graye, who farms it,]† for masonry and other work, 14*l. gr.*

The house that is cast down upon Marche dyke or banke within Collam Marres, 27*l. gr.* Total, 41*l. gr.*

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ii. Draft of the above.

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† This passage is interlined.

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1502. "Wingfield's Marsh," Calais—*cont.*

2. "And exstemaysen (*an estimation*), taken by John Baker, master mason, Wyllyam Baker, warden, Wyllam Mandy and Edwarde Closse, mason, of the Kynge's retwne (*retinue*), in Cales, hasse in deffreengele fwysd (*viewed*), and sene all maner dammayges done to iij. howsys sete aute and sette opp in the marres (*marsh*) be longyn to Ser Recherd Wynwelde, kynge (*knight*),"—the first standing on the ba[nk] at Hamys dyke end, and the second on the Ma[r]che bank. The third stood by the great barn at the East end of the Marche bank.

The damages done in brick, chalk, lime, clay, masons' and laborers' wages, and all belonging to masons' work, amount to 13*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* g. Calais money.

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R. O. 3. Another estimate made by John Byrde, the master carpenter, and Robt. Gander, the warden carpenter of the town.

Estimate of the damage done to the three houses built by Sir Robt. Wingfield within the marsh of Colham and Froyton.

The house of Hamps dycke ende, 3*l. st.* The house that is overthrown, which stood upon the March bank within Colham marsh, 6*l.* 10*s.* A cow-house, 30*s.* These three houses may be made as good as before, if the timber &c. be not "preloyned away." *Signed.*

John Dozayne, master smith, deposes that the iron work is worth 26*s.* 8*d.* *Signed.*

John Backer, master mason, Wm. Backer, warden, Wm. Mandy, and Edw. Closse, masons of Calais retinue, find that the damage to bricks, lime, &c. amounts to 8*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* *Signed* by Baker and Close.

Also that the houses are damaged in thatch, plaster, &c., 8*l.* *Signed* by Baker. Total, 28*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Pp. 2.

2 Dec. **1503.** William Lord Dacre.

See Grants in December, No. 1.

2 Dec. **1504.** Wm. Lord Sandys to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letter; and whereas you tell me that the King is advertised that Wm. Lelgrove, surveyor at Calais, is prevented by my officers at Guisnes from taking certain woods called Burris for the sea works at Calais, I have never heard any mention hereof, and think if my officers had refused, I ought to have known it before it was brought before the King. With regard to the castle of Guisnes, you know that the King commanded my lord of Suffolk, yourself and Mr. Treasurer to view the same, and as repairs are intended I have done all I can, and trust the King will discharge me of further charge. Your surveyor has lent little money to accomplish these buildings, and must have money for that purpose. I am advertised by Mr. Comptroller that the unmeet usage I have received from Palmer and Brown has come to your knowledge. After the death of John Cheyney, my deputy at Guisnes, my servants were stopped in their passage towards me. I trust you will prevent such usage, unfit for me who am captain there and one of the King's Council. The Vine, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Dec. **1505.** Thomas Baxter to Cromwell.

R. O. Writes in behalf of his kinsman Thos. Cuttell of London, in a suit long depending in the lord Chancellor's hands. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromewell, esq., chief secretary to the King. *Endd.*

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3 Dec. **1506.** JEHAN ANGO to [CROMWELL].

[Cal. E. I. II.?] I. 201. B. M.

Asks him to intercede with the King for pardon for Robert Adams, one of the King's "varletz de chambre," who is in danger of death, and whose wife has spoken about him to the writer. Gravesing (Gravesend?), 3 Dec. *Signed:* Jehan Ango v[icomte de Dieppe].

Fr., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* Le premier secretaire du Roy. *Endd.:* Ladmyrall du Fraunce iij^{em} jour de December.

5 Dec. **1507.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

On Wednesday last the admiral of France left. His negotiation has been so secret that no person has spoken about it with certainty, though some of his chamber and others of his suite said he was not returning satisfied, for the King would not consent to anything that he had proposed, especially that a marriage might be treated between the Dauphin and Infanta, which he opposed very strongly, and to show his dissatisfaction the Admiral declined to go to Windsor and other places, as the King desired, though he had promised to do so beforehand; but no great faith is to be put in these reports.

In consequence of the cordial language which the said Admiral held to me the first time, and to encourage those who take the Queen's part in the belief that his coming was not to her disadvantage, and further to get something out of him for the consolation of the Queen and Princess, besides that several persons of influence advised me to cultivate his acquaintance, I paid him two more visits, the first on St. Andrew's day, and the second on the day of his departure. On St. Andrew's day, when he repeated some things which he had said to me about Nassau's negotiation in France, I said to him, to get him to speak his mind to me, that although it was quite apart from my charge, if he thought I could do any good, I would willingly exert myself in the matter. He thanked me many times, and said he would like very much if the proposals made to Nassau in his master's Court were concluded, for the delay of such an important matter might do more injury than good, especially as there were many who tried to interrupt it, and that his master was urged from many quarters to conspire against your majesty. He confessed, however, that none of those who made him such proposals did so out of goodwill to Francis, but would be glad of his ruin and that of your majesty also, and that they are only moved by fear and envy of your greatness, and that you would easily provide a remedy by gratifying his master with some things which you did not wish to keep for yourself, but had given to others to whom you are under no obligation of blood or affinity, and whose friendship would not be so beneficial to you as that of his master; and that if your majesty would consider this, you might in favor of his master set right again those who had gone out of the way and those who murmured. Seeing the drift of his remarks, I thought it right to say no more than that I was assured your majesty would gratify his master in everything that you lawfully could. On leaving him he thanked me for the honor I had done him in visiting him, especially as it would show the world the friendship between your majesty and his master; and I said, since it was so, I would come and see him again before his departure. In accordance with this promise, I went to see him at the very time of his leaving. When I arrived he was in the middle of a great hall, surrounded by the Treasurer, the Master of the Horse and other courtiers, especially Cromwell, who was there to make the present. As soon as I arrived, he disengaged himself from the crowd, which was very great, with scant civility (*maigre mine*), and turning to me, with a very different countenance, led me to a window. On my saying among other things that those here, who had shown him the Tower and several other things, had not shown him the principal gem of all the kingdom, to wit, the Princess, he suddenly replied that he was as much vexed as possible that he

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1507. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

went away without having seen her, and that he had no opportunity of doing so, although he had several times spoken about her and used means to that effect. I asked if he had been refused a sight of her, and he confessed he had not expressly requested it, but that the King never would come to the point. He added that he had never heard lady so praised as the Princess, even by those who were giving her trouble, and certainly he was her devoted servant, both on account of her great virtues, and because she was so nearly related to the Queen his mistress, and that he hoped for certain soon to do her good service; which he repeated to me two or three times,—with great goodwill, as it seemed to me,—adding that the King had called him for some other matter than he expected, and that he thought he had been called partly to speak about the matter of the said Princess, but the King had given no thought to it. And having said this, not very well pleased with those here, as it appeared, he added as coming to the point he was aiming at, "Let us bring our masters to accord, and all the rest will go well." On this I said, to feel how he took the disobedience of those here to the Church, that to conclude a universal peace, the King his master, as being Most Christian, should begin to redress matters. He said it was not for the King his master to trouble himself much about the conscience of this king; by which remark it appeared to me that he approved of the King's proceedings, and that they will not be sorry if he continue in his folly to keep always a beam in the eye of your majesty. And it is to be feared that, whatever fair countenance the Frenchman shows, he will act as in the past, especially that he will do nothing to remedy affairs here, for this king, having now the means of drawing money from churches, will spare no efforts to raise up troubles. But if we look to affairs here, as it will be very easy to do, the French, who it seems wish to prescribe conditions to your majesty, would have to take them from you and be compelled to observe them.

The King, besides having defrayed abundantly the costs of the Admiral, has caused two great entertainments to be given him, the one by the duke of Norfolk on St. Andrew's Eve, and the other by the duke of Richmond the day following. On Tuesday the King gave him one himself; and at all three the gentlemen of the said Admiral were present. It is said the present made to him in gold and silver plate amounted to 8,000 ducats. The greater part of his company have also received presents. While here he only despatched one messenger, and he gave me to understand that he sent him to Germany at the request of the King, by whose desire also Langeais, who came here with him, will go to Germany, where he boasts that he has great influence, and that he had negotiated there that the King his master should obtain 50,000 lanceknights any time he wanted them. This king holds it certain that the French king and he will be together again before April, as he declared loudly enough on the evening of his banquet to the vicomte de Diepe, who arrived here on Sunday last with a galleon well equipped with men and artillery, to bring back the men and baggage of the said Admiral. The said Langeais and other Frenchmen have published the same thing in various places.

Cromwell, who, as I am told, always maintained that your majesty would give no aid to the Irish, declared of late the contrary at a full table, where several lords were present, saying that the King his master was very little bound to his majesty thereby, and the King has accordingly begun to revenge himself upon the order of the Toison, which he has not worn this year. On St. Andrew's Eve, instead of going to vespers, he played tennis with the Admiral, and next day with another, and at mass he would not go out, so that it was unnecessary to wear the said order. As to the affairs of Ireland, it has been published in this Court that, Kildare being in the field to fight the King's men, one of his brothers and his band passed over to the English; on which

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Kildare took to flight, and withdrew to a castle where he was besieged. These news very few believed, and they are very improbable. I hear nothing from Scotland, except that one who has come from there of late has told me that he left your majesty's man still there, and perhaps the Scotch king delayed his despatch till he had learned whether the Admiral had tried to get this king to consent to the marriage with the daughter of France. 5 Dec. 1534.
Fr., decipher, pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

6 Dec. **1508.** BRYON to CROMWELL.
[Cal.E. I.II.?] f. 111. B.M.
Has received the letters of Cromwell to himself, and those from the King to Francis, which he will present when he can. Expects to embark tomorrow before day, being very desirous to see the King, from his desire to "rompre et destourner be[aucoup] de menees qui sont nouvellement survenues," as he has heard by express courier and from another man since his leaving London. Requests him to assure the King of his desire to do him service as if for his own sovereign, knowing that the interests of both are the same. Dover, 6 Dec. *Signed.*
Fr., p. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* Secretaire. *Endd.:* The admiral of Fra[nce]. 6 Dec.

6 Dec. **1509.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.
R. O.
I have received your letters by John Antony, by whom I perceive that the King accepts such poor cheer as I made to the admiral of France at his late coming to Canterbury. At their return hither again I made them the best cheer I could, and sent them to Dover capons, partridges and wild fowl. I thank you for the money you have appointed to me of the abbot of St. Austin's towards my charges. I hear from Antony that you are content that our servants shall take partridges at all times convenient, so that I may have store for noblemen and others when they come to visit me. Canterbury, Sunday, 6 Dec. *Signed.*
Begs credence for Antony.
Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

6 Dec. **1510.** SIR JOHN MARKHAM to CROMWELL.
R. O.
There was of late some variance between Aleyn Hey and his wife, on which occasion she went from him, as she had done before, and he being angry railed upon her, saying she was a tratrix and had railed against the Queen, uttering many unseemly words. She also wrote a letter to such of her kinsmen as relieved her to send her home, or else he would lay to her charge the things above said. The expressions in his letters were so rude and evil that I cannot make up my mind to write them. I have summoned the justices adjoining to examine the matter, whether they were his wife's words or feigned; but the matter is doubtful, and we are rather of the latter opinion. 6 Dec. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 Dec. **1511.** SIR THOS. PALMER to CROMWELL.
R. O.
My lord and the other commissioners have done their diligence about the Marsh. On my faith, if it had touched myself as it has done Sir Robt. Wingfield, I would not complain, for I think the town and marches of Calais stronger by 10,000 men. The garrison begs you to advance our payments before this holy time. I have caused hunters to hunt for a wild boar for you, but as yet without success. I beg your friendship concerning Sandingfield. It is for the King to bestow at pleasure all the lands adjoining to it, and I trust I could keep it to his satisfaction. Divers men of war who have

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1511. Sir Thos. Palmer to Cromwell—*cont.*

been under me offer to serve the King where he will command them, but I have answered that I know of no war that the King has or intends to have. Offers Cromwell a little mule. Calais, 6 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

6 Dec. **1512.** Sir William Penizon to Lord Lisle.

R. O. "Master Wallape hath sende yu thys present packet, prayng me to dyrecke hym to your lordshype, wyche I do with thys presente berer, who ys wont to carry hys letters her yn tymes paste." Begs to be informed of the receipt of it, and also "of the same that I did send you by master Powles gentlemen." Sends also another packet for Mr. Russell, and begs Lisle to see it conveyed to his hands. Will be glad if he can do Lisle a service in this quarter. The French king is to be here on Tuesday. Here is burning of heretics every day. Begs to be commended to my lady and master Marshal. Paris, 6 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Mr. Penyson, the 6th in December 1534.

7 Dec. **1513.** Thomas Lord Lawarr to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for procuring my excuse for absence from this parliament. You wrote to the abbot of Bruton for John Downer of Mundham, in Sussex, who had suggested that the abbot would put him out of his copyhold for felling "scrubbyd okys" necessary for his hedges. The truth is Downer has felled five oaks and three ashtrees without leave of the abbot, and spent the money on himself. The homage has presented it as a forfeiture, whereby the abbot has a right to warn him out of his copyhold, as it is forfeited and in his hands by the law. As Downer denies these acts, I as the abbot's steward, viewed the stems and spake with the homage, who confess that it is a forfeiture. The abbot is willing at your desire that Downer should still have the copyhold for life, but would rather give him 10*l.*, and have him leave it Michaelmas next, for he is a troublesome man and a bad neighbour. For the sake of the abbot and his house I hope you will rid him out of his lordship, and you shall have 20 nobles to buy you a horse, and he the 10*l.* At my poor house, 7 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Dec. **1514.** The Chapter of Sarum to Cromwell.

R. O. We received your letters for confirmation of Mr. Ric. Watkyns in the office of registrar of the bishop of Sarum and scribe of the consistory. Though the registrarship has never heretofore passed by patent, we would have gratified you; only that there are many expressions in the letters patent touching the right and title of other persons, which we cannot confirm without further knowledge of your pleasure. Further, the bishopric is now void, and we cannot confirm any grant made by the late bishop without the King's consent. Sarum, 7 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Rolls and Secretary. *Endd.*

ii. The King has granted the registrarship to John ap Rice. 2. The office of scribe was granted 30 years ago to Will. Harward for life. 3. The office of scribe and registrar cannot conveniently be held by the same person. 4. By old custom the archdeacon's registrars are scribes in inquisitions *de jure patronatus.* 5. The custody of the bishop's records appertains not to the registrar. They are preserved in the cathedral.

P. 1.

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7 Dec. R. O. **1515.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

This day I received all Hacket's writings, except such as did not concern the King or his subjects, and related to certain tolls in Zealand, which my lord of Palermo desired to have of me. As his papers are many, I wot not what to do but commit them to the fire. I have many letters of Hesdyng's, who died since I came here, which I keep, and intend to burn. My lord of Palermo and I took an inventory of Hacket's goods. I send you a list of his plate, noting those parcels which were given to the King's subjects, the gift of my lords Norfolk, Wiltshire and yours excepted, which I will bring with me. The napery was much worn, and, with his linen, is worth between 30*l.* and 40*l.*, and his raiment 60*l.* or more. His debts amount to 130*l.* Flemish, besides 98*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Fl. claimed by Bernardo de' Pigli, servant to Frescobald. But my lord of Palermo and I intend to disprove the claim. I am in Hacket's lodging in Brussels, the house of an advocate, and am at the cost of a noble a day. My lord of Palermo agrees that if I take anything away I must put in surety to discharge him against de' Pigli, who has attached the goods, and against all others. Hacket has resided here about 30 years, and owes rather to those, they say, among whom he lived than to strangers.

Of all the King's subjects none are more unhappy than those who are sent out of the realm on foreign business, as they are apt to be forgotten. My lord of Palermo, though the Emperor's chief councillor here, has not half the business, nor the tenth part, that you have, and yet it is hard to get justice. You will do well to see that justice is administered in every town and city. Half your years be spent. Look, therefore, upwards, and weary not yourself so much in the world, as if there were none other. Help the common causes of the realm, "for th' other be more hurtful than you are sometimes brought in hand, and be but trifles." Never have men greater need of a friend than when they are in authority. Their hearts are sore cumbered with affection, and their eyes blinded. Let me know how you will have the plate conveyed. The other property I will sell to pay the legacies here. Brussels, 7 Dec. 1534.

Hol., pp. 5. *Add.:* Secretary.

R. O. 2. List of Hacket's plate, weighing 137 marks, 9 est.=196 oz. 9 ester. (a mark is 8 oz., an ounce is 20 sterlings), exclusive of certain articles given to "men of this country."

In Vaughan's hand, p. 1.

7 Dec. R. O. **1516.** JOHN PAYNTER, Mayor of Dover, and THOS. VAGHAN, to CROMWELL.

Today the French ambassador, who took his passage "rathe" in the morning, returned about 2 p.m. Received him and brought him to his lodging. Not knowing how soon wind and weather will serve for his passage, as the ships are driven to the Downs, ask how they shall use themselves to him, and how his expenses shall be borne. Dover, 7 Dec. 1534.

Signed.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 Dec. R. O. **1517.** JOHN ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S [CANTERBURY] to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his kindness to their house at divers times, especially now, as being no further charged with the admiral of France nor with his train, but only to deliver 10*l.* to the prior of Christchurch, which he has done, as John Antony the bearer can inform him. The marsh of Plumsted has so

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1517. John Abbot of St. Augustine's [Canterbury] to Cromwell —*cont.*

impoverished him of money and jewels that he cannot recompense Cromwell's goodness except by prayer. St. Austin's, *die Conceptionis Beatæ Virginis Mariæ.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

8 Dec. R. O. **1518.** Wm. [Angell], Abbot of Sawtry, to Cromwell.

Thank you for your goodness to my poor house. I send you a brawn. I was informed by one of my servants that dane Wm. Fladbury, cellarer of Warden Abbey, reported that you were displeased with me. Let me know the cause. Sawtry, 8 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

8 Dec. Granvelle Papers, II. 243. **1519.** Charles V. to his Ambassador in France.

* * * *

You have answered very prudently to what the English ambassador said to you about Ireland, and we wish you to continue inquiring about the relations between France and England and the mission of the Admiral and the probability of his return, who, as our ambassador in England reports, was expected with great show of making him a good reception.

* * * *

Madrid, 8 December 1534.

Fr.

10 Dec. R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 288. **1520.** Thomas Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

Had intended to send him a present of wild fowl against Christmas, but in consequence of the inthronisation of my lord of Canterbury last week, our swans and partridges were consumed. We have only fruits, among the rest one which is called with us in Kent a *pome riall*, an apple good to drink wine with. Sends 20 by John Antony the bearer. Canterbury, Thursday, 10 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

10 Dec. R. O. **1521.** [John Smith] to Lord Lisle.

I have sent you the view of our last accounts of your lands briefly declared. Your statute of Sir Edw. Seymour is now discharged, and I suppose has been sent to you by Sir Antony Windsor. You will perceive the great charges that arise for the receiving of your money of Sir Edw. Seymour this year. But for Sir Edward you need not be at the charge of 10 groats for what will cost Sir Antony 10 nobles.

I think he would be very glad if you appointed one in London to receive it and send it to Calais, for he has now left your money with my brother and me to convey to your lordship, but he had taken the profit of the portage before. We have had much difficulty in getting a sure conveyance by exchange or otherwise. As for your reckonings of Robt. Acton and Holte, the former says that he serves much stuff to you at Calais, and that way his rent runs for your manor of Rybbyfford. Kybworth is yet paid by your warrant to Holt the draper and other men. Stidolf asks 10*l.* a year where he now has but 100*s.*; but without your warrant he shall have no more. I trust hereafter you shall have much more of your revenue to Calais than you have had. London, 10 Dec.

I shall not fail to despatch with speed your business with the lord Chancellor. The bearer has received your money that Sir Antony Windsor left with my brother.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

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[Dec.] **1522.** Sir Thos. Palmer to Cromwell.

R. O. On Wednesday* at 2 p.m. my lord Admiral arrived in this road at Calais. Thinks he had a short passage. The same night the lord Deputy had him to his house, gave him his own chamber and entertained him to the best of his power. He kept his chamber that night. The Deputy made a supper for all the noblemen with him, at which Palmer and other of the Council were present. They all reported the greatest honor of the King, the Queen, the Council and all the King's servants and subjects, saying it was not possible for any king to make better cheer than they had, and if both the French king and Emperor had been there it would not have been possible to have shown them more favor. The next day, Thursday, the Deputy gave a good dinner to the Admiral and all his gentlemen. Thinks they are as good English as they are French, if they are true men. After dinner the lord Deputy provided horses and mules to bring him to Boulogne, as his horses were there before. The Marshal with all the spears brought him to Marguison, and so would the Deputy and Palmer if they had not lent him their horses and mules. Hopes he will be master of Sandyngfeld before he dies.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

On the back is the following list of names in Cromwell's hand:

Robt. Dormer, Mr. Butten, Mr. Grenfeld, Mr. Hynde, Mr. Russell, the Master of the Horse.

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Kyngeston, Mr. Carew, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Dawnse, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Strangwisshe, Mr. Thos. Denys, Robt. Acton, Sir John Russell of Worcester, Sir John Dudeley, Sir Edw. Baynton, Thos. Warde, John Bounde, Sir Thos. Russhe, Thos. Alvard, Reynold Lytyllprow, Wm. Symondes, Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Thos. Tempest, Wm. Webbe, Mr. Coffyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. SayntJohn, Thos. Derbye, Flecher of Rye, Ingeram of Sandwich, Godale, Wm. Pachet, Sir John Gage, Sir John Byrom, Sir Ant. Babington, Thos. Vachell, Sir Ric. Shurley, Thos. Shyrleye, John Skydmore, Sir Chr. Dacre, Robt. Wrothe, John Evedalle, Jasper Fyllowle, Thos. Vowell, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Ant. Babington.

11 Dec. **1523.** De Beaujeu to [Lord Lisle].

R. O. I have presented your gift to the Admiral, who is much pleased with it. For my part I thank you for the horse you lent me, which I return. Boulogne, 11 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Monsieur.

11 Dec. **1524.** Jehan de Moucheau to Lord Lisle.

R. O. The Admiral sends compliments to you and my lady, and thanks you for the present you sent him. The President also sends his respects. I have despatched the letter of Mons. de Langet for your wine (enclosed). It was signed and sealed by Langet on 11 Dec. Langet is sending to Calais three tons of stone to build at Paris. Desires Lisle to ship them in the vessel which he will send to Rouen for the wine. The Admiral leaves Boulogne today. Boulogne, Friday 11 Dec. 1534.

Hol. Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

11 Dec. **1525.** Sir Robert Wingfield to Cromwell.

R. O. I have not written since the 24th ult., and was sorry that urgent necessity compelled me to trouble you then, especially when you had a new accession to your continual business; but I beg you to consider the dis-

* 9th December.

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1525. Sir Robert Wingfield to Cromwell—*cont.*

pleasure I have sustained, which, if it proceed, will be the undoing of the King's tenants in the East Pale and the decay of his haven. By the King's authority and my simple industry that Pale has flourished these four years past with abundance of corn and grass, where four or five years before the King's tenants were fain to go upon planks and hurdles to their beds. The change was made at my great cost, in manner to mine undoing. It is above 24 years since I was first sworn of the King's Council, and after of his private Council, being his vice-chamberlain. Furthermore I have been his ambassador for many years, right far from home, and also held office in this town, first as marshal, then as lieutenant of the castle, and lastly as deputy of the town and marches, "being his lieutenant in all such justice as is to be administered within this his town and eschevinage of the same." My perplexity might drive a far wiser man to despair, though no one ever served his prince with a truer mind; now by the sinister information of him whose demeanour I am ashamed to rehearse, I am thus extremely handled both to my loss and shame; for those who know not the King's goodness and the long service I have done both to his father and him, may well think me to be his rebel rather than his true servant. Yet all who will may know that my zeal to do good to this town and marches has caused me to remain here. I have been removed from all my offices without buying or selling, but simply by the King's command. I left the deputyship in which I labored right intently as one who doubted much to fall under the burden, to lord Berners, and it pleased the King, without any suit made to him, to order that Berners should pay me during his deputyship 100 marks, which I enjoyed during his life, though it has not been continued since, and I have made no suit for recompence, because if the service I have done is not worth considering, I know that the service to be done by poverty and age deserves no new reward. Nevertheless I think the King's commissioners might have forborne such rigor against me as they have shown in executing their charge, for it could not be the King's intention that I should be so dealt with in the thing which is yet mine by his gift.

Forbears to add much, for fear his former letters to Cromwell have somewhat touched the quick. Calais, 11 Dec. 1534.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

11 Dec. R. O. **1526.** Henry Earl of Essex to Cromwell.

Hears from his servant Nicolas Orrell that Mr. Treasurer complains that the Earl, in the case of a felon at Newport, has taken away the King's inheritance. The felon was taken four miles from Newport, and was suspected three months ago. A friend of the owner seized the goods, and Essex delivered them to him, taking a recognizance that he would proceed according to the King's laws. Hears from his steward that Cromwell has sent to the bailly of Sandwich to keep one Thos. Danyell. Wishes to have Daniell, that he may examine him with others whom he has here. Will send both the examinations and the parties to Cromwell. Did not hear of the King's coming to Cromwell until Friday.

What he sends is small, but the short warning is his excuse. Asks him to be good master to Wm. Orrell. Stansted, 11 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

11 Dec. R. O. **1527.** Henry Lord Methven to Cromwell.

Desires him to inform the King of his devotion to him above all princes except his master. Edinburgh, 11 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my lord Sacriter.

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12 Dec. **1528.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. v. 10.

Has received his loving letters and tokens by master William Barlow, councillor, and Thos. Holcroft, sewer. Concerning the meeting, her son desires her to write that he is most anxious to visit Henry, and will not fail on his part. He refers time and place to Henry. Hopes an enduring love is now well established. Notwithstanding the impediments she formerly met with in setting forth this matter, and the unkind reports made of her by misavised persons, she will always continue his loving and faithful sister. Edinburgh, 12 Dec.

Hol., p. 1 (*broad sheet*). *Add. Endd.*

12 Dec. **1529.** QUEEN MARGARET to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. v. 12.

Has received the King's letter, by Barlow and Holcroft, and a token from "our derrest cistir" the Queen. Wrote about the King's credence to the King her son, "quhilk was of schort convolest of infermyte of pox and fevir contenow," but who, at her desire, repaired hither on the 15th day, making a journey of 140 miles in eight days, and when he came within 20 miles wrote to her to send the ambassadors to him. This was done, she and her "sad spous" writing to James to give them audience. Next morning in most troublous weather we travelled to join our son, who by our sole advice agreed to the meeting. When the Chancellor and the rest of the spirituality heard it they were wonderfully moved, but durst not attempt the contrary. They, however, devised that it should be obscurely alluded to in a sermon by a Black Friar, whom we shall remember as cause requireth. Has been diligent about this matter ever since lord William's (Howard's) departure, as there is nothing earthly she desires so much as to bring the King and her son together. Begs Cromwell to hasten the arrangements for the meeting, and sends him a token to wear for her sake. Edinburgh, 12 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

1530. QUEEN MARGARET to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

R. O. St. P. v. 10.

Has used such diligence "anent the directions" sent with Barlow and Holcroft that they have obtained a favorable answer. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

12 Dec. **1531.** SIR ADAM OTTERBURN to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. v. 14.

Was unable to do your King's ambassadors due service, owing to a soreness in my knee, but I did all I could. Although we are unable to agree about the authority of the Pope and churchmen, my king will keep his kindness and I will not fail to promote the interests of peace. Edinburgh, 12 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To the richt honorable Thomas Crumwell, Cheiffe Secretar, &c. *Endd.*

12 Dec. **1532.** LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I received today the great packet enclosed from Mr. Penyson, with other letters to the King, and one from Sir John Wallop, who desired me to see them forwarded to you. Mons. l'Admiral arrived here on the 9th after a rough passage, between two and three p.m., and departed toward Boulogne on the 10th at 11 a.m. I made him such cheer that I trust he and his company were satisfied. Calais, 12 Dec. 1534.

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1532. Lord Lisle to Cromwell—*cont.*

As young Whettehyll has gone to England to complain of my not admitting his grant in the spear's room, I beg you to remember that he and his allies are my extreme enemies, and I would rather be seven years in prison than he should have any room here. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

12 Dec. R. O. **1533.** Anthony Barker to Lord Lisle.

Spoke with little Mr. James Basset, your son, and as you desired proved his wit and towardness, which is far beyond your estimation. He is as fit to go to France as any young thing that went thither these many years, especially as you intend to commit him to the tuition of so substantial a master. His master, who has heard him, is glad to have him, and if you had searched all France through, you could not have found a more suitable master. I rejoice at the contentment it will give you and my lady, and for the profit of that sweet babe, who shall have both a master and a father of this gentleman. There is in France very sharp execution of heretics, as I think you have heard. "I pray God continue them in that good purpose." London. 12 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

13 Dec. R. O. **1534.** Sir William Goryng to Cromwell.

I received yours dated 5 Dec., with orders from the King that I should apprehend Matt. Marche and Ric. Sall. I have sent up Ric. Sall, taken by my servant at Portsmouth; but I made secret inquiries about him, and when I knew where he was at Portsmouth, I wrote to the mayor. Sall was glad to wait upon you, but said he would rather die than appear before my lord of Norfolk, he is so extreme; and he trusts you will hear him, and if he has been guilty of any fault, punish him as an example to others. He desires to give security and not be imprisoned, otherwise his credit will be lost. I asked him how, dwelling at Hull, he was found at Portsmouth, and he said by a licence he bought of Geo. Grene of Beverley, for 40 tuns of wine, which was in the custody of Mr. Palshed, customer there. I can hear nothing of Matthew Marche, but by the help of my cousin, John Palmer, I have one Matthew Curtmyll, who was with Sall in Palmer's ship last summer. I wait to know your further pleasure. As I hear that the King shall have Dunketon and Sutton in Petworth, I beg you to have me in remembrance. Gortton, 13 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

13 Dec. Vesp. C. vii. 46. B. M. **1535.** T. Batcock to Cromwell.

John Wynter of Bristow has sent him word that the King desires him to send information what ships were making in this country, and also of other things, but he has written no letter, and Robt. Leyzton, to whom he gave the message, remembers nothing more. In this town they have made a galleon of 700 or 800 tons; and another at Gettary, four leagues off; and in March another will be made in San Sebastians.

The Emperor has commanded 24 galleys to be made at Barsalona, and 20 in Andolozia. Last summer the earl of Desmond sent a servant of his, called Shark, to the Emperor, for his aid and counsel. He returned to Ireland, and has now come back to Spain. If he had wherewith as when Dr. Lee was here, would find out all about him, but it cannot be done without cost. Has done so much for ambassadors and the King's servants that he has no penny left for himself. If the King wishes him to do anything for his service he must send [money] to maintain him, and a horse for him

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to ride, one of a yard and a half and two inches of height. Otherwise he cannot "pas" in this country. Horses from Castile cost 40 or 50 ducats. The Rendre, 13 Dec. 1534.

Asks him to give the answer to Wm. Pratt, who will deliver this to him.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 Dec. Galba, B. x. 49. B. M.

1536. Stephen Vaughan to Cromwell.

The bearer is a servant of my lord of Barrowe and lieutenant of the town, an honest and wise man of good estimation. His errand is to devise some means with the English merchants for the furtherance and renewing of the marts at Barrowe, which have decayed.

The merchants used to keep two marts, the Pasche Mart and the Colde Mart, but now there is hardly any mart at all. This is caused partly by the new rule at Antwerp that payments are retarded for three months after the time fixed, so that if a merchant sell at the Synxson Mart at Whitsuntide, to be paid at the Balmes Mart at Michaelmas, he does not get his money till after Christmas. By the time they get to Barrow the Cold Mart has begun, and by reason of the short time the freedom lasts, must return to Antwerp in a fortnight or three weeks, so that they do not spend more than six weeks in Barrowe at both marts, living all the rest of the year at Antwerp, to the great advantage of one and decay of the other. As the people of Antwerp have injured some of the merchants, the lord of Barrowe has proposed to them to return to his town, for even if he could allure other merchants, and not obtain the goodwill of the English, it would do him little good.

He has asked me to write to you to further his wishes, as he has always shown favor to the King and his subjects. I think it would be well to help forward the town, as the lord is a great person and a man of honor, who might do the King and his no small pleasure here; while the Antwerpians, who became rich by the traffic of the English, now despise them. Advises Cromwell to show his envoys some cheer.

My lord of Palermo and I have put Hacket's goods to sale. The vilest th[ings were the] best sold. The best of his garments I will not sell. The best of his napery and plate I will bring with me.

Bernardo de Pigli makes suit for the debt he claims from Hacket, but both my lord and I answer that he shall not have it, unless it be given him by justice. Gives particulars of the obligation concerning an account between the Frescobalds and Hacket, on which it is claimed, and of a memorandum showing that Hacket owed nothing on it. Hacket's servants say he owed nothing, and there is no claim but this. He confessed to the Emperor's secretary, who wrote his testament, that he owed nothing but to the King and one other, who is paid since his death. There are many letters of Pigli's in which he demands no debt. The matter at my request shall be decided before the Council, and not in any common court. Friscobald's book would soon show the truth. There are Italians enough in London who will take great pains for you, but you must handle the matter secretly, for Pigli is a crafty knave. I will put him in surety to answer his demand or depart.

I will try to get a passport for the conveyance of the plate. Flegg, a merchant residing in Antwerp, has promised me to be surety to answer de Pigli.

My charges here are great, so I will haste home, trusting to be despatched in a week. Bruxelles, 13 Dec. 1534.

Hol., pp. 5. *Add. Endd.*

14 Dec. R. O.

1537. Archbishop Lee to Cromwell.

I have received letters from you in favor of a canon named Sir John Scolaye. I believe if you knew the man you would rather write to me to punish him. He has been a whole year in apostacy, wandering about

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1537. Archbishop Lee to Cromwell—*cont.*

without licence or dispensation; was commanded by my chancellor to return to his monastery, and cursed for disobedience. He has confessed before me simony, and in spite of being cursed, has said mass. Wherefore I had a *significavit* against him. Notwithstanding all this, as he brought me your letters, although I saw they were written "at instance," I offered to absolve him for all his past faults, if he would return to his monastery, and said I would write to the prior to receive him; but this he refused to do. I am therefore constrained to constrain him by virtue of the *significavit*. I do not meddle in the matter between Bayldon and him; but where as he pretends that Bayldon put him out of a chantry, my chancellor put him out for the cause above mentioned. Mr. Wolman and Mr. Sulyard can tell you farther. Cawood, 14 Dec. 1534. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

14 Dec. R. O. **1538.** Thomas Godsalve to Cromwell.

According to your letter delivered to me on the 12th, I repaired to Binham and delivered your letters to the prior, who said he would gladly accomplish your pleasure. He has done so openly in the chapterhouse before his brethren, who are only three in number. They were unwilling he should resign, and gave him high commendation for charity and wisdom in the government of his house; and so he is reported of all his neighbours. He desires a competent pension, and will be contented with 10*l.* per annum. He wishes that one of the monks of St. Alban's should succeed him, if it stand with the King's pleasure and yours. I send you a copy of the inventory taken by me. The ornaments and plate of the church are small. The husbandry is well maintained. The number of brethren is not sufficient to bear the charge of the choir; wherefore it shall be necessary that the abbot of St. Alban's should send more, as the prior has written to him already. Norwich, 14 Dec.

The house is not ruinous, as was supposed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

14 Dec. R. O. **1539.** Sir Thos. Palmer, Porter of Calais, to Cromwell.

Is in despair because every other person's suit in this town has been despatched, except his own; if any one has made report so as to bring the King's displeasure on him they have lied. The King may say my predecessor* was "a honeste man and no beggar as I am;" and with reason, for the King gave him a "wedow with 300 mark londe, and a 1,000 pownde in her pours, and she had 500 marke in plate," a wardship with 800*l.*, and 30*l.* land in a grant. Now his Grace has given his room to Palmer, who is 500 marks in debt. The reason is that he equipped horsemen in the King's livery to take the field with the duke of Norfolk, and, the year after, with the duke of Suffolk, when he had an arm and a leg broken; then in the garrison of Guysnes he lost horses, and was taken prisoner, and had to ransom himself. Moreover, when the French king was taken prisoner master Treasurer commanded him to raise 100 horse for that year.

When the wars were over he came to the King, who gave him a forfeit of 100 marks of Sir Godfrey Fuljame, but he had a suit of two years at the cost of 40*l.* to get it. Would like this shown to the King. Cales, 14 Dec. *Signed.*

Postscript, in Palmer's hand: "And further I beseche yow answer for me that I woll serve hys Grace with as good wyll as ony pore wreyche withyn hys ralme whennsomeever he comandys."

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Sir Christopher Garneys.

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14 Dec. R. O. **1540.** Will. Popley to Lord Lisle.

I have received divers letters from you; but my master* has been so busy, both with the ambassador of France being here, and with matters concerning this parliament, that I have had no time yet to open your matter touching my lord Steward. I am desired to write to you in favor of the bearer, Will. Pole, who is in good favor with my master. My master has written to you in favor of Rob. Whetill. I see he reckons on your giving him Hifild's room, which he has promised his father. If you do not, he will think that the malice it is reported you bear them is true. An act is passed here that the clergy shall pay first fruits and tenths to the King on all benefices over eight marks. I will send your lordship the bill at the end of the parliament. The temporality are to pay 12*d.* in the pound from 20*l.* upwards. Will. Pole will give you news from Ireland. London, 14 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 14 of December 1534.

14 Dec. R. O. **1541.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

Thanks him for a wild swine. Westm., 14 Dec.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 1534.

15 Dec. R. O. **1542.** John Graynfyld to Lord Lisle.

My lady marquis Dorset and one Luckener have you in suit in the Comen Place; on which his lordship desired me to write a letter in his name to stay, or else he would enjoin them to stay. He will do you whatever pleasure he can in any matter, and has commanded me from time to time to ask his counsel. I have made a commission for your provision out of many ports in England, and have bought salt fish for your household, but can get no ling at a reasonable price. Master Dudley has sold the manor of Hynnyngforth Graye to master Cromwell. I send three protections, of which one is blank, for a friend of mine. My lord Cobham and Burgavenny have promised me some venison for you, which shall be with you Saturday after Christmas Day, and if I be alive, I will be with you four days after Twelfth day. London, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Lord deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

15 Dec. R. O. **1543.** Sir Francis Bryan to Lord Lisle.

Of late suit was made for a spearship in Calais by one Whettyll, who was disappointed of his purpose by you and your friends. Advises him, if another fall vacant, to give it to Whettyll; else he may displease the King. York Place, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

Desires him to remind Hussey about some wine he promised Bryan.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* The 15th in December 1534.

15 Dec. R. O. **1544.** Hugh Abbot of Reading to Cromwell.

We have sent you by the bearer an annuity of 20 marks, to be taken in our manor of Aston, Herts. Reading, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

15 Dec. R. O. **1545.** Sir Henry Penago to Cromwell.

I send you a present of 300 wardens. I am not able to do the King such service as I would. Aynesford, Kent, 15 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

* Cromwell.

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15 Dec. **1546.** Eliz. Ryprose, Abbess of Romesey, to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your second letters, and am sorry I cannot fulfil your request, for my grant is passed under my seal for the term of my life, as is known to master Stafforton. Romesey, 15 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

15 Dec. **1547.** Nicolas de la Chesnaye to Cromwell.

R. O. Has left his man in England to urge his suit, and to procure expedition of the letters of marque against the English, which the Admiral has asked Cromwell to cause to be given him. It has been agreed that each of the two kings ought to recompense their subjects in cases where the robbers have no goods. Was robbed in time of peace, of which he has a sentence. Begs Cromwell to do him justice, otherwise will be obliged to put the sentence in execution. Rouen, 15 Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cremouel, notere et secretere de, &c. le roy dAngleterre. *Endd.*

16 Dec. **1548.** Edmund Knyghtley, Sergeant-at-Law, to Cromwell.

R. O. It has pleased God to take my father.* His burial and the comforting of his lady my mother, who is an old woman, have prevented my attending you and inquiring your pleasure touching the lands lately enclosed in the King's park of Grafton, Hertwell and Pury. I intend to wait on you before next term. The sheriff of Northamptonshire has sent for me to be at Northampton at the next session, Tuesday after Twelfth Day. I am one of the commissioners for gaol delivery. Let me know your pleasure in this matter. Fallesle, 16 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Dec. **1549.** The Earl of Cumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letter dated the Rolls, 24 Nov., touching the complaints of lord Dacres and his uncle Sir Christopher, that he will not restore their sheep according to Cromwell's award. Has restored not only the sheep but the lambs which came of them, amounting to over 300, yet the Earl and his brother are not paid their money—over 200*l.* Denies that he received the rents of the King's lands due at Michaelmas before Dacres was committed to ward. By his patent he should have received them for the year ending Michaelmas following; but Dacre had his whole year's fee, and the Earl accounted for the rest. Has no tithes or takkes due to Sir Christopher, but only the tithe corns of Kyrklonde, Cumb., which he occupies by force of a dimission made to him by the prior at the King's request. Appulby, 17 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To master Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Order of Cromwell, Chief Secretary, for the settlement of matters in dispute between Hen. earl of Cumberland and Wm. lord Dacre.

1. The earl of Cumberland to have all the stewardships which lord Dacre occupied, viz.:—of the bishop of Carlisle, of the [prior of] Carlisle, of the abbot of the Holme, and of the prior of Wederhall, so long as he is the King's warden there.

2. The Earl to have all the tithes which lord Dacre occupied, viz.:—of Penrethe, Langwathbye, Ricardbye and Crossebye, Oughton and Staynton, during the same term.

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* Sir Ric. Knightley, who died 8 Dec. 1534. See Inq. p. m. 27 Hen. VIII. No. 2.

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3. Lord Dacre shall receive the fees of the stewardships as heretofore, viz. :—from the bishop of Carlisle, 40*s*, the prior of Carlisle, 26*s*. 8*d*., the abbot of the Holme, 40*s*., and the prior of Wederhal, 26*s*. 8*d*.

4. The Earl shall pay to lord Dacre yearly the rents and farms reserved upon the leases of the foresaid tithes, as Dacre stands bound by his leases to pay to the lessors thereof, viz. :—for Penrith, 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., for Langwathbye, 9*l*., for Ricardby and Crossebye, 100*s*., for Oughton and Staynton, 100*s*., to be paid in Carlisle in St. Mary's Church on the altar of St. Rockes on St. Andrew's Day between 9 and 11 o'clock or within 12 days after.

5. The Earl and his brother Sir Thomas Clifforde to restore to lord Dacre and Sir Chr. Dacre all their sheep and wool: Dacre to pay 200*l*. and the Earl to pay for all that have been sold or slain, [for a wedder 2*s*. 8*d*., a ewe 2*s*. and a lamb 12*d*.]*

6. The Earl to restore to Dacre such lead as remained at Appulbye at the time of his trouble, which it can be proved the Earl has received; also 120*l*. 4*s*. 1¼*d*., which he has taken up of the lordship of Penrith, being Dacre's year's fee of Carlisle Castle.

7. Also to pay Dacre, for keeping the said castle from Michaelmas till the 23rd October, 14*l*. 11*s*. 5¼*d*., and for the rate of wardenry, from Michaelmas till 10 October, 4*l*. 4*s*. 7¾*d*., and to repay him 16*l*. 12*s*. 2*d*., which Dacre paid the Earl the last time he was warden.

8. Also to pay Dacre and Sir Chr. Dacre for 70½ qrs. of corn, 17*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., taken from their tithe barns by the Earl and his brother, and to "restore the said lord Dacre to his flagon of silver which the said Earl tenaunt has."

Also the Earl and his brother to permit Sir Chr. Dacre to enjoy his tithes, farms, &c., and "mine "officers to do the same according to "my" leases to them when "I" was King's officer there.

Pp. 2, *large paper. Corrected by Cromwell. Endd.*

17 Dec. R. O. **1550.** H. Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

As the great matter† between the King and him is unfinished, and he is too ill to attend to it, trusts Cromwell to offer to the King the said bargain. Cromwell knows what the lands are worth and what has been offered for them by others, but he will do as the King pleases, for his physicians tell him he must not remain here. Mylys-ende, 17 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add:* Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's majesty. *Endd.*

Titus, B. I. 177. B. M. 2. A petition of H. earl of Northumberland to the King for "recompence and surety of and for delivery of ready possession of all his lands to the King's highness."

The Earl desires to have lands to the value of 500*l*. for life, and to be made sure for 8 years after for performance of his will. The further sum which the King will assign him for the residue of his lands to be paid quarterly from the customs of London, &c. *Signed.*

P. 1.

17 Dec. R. O. **1551.** Bishop's Hatfield.

A view taken by command of Mr. Thos. Cromwell, secretary to the King, by James Nedeham, clerk and surveyor of the works, 17 Dec. 26 [Hen. VIII.], of the parsonage of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts.

Statement of repairs necessary for the hall, the parlor, the entry between the hall and the kitchen, the kitchen, the bakehouse and malthouse, the oatbarn, the oxhouse and sheephouse, the carthouse, the henhouse, chimneys, floors, &c., 90*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. *Signed* by Nedam.

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

* Corrected to "a reasonable price."

† See Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 47.

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18 Dec. **1552.** BRYON to CROMWELL.

Cal. E. I. 62. B. M.

On his arrival at Rouen, received complaints from the merchants owning the friezes and other wares which the searchers "[de Lon]dres" lately caused to be taken out of their ship, and which Bryon before his departure told Cromwell ought to be restored. Asks him to show them favor and to allow their sureties to be discharged, and to order the searchers in future not to cause them any hindrance, "veu que de tout temps [les] marchans de ce pays ne oseroient pacquer ny amballer lesdites marchandises . . . . . avoir lesdits officiers." The said merchants say that they will not go thither unless they are treated as honorably as English merchants are here. Rouen, [x]viij. Dec. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *mutilated. Add:* Secretaire. *Endd:* L'Admyrall du France, 18 jour December.

18 Dec. **1553.** MARY LADY GULDEFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have received your letters, desiring me to take some reasonable way with Adam Sampson for 100*l.* due to him from the late Mr. Guldeford. I would gladly do to him as to any of the creditors; but he will have all, and in ready money, which I cannot do, as I showed you when I was last with you, when you were in hand with me for Markes Awgeyr, to whom, at your desire, I gave such new stuff as came to 50*l.*; but he is not content. I have no money, and the stuff is at the same price as it was appraised. I have in the same way offered Sampson 50*l.*, and he refuses it. If you promise him, I will pay 60*l.* in stuff and money, to be paid when I am able at 9*l.* a year; and so offer him half in stuff and half in money. Monday's debt is 930*l.*, to whom I think myself as much bound as any other. I beg you to help me, for he will come to no arrangement. I have offered him 500*l.*, 300*l.* to be paid out of hand and stuff and plate, 100*l.* to be paid after my death, and the other 100*l.* yearly as I can make it, to which he agreed, and then broke off again, because he might not have a house and garden out of hand, which should have been his for the money that should be paid him after my death. I beg you will speak for me to Adam Sampson, whom I intend to pay 500*l.* when I can. You will see by a bill next term what I have paid, and how little remains to me. I beg you will not offer Monday more than 500*l.* If he is not content, I wish he and the creditors would sue me, and then it would appear that they should not recover so much as I have offered them. Beheworthe,* 18 Dec.

Hol, pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Dec. **1554.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Having received your majesty's letter of the 9th ult., I informed the Queen and Princess of what concerned them, which has been to them the greatest joy and consolation; of which they stood much in need, considering the rudeness to which they are continually subjected: for there is no amendment in their treatment, but it rather gets worse, and there is no news of any of their servants being returned to them, as was written from Rome to your majesty, but rather some are taken from them every day, as I wrote lately of a young lady of the Princess who had been put in prison. She has been now released and forbidden to return to the said Princess, and I think all that has been done about the said young lady was at the desire of the Lady, without the knowledge of the King, who sometimes shows affection for the Princess, and has given proof of it of late, when she was ill, by sending his physician to her, telling him that he would not on any account that any-

* Betchworth, in Surrey, the seat of her brother Sir Matthew Browne.

1534.

thing should happen amiss to her. On learning afterwards from the same physician that her illness partly arose from her illtreatment, the King heaved a great sigh, saying it was a great misfortune that she remained so obstinate, and that she took from him all occasion to treat her as well as he would. The physician advised him to send her to the Queen her mother, where she would be kept at less expense and more honorably and safely for her health, and at least, if anything did happen to her, the King would be freed from all suspicion; to which the King replied that it was quite true, but there was one great obstacle, that if he did so there would be no hope of bringing her to do what he wanted, viz., to renounce her lawful and true succession.

Since the date of the said letters, your majesty will have received several of mine, satisfying fully almost every one of the articles contained in yours. I will therefore touch upon them at present as lightly as possible. As to the King being dissatisfied with the Lady, it is true he sometimes shows it, but, as I have written before, they are lovers' quarrels, and not much weight is to be attached to them, unless the love of the King for the young lady of whom I wrote to you should grow warm and continue some time; of which it is impossible to form a judgment, considering the changeableness of this king. I have learned from the Master of the Horse that when the Lady began to complain of the said young lady, because she did not do either in word or deed the reverence she expected, the King went away from her very angry, complaining of her importunity. As to the instigation of this king against the relations of his said Lady, it does not appear otherwise (*il ne sen appart autrement*). It is true that Rochford's wife was sent from Court for the reason that I have heretofore written, and the King has lately shown this favor to the said Rochford in some question he had with master Bryan. The Lady's sister was also banished from Court three months ago, but it was necessary to do so, for besides that she had been found guilty of misconduct (*malefice*), it would not have been becoming to see her at Court *enceinte*.

Although it was at first given me to understand that the French admiral had spoken of the marriage of the Princess with the Dauphin, nevertheless I was informed on good authority, before the receipt of your letters, that he had asked the said Princess for the duke of Angoulême, and that the said King had twice refused to entertain such proposals, taking it in jest, and as if it proceeded from a suggestion of the Admiral himself. And though the latter gave him to understand the second time that he had charge to that effect from the King his master, the King still persisted in saying that the French king might have spoken of the affair to the said Admiral in jest; so that for the third time the Admiral was compelled to show his instructions under the great seal of France, in which, as I am informed by an honest man, who knows a person who read them, the said Admiral was charged to urge the said marriage, and exhort the King to resume his obedience to the Church of Rome and to acknowledge his daughter's legitimacy. The answer of the King as to the said marriage was, as I am informed, that he would be willing, if the husband and she made a solemn renunciation of all rights they could pretend in this kingdom. I think, from the Admiral's saying to me that he expected shortly to do good service to the Princess, that he imagined beforehand he could effect the said marriage; yet I doubt when they have thoroughly considered the matter on all sides, the project will cool.

Those of this Court have set agoing a rumor that their men have gained a castle from the earl of Kildare, but it is not believed. The English and Irish have treated together to make better war than they have done hitherto, and that they shall not hereafter burn on either side. From Scotland there is no news, and I do not find that the King has sent thither any person

1534.

1554. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

since those who went for the ratification of the peace, nor has the king of Scots had any one here since the departure of the Abbot, who came to receive the ratification of the said peace. A Scotchman who came from Scotland seven days ago said that your majesty's man was still there. I am told that Cromwell, since the Admiral's departure, boasted in good company that he had begun to weave a web from which your majesty could not extricate yourself in a whole year. The French ambassador, I am told, has spoken of it lately more openly and like a Frenchman, saying that your majesty after doing so many injuries to the King his master had offered him for sole recompense some marriage, and that his wrongs would have to be redressed, and what had been violently taken from him restored, otherwise you would lose Sicily and the rest of Italy, and the Turk in person, or at least Ymbraym Bassa, would descend on Italy with a horrible power, besides that of Barbarossa, to the arrival of whose ambassador in France the said ambassador attached great importance. I am told that the 100,000 cr. which the French ought to pay to the English for the term of St. John last, had taken the road of Germany to make a brewing, of which Cromwell boasts.

This king, besides the 30,000*l.* which he has newly obtained from the clergy, and an ordinary fifteenth from the laity which was granted him last year, and which may amount to 28,000*l.*, has just imposed a tax by authority of Parliament of the 20th penny of all the goods of his subjects, and that foreigners shall pay double, which will amount to a great sum. These are devices of Cromwell, who boasts that he will make his master more wealthy than all the other princes of Christendom; and he does not consider that by this means he alienates the hearts of the subjects, who are enraged and in despair, but they are so oppressed and cast down that without foreign assistance it is no use their complaining, and it will not be Cromwell's fault if they are not oppressed further, taking example of the Turk, who, he says, may well be called King and Prince, for the absolute authority he exercises over his subjects. The distress of the people is incredible, and the anxiety they have to declare themselves, especially the Welsh, from whom by act of parliament the King has just taken away their native laws, customs and privileges, which is the very thing they can endure least patiently. I wonder how the King dared to do it during these troubles in Ireland, except that God wishes so to blind him.

Two days since a secretary of the Waywode arrived here, who left Hungary four months ago, and has been staying in the court of France. I am told Parliament will be prorogued today till Thursday after Ascension Day. Nothing has been said of matters of the faith; at which the doctors of Lubeck and Hamburg are dissatisfied, and say that is evident the King does not care about the reformation of religion, but only filling his coffers (*afferes*, qu. *coffres*?). The King does not trust greatly the oath that he has forced people to make about the validity of his last marriage and the succession, and he has not been pleased at the discretionary punishment that had been appointed (*ordonnee*) against those who murmured at it, for which reason he has caused a more severe statute to be passed inflicting a penalty of death and confiscation on whosoever should call the Queen and Princess by the said titles, or speak against the second marriage; at which the people are in great fear. The statute which had been passed last year, against importing new wines from France before Candlemas or shipping goods except in English bottoms, has been revoked, as contrary to the treaties with France. London, 19 Dec. 1534.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 9.

1534.

19 Dec. **1555.** Convocation of Canterbury.

Wilkins, III. 769.

Prorogation from 31 March to 4 Nov. [1534].

On the 11th Nov. the Archbishop ordered that henceforth his style should be *metropolitanus*, and not *Apostolicæ Sedis legatus*. In Nov. and Dec. the book of Tyndal was examined. On the 11th Dec. a primer was submitted, containing certain prayers adjudged heretical. Convocation was then, 19 Dec., prorogued to 4 Nov. of the year following; but before its prorogation a petition was agreed upon to the King for the suppression of heretical books written in the vulgar tongue, and for translation into English of the Scriptures. Convocation was then prorogued to 4 Nov. 1535.

Cleop. E. v. 339 b. B. M.

2. Extract from the above.

19 Dec. **1556.** Sir Brian Tuke to Cromwell.

R. O.

I perceive by your message by Alane Hawte, that he has not sufficiently advertised you of the state I am in for money at this time. For the 3,000*l.* I needs must pay this Christmas for wages and New Year's gifts and other payments now due, amounting to as much, I have not in hand 50*l.*, "ne cautel in the world," whereof to receive the King's money before next term, and then little till March, for the cofferer must receive 19,000*l.* I must therefore do as I have done before, endanger myself for my furniture this Christmas. These wages cannot be disappointed without loud exclamation, so I have thought to ask you to lend me 1,000*l.* till March; and yet I must have 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.* besides, and how am I to furnish my lord of Richmond with 1,000*l.*? And my friends of whom I have borrowed money grumble that they are not repaid. If I had 1,000*l.* of my own money, I would rather lay it out for the King than once say nay; but few subjects can furnish the sums I have mentioned. Therefore make such report as I may have courage to serve. I do not like to tell you this by mouth, for as my plants do water at the writing hereof, I am sure they would do much more in speaking of it. London, 19 Dec. 1534.

If I get a favorable answer from you I will wait upon you. If not, I shall be very loth to come in the place where you be, if you are not content, and shall be thought *opprobrium hominum*.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 Dec. **1557.** Payments for State Affairs.

R. O.

Warrant to Cromwell, Chief Secretary and master of the Jewels, to pay the following sums;—to Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld 500*l.*, to be spent in the princess Dowager's household; to John de Lenope, senator of Lubeck, 100*l.*, by way of reward; to Sir Mark Meger, 125 cr. of the sun = 29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for his half-year's pension; to the two chief justices, Sir Ant. Fitzherberd, Sir Humph Wyngfeld, speaker of the Parliament, Chr. Hales, attorney general, Ric. Riche, the King's solicitor, and Rob. Armestrong, for their attendance at the said parliament, 240*l.*, viz., 30*l.* to each chief justice and to Sir A. Fitzherbert, 100*l.* to Wyngfeld, 20*l.* each to the Solicitor and Attorney, and 10*l.* to Armestrong; to —— (*blank*) Yougham, servant to the duke of Luneberge, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, by way of reward; to the family of the Lubecks, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* reward; to Will. Brabason's servant, in reward for bringing news from Ireland, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Ric. Hough, "for his costs in the time of making sale of Plumer's goods," 17*s.* 6*d.* Westm., 20 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.

Endd.

20 Dec. **1558.** The Bishop of Ely.

See Grants in December, No. 24.

1534.

20 Dec. **1559.** Sir Thomas Elyot to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. vi. f. 248*. B. M. Arch. xxxiii. 352. Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. ii. 228.

It was his duty to wait on Cromwell to know the King's pleasure in the proclamation concerning seditious books. As he is not yet recovered from his sickness, is obliged to trouble him with his "homely letters," which he hopes will not be "fastidious" to Cromwell, whom he has always accounted amongst his chosen friends, from the similitude of their studies, "which undoubtedly is the most perfect foundation of amity."

Cromwell knows that he has always been desirous of reading many books, "especially concerning humanity and moral philosophy," and therefore he has a good number of such studies. "But concerning holy Scripture I have very few, for in questionists I never delighted; unsavory glosses and comments I ever abhorred; the boasters and avaunters of the pompous authority of the bishop of Rome I never esteemed. But after that by much and serious reading I had apprehended a judgment or estimation of things, I did anon smell out their corrupt affections, and beheld with sorrowful eyes the sundry abusions of their authorities," &c. Has often wished a reformation; which brought him into contention with certain persons whom Cromwell thought he favored, and whom Cromwell did favor, for laudable qualities which they (Elyot and Cromwell) supposed to be in them. But they could not persuade him to approve that which his faith and reason condemned, nor could he dissuade them; which caused a separation between them. As to the books now prohibited, containing the bishop of Rome's authority, he has indeed joined some, with other works, in one or two great volumes, which he has had no leisure to read, and which he is willing to bring or send, if such is the pleasure of the King or Cromwell. Has had none of the works of John Fisher, except a little sermon, which was translated into Latin eight or nine years ago by Mr. Pace, "and for that cause I bought it more than for the author or matter," and has only read it once.

If it is his pleasure "to have that and the other," as his houses are far apart, prays for respite to repair thither after his recovery, and he will then make a diligent search. Beseeches him to let him know by Mr. Peter Vanes or Mr. Augustine, what his advice is. "And good Mr. Secretary, consider that from the time of our first acquaintance, which began of a mutual benevolence, ye never knew in me froward opinion or dissimulation;" perhaps his natural simplicity might cause men to think that he favored hypocrisy, superstition and vanity. Combe, on the vigil of St. Thomas. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Begins:* Mr. Secretary.

21 Dec. **1560.** The Archbishop of York.

See Grants in December, No. 28.

21 Dec. **1561.** Sir Ralph Eure to Cromwell.

R. O.

Has received a letter from his grandfather Ralph Eure touching the interest claimed by the King in the gift of the hospital of Our Lady of Bowthame, near York, otherwise called the Horsefair. Cromwell has written to the archbishop of York to make no presentments till the King's pleasure be known. His grandfather desires Cromwell to have all the evidence in his custody examined, and if it be found the King should have the gift, he will forbear his claim; but the register books at York show that he and his ancestors have always given it. Hopes Cromwell will write to the Archbishop and set his grandfather in quietness. Would have been with him himself, but his lodging has been visited with sickness, of which he does not yet know the character. Wayer, 21 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, head secretary unto the King's most honorable Grace.

1534.

21 Dec. R. O.

1562. GHINUCCI to CROMWELL.

To avoid troubling you, I have written to Peter Vannes the points that occur to me at present. I only beg that effect may be given to the liberality which the King showed me at your intercession. Rome, 21 Dec. 1534. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

22 Dec. Cleop. E. vi. 172. B. M. Arch. xxv. 93.

1563. JOHN [FISHER] Bishop of Rochester to [CROMWELL].

Does not wish to displease the King. When last before him and the other commissioners he swore to the part concerning the succession for the reason he then gave, but refused to swear to some other parts, because his conscience would not allow him to do so. "I beseech you to be good master unto me in my necessity, for I have neither shirt nor sheet nor yet other clothes that are necessary for me to wear, but that be ragged and rent too shamefully. Notwithstanding, I might easily suffer that if they would keep my body warm. But my diet also God knows how slender it is at many times. And now in mine age my stomach may not away but with a few kind of meats, which if I want I decay forthwith, and fall into coughs and diseases of my body, and cannot keep myself in health." His brother provides for him out of his own purse, to his great hindrance. Beseeches him to pity him, and move the King to take him into favor and release him from this cold and painful imprisonment. Desires to have a priest within the Tower to hear his confession "against this holy time;" and some books to stir his devotion more effectually. Wishes him a merry Christmas. At the Tower, 22 Dec. *Signed.*

22 Dec. Otho, E. ix. 54. B. M.

1564. The NAVY.

Receipts by Wm. Gonson of London from Thos. Crumwell, master and treasurer of the King's jewels, in some cases by the hands of Wm. Bodye, for apparelling and rigging of the King's ships, viz.:—200*l.* for . . . . , 1 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. 200*l.* for new making the King's ships and victualling the . . . . . and the *Marye Guyllford*, sent by the King to Bourdeaux, 3 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 20 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 15 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 10 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. 300*l.*, for [ma]king guns also, . . . March 25 Hen. VIII. 300*l.*, 31 March 25 Hen. VIII. 300*l.*, 21 May 26 Hen. VIII. . . . . hundred pounds, . . . June 26 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 4 July 26 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 15 July 26 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 8 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 14 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. 300*l.*, 28 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII. 300*l.*, 19 [Se]pt. 26 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 9 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. 45*l.* for transporting the ambassador now coming from France between Calais and England, 31 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII. A hundred and fifty and . . . . [pounds], 2 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. 200*l.* also for transporting the great [master] of France, 7 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. 200*l.*, 22 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 7. *Mutilated. Each receipt signed and many sealed by Gonson.*

23 Dec. R. O.

1565. The COUNCIL OF CALAIS to CROMWELL.

According to the King's commission, the most part of the marsh is brought under water. It has cost no small labor and policy. We have lately informed the King and Council what direction we have taken with the inhabitants to repair the rivers, dykes and banks at their own cost; and that it may please his Highness to give them the marsh in common, as in times past, and to the inhabitants of his low countries the toll of Mark and Oye sluice, now possessed by Myddelton, man-at-arms of this town, who should be recompensed. We have not yet heard the King's pleasure, and can make them no determinate answer, although we have circumspectly practised with

1534.

1565. The Council of Calais to Cromwell—*cont.*

them. We desire an answer with all speed; for two of the King's sluices are stopped up, the one standing at Newenham bridge, which conveys the water from Guisnes, and the other behind the castle, which conveys it from Mark by the great river called the Hollet. Both these sluices are so decayed that next summer they cannot well be mended, and the water is likely to overflow all the east country. We therefore send the bearer express for an answer. And where Sir Robert Wingfeld has so grievously complained of the damage done to his houses built within the marsh, we have sent to view the same all the King's head officers of artificers here, whose report we enclose. Calais, 23 Dec., 1534. *Signed:* Arthur Lysle, k.—Edmund Howard—Edw. Ryngeley—Thomas Palmer—Robert Fouler—John Rowkewood—William Pryseley—Thomas Fouler—John Massyngberd.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

23 Dec. R. O.

1566. John Lord Hussey to Henry VIII.

Explains the circumstances under which he gave four bills obligatory which have come into the hands of the King's councillors from the executors of Sir Wm. Compton. The King in the first year of his reign appointed the late bishop of Ely, Docwra late lord of St. John's, and himself his ambassadors to Rome, when he, being unprovided of money for the journey, desired of the King a loan of 400 marks, which the King was content to have lent, but he had no leisure to await its receipt, and repairing to his house in Lincolnshire, caused the said four bills to be drawn and left with Sir W. Compton, to be delivered as his deeds upon the receipt of the money. Shortly afterwards the journey was countermanded, so that Hussey never had the money from the King, and had no cause to borrow. Nevertheless the bills remained with Sir W. Compton, of whom he often desired them back, but could get no answer, except that he should receive no hurt thereby. 23 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

24 Dec. Galba, B. x. 52. B. M.

1567. Stephen Vaughan to Cromwell.

I am now [in] a peck of troubles, and in suit up to the ears. Bernardo de Pigly, waiting till I had despatched all my things, made a new arrest on Hacquet's goods; in answer to which I obtained a sentence from the Privy Council that I should put in surety to abide their judgment when the King's pleasure was known, as his Highness is the owner of the goods, as I had no power to allow the debt and had evidences impugning it. I have put Robert Stokfyshe surety, and Rauf Allen is bound to save him harmless. I am now returning to Bruxe[lles], and if there are no more arrests, will send what I have towards Calle[s].

By a sudden chance I have discovered a very secret practice. About three months ago the Emperor sent from Spain to Ireland a gentleman named Antony, lately tutor to the king of Denmark's son. He arrived in secret at Galowey (Galway), with one servant, who feigned to be his companion, and whom he allowed to practise what was committed to him. At Galoway two friars conducted him to Garard Kyldare, who joyfully received him; but I cannot find out the substance of their communication. After staying with Kyldare a few days he went to Scotland, and communed of other matters with the King. Thence he returned here about 18 days ago, and is now gone to Spain. What the Emperor means now, may you easily conject.

The Emperor is making much ordnance here as if it should be sent to Spain, but the truth threateneth the contrary. My lord of Bure entertains Janys Griffith ap Powell and his wife, and has given them a house in Bure.

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The knave sent his wife to the queen of Hungary with an interpreter to show her griefs. The Queen gave her 100 guylden.

Robert Frelove is coming into these parts, and laboreth to be clerk to the merchants. It were good you examined him in the matter whi[ch] you let slip. You know what I mean. Consider what I wrote before of Ireland. The princes of Germany keep a diet on Saint Lucy's Day, at a town on the Ryne called Covelyns. The intent I cannot learn.

After dinner I will go to Brussels, and send away my carriage, lest I be put to more trouble. Antwerp, Christmas Eve, 1534.

Yesterday I received your letter of an old date. It hath been well kept.

Your Parliament house doth wonders for the clergy, whereof I also won[der]. Do not give as much credence to the accompanying letter concerning Ireland as to this, but burn it as soon as you receive it.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

1568. Sir John Hackett.

R. O. Account by Stephen Vaughan, clerk to the King, of money received from the archbishop of Palermo, one of Hacket's executors, from the sale of the goods of the deceased; of the legacies and debts paid in Base Dowchelande; of the sale of other goods by Vaughan; of Vaughan's expenses, and the costs of an arrest made upon the goods by Bernardo de Pigly, for a pretended debt of 98*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Fl. Receipts, 13*l.* 15*s.* Fl. Expenses in Flemish money, 40*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and in sterling money, 26*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Received from Garter herald-at-arms, in part payment of a debt to Hacket, 3*l.* st. Due to Vaughan, 42*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* st.

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

25 Dec. **1569.** The Corporation of Bishop's Lynn to Cromwell.

R. O. We are informed by your letters delivered unto us by Ric. Bradford, gauger, that the King has granted him the office of gauging and searching fish in this town. The office belongs to the mayor and others, as appears by the statute. If the King then, has granted this office to the said Richard, as we think he has not, it is not effectual in law. If you are desirous, however, that he should have the appointment from the mayor, at your request we are content, so long as it be no prejudice to our liberties. To have us in better remembrance according to our letters late sent to Mr. Miller, we give you yearly 100 of great ling. Lenn Bishop, 25 Dec. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

26 Dec. **1570.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. I intend to prefer my servant John Brice to the King's service. But
Letters, 297. as you have reproved him very sore of late, I beg you will take him again into favor. Knoll, 26 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.: Secretary.

26 Dec. **1571.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to
R. O. Cromwell.

I have received your letters, and will see to their accomplishment. I have been at Presteyne in Wales, where I was heartily welcomed by Sir James Baskerville, without any spears, as hath been hitherto the fashion. I intend after Easter to stop a month at Presteyne among the thickest of the thieves, and shall do the King such service as the strongest of them shall be afraid to do; thence to Hereford, Monmouth and Chepstow. This will be costly, but if the King wishes to have this country reformed, he must not stick at 100*l.* or so. In going and returning to Ludlow, I have viewed Wigmore Castle.

1534.

1571. Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell—*cont.*

The King must have it repaired, for it is utterly decayed in lodgings for want of timely repair. The walls are good, the lead will help, and plenty of timber is at hand. We of the Council could make proper provision for it if we had a warrant to bestow so much of the King's money upon it. Radnor Castle is not to be repaired, but only to be amended as a prison, which must needs be done. Eight thieves have escaped from it this year. What shall it be for us to take thieves and have no place to keep them? and all cannot be brought to Ludlow. 20*l.* or 40 marks would make it secure. The King has an armoury here, but no man knows how much harness has been delivered. There are in Sir Ric. Herbert's custody 200 harness lying rotten. I sent to him, as he was sick, to know the truth, and it is more meet they should be in the custody of the armourer than his. I am informed there is other harness at Thornbury. Here are 40 or 50 bows, but not a bill nor gun, except a great gun which lord Ferrers brought down. No gunpowder nor stones; "so that it appeareth a gun without powder or stones, shafts without bows, Almain rivet without gorgets or aprons of mail, if I should need do my master service, I must go seek it of other."

Other things the bearer will tell you. Ludlow, 26 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Dec. R. O. **1572.** John Bishop of Bath and Wells to Cromwell.

Sends him a poor remembrance by Thomas Clerke for the New Year, the yearly payment of which he has assured to Cromwell for life on one of his best manors, and induced the chapters of Bath and Wells to confirm the same. Wishes him a lucky New Year, with many to follow. Wells, 26 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Dec. R. O. St. P. II. 219. **1573.** John Alen to [Cromwell].

Doubts not that Mr. Treasurer and others will write of the late journey to Waterford. Is grieved to see the expense of this army, and not such service done as might be. Journeyed with 300 horsemen, through Kildare and Cartlagh, and by MacMorgho and O'More. The traitor and O'More dared not set upon them, but meanwhile robbed and burned Trym and Dunboyne. The Deputy then made a truce with him, which Alen thinks not honorable. O'Nele on the other side burnt part of the baron of Slane's lands, all Betaghe's lands, and a great part of Uriell. This rebel cannot be destroyed if the King's army stay in Dublin. He expected to be banished a month ago, but now grows in pride and strength again. The King and Cromwell should write to the Deputy and captains to approach to the war, and leave Dublin and Drogheda. The traitor has not more than 100 horse and 300 foot, among whom there is not one archer nor 10 handguns, and he has no ordnance. He intends to burn Trym, the Nowan, Athboy, the Naas, Kildare and other towns, and will break his own garrisons and burn his own lands lest Englishmen should profit by them. Understands that he expects an army from Spain, and has lately sent the official of Meath, the dean of Kildare, parson Walshe, the bishop of Killallo and other papists to Spain, asking for aid against the King as an heretic.

Advises the King either to pardon him out of hand, or to send here a proclamation that he never intends to pardon him nor any who take part with him thereafter. If the army would go abroad it would not be long before he would be subdued. A marshal should be appointed who is not a Welshman, for they rob now both friend and foe. Sir Rice Mansfild orders

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his company well. Edward Fitzgerald is taken. Asks Cromwell to advertise the Deputy that he and Broode may be "justified"; and the earl of Shrewsbury, that Rookes, who was taken at Wexford, may be delivered to the Deputy.

The Deputy is old, and cannot take pains by reason of sickness. Suggests the advisability of having 200 more Northern horse.

Offers that he and the Chief Baron will go with the army, if they may have 24 spearmen and six archers or gunners on horseback. Objects to the appointing of captains as privy councillors. It were better they should be commanded than commanders. The Deputy, the lord Chancellor, the earl of Ossory, lord Butler and the baron of Delven know how to subdue this traitor better than all the captains of England, except the duke of Norfolk. Desires credence for the bearer, Edw. Becke. Dublin, 26 Dec.

Trusts the Commons of England will grant the King 100,000*l.* for subduing this false traitor. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

[26 Dec.] **1574.** IRELAND.

R. O. Instructions for Edward a Beck.

Our riding through the rebel's country; received of MacMorgho; parling with O'More.

How the traitor has given him the Bridge of Athie, Woodestoke and other of the Earl's lands for maintenance. He has given to O'Neile the Green castle and destroyed others. Of the destruction of Trym, the preying of the country and O'Neil's invasion. Of the assaulting of Dunboyne, and its destruction without help from Dublin. The letting of the intended hosting into Kildare. Taking of Kildare Castle, and the short return of the army. The refusal of sending relief to its rescue. The manner of the false giving up of it. Who is the let that the army sets no better forward. That the King shall trust none of the Geraldines in this war. Why the duke of Norfolk's letters were not delivered to James FitzGerald. How the rebel increases in strength, because he is not quickly set to. The gentlemen of the county of Kildare and elsewhere offer to forsake the rebel if the English will come and defend them. They offer their castles to be warded by Englishmen. Irishmen and others dare not forsake the traitor, unless the army tarries on the borders and does exploits. Men doubt to be against the traitor, lest he should be pardoned. A proclamation to be had that the King will persecute him and all his part-takers. He intends to destroy all the borough towns, that the army may not be lodged nor victualled there. His purpose about the burning of the corns, breaking his castles and burning his lands. He looked himself to be banished. Of the misorder of the army, which spoils friend and foe. For a marshal, not a Welshman. Of the suspicion of Welshmen, especially of North Wales, in this war and the kindred which some of the captains have here. The disadvantage of the army lying in Dublin. A provision to prohibit them from Dublin to Drogheda. The bruit of an army from Spain. That the traitor has sent the official of Meath to the Emperor and the bishop of Rome, and what treasure he has with him. What threats I and other have had of S. [Skeffington]. What danger the Treasurer, I and other have been in for speaking. Of taking Edward FitzGerald and putting him and others to execution, and for Rookes. That the earl of Ossory and the Deputy assemble in the county of Kildare. That Kildare Castle be re-edified, warded and victualled substantially. Of the Deputy's sickness and age, so that there must be a captain or governor to lead the army. That the prior of Kilmayne and others of the Council be commanded to assist the Treasurer to take musters monthly, "so as the gentill Treasurer, which doth the King high service, shall not run alone in the displeasure of this rude army." Unless a marshal of full authority and a quick justiciary be appointed, the King will be at great

1534.

1574. IRELAND—*cont.*

charge, and his lands be destroyed by a peevish traitorous boy, who cannot match the third part of this array. A restraint for guns and powder, and a view to be had of what there is in every town, with the provisions mentioned in his other letters from Kilkenny. The constable of Kilka offers to deliver the castle to Mr. Treasurer, and not to the Deputy; and of the Eustaces. To have 200 Northern spears with a good captain, and 100 Welsh spears. Part of the Welsh foot to go home, if the King will be at no further charge. That the Chief Baron and I may have 24 spears, four archers and two gunners, and we will be with the army daily, and perhaps do other service than men would suppose could be done with such a number. Remember me for Mr. Secretary's letter to the Deputy for my lease of the benefice of Swordes. Mr. Baron and I had the promise of the lease of Dunboyne, from which my lord of Ossory digressed, and now it is burnt.

"R. What counsel S. gave his captains to refuse to go forth with him."

Pp. 3.

26 Dec. **1575.** WILLIAM PEPWELL to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. C. XIII. 262. Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 63.

Since coming to these parts has written two letters to Mr. Secretary. News has come from the Court that the Emperor will be at Seville shortly after Christmas, and the Empress also, and thence to Barcelona, and so to Italy. He has 100 new galleys making to be ready by April. Much ordnance has come out of Flanders, and much people commanded to be in readiness. Arquebuses are now used here, which give double the stroke of a handgun. Many of them, and of morrispikes, are come hither from Biscay.

All the country is in great fear of Barba Roxa, who has 100 galleys in readiness. He is now in Tunis, and is like to do some harm this summer. The Emperor has made an act that no man shall ride on mules or hackneys with saddles, that he may have in time coming many horsemen.

There are here two brethren who dwelt in Limerick, the Emperor's servants. Hears that they misuse themselves against the King. If he can, will make them a banquet on board a Bristol ship, and they shall land no more in Spain. Will come home by the Bristol ships. St. Lucas, on St. Stephen's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

27 Dec. **1576.** ROLAND BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have sent you your treasure,* whom I pray God long to preserve to both your comforts. If you wish him to return he shall be welcome; for "although nature worketh not in bodily strength, yet it surmounteth in good gentle and virtuous conditions." Give credence to my servant Robert Browne in such instructions as I have delivered him. In one of them, if I have not the King's help, I shall be in great danger. Ludlow, 27 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

27 Dec. **1577.** THOMAS LORD LA WARRE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I commend me to you and my good lady, thanking you for the kindness you have always shown me. I desire your favor for the bearer, a servant of mine, who desires to serve you in Calais. Halffnakyd, 27 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

* *i.e.*, his son Gregory.

1534.

27 Dec. R. O. **1578.** GUILLAUME POYET to LORD LISLE.

The bearer has omitted nothing of the good affection with which he began, to serve those who are your good servants and friends. After coming as far as this, he determined to return and tell you of the favorable state of matters (*la doulceur du temps*) he found here. When you have heard from him my goodwill to do you service, I beg you not to forget to send me my little man,* as you promised, and I will take pains to do with him as you wish. St. Germain en Laye, 27 Dec.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Debitis de Callais.

28 Dec. R. O. **1579.** PALAMEDES, Treasurer of Brittany, to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

Your servant who is returning will give you all the news of this quarter. The Admiral has charged him to give his commendations to you and madame. Offers his own services. St. Germain en Laye, Holy Innocents' Day.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

28 Dec. R. O. **1580.** NICOLAS DE LA CHESNAYE to LORD LISLE.

The bearer, Lisle's servant, will report the prosperity of this Court. Will be happy to obey his commands at Rouen, and not vary from them. S. Germain en Laye, 28 Dec. *Signed:* Nicolas de Lachesnaye R^r^ (*receveur?*) du Roy a Rouen.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. de Lisle, debitis de Caillies, a Caillez.

29 Dec. R. O. **1581.** JOHN HUSEE to [LORD LISLE].

On Christmas Eve, early in the morning, delivered Lisle's letter to Mr. Secretary. Spoke more fully with him in your affairs on St. Stephen's Day. He said the commission of sewers should be despatched, and he would speak to the King for the toll of Marke and Oye. He will write to you respecting Highefeld and Whethill. Mr. Sadleyer, his servant, says you need not trouble yourself, as his master agrees with you. Popley holds the contrary, and Sir Francis Bryan will not meddle in it. Mr. Nores will do what he can, and I hope to obtain the Queen's letter in Gaynsford's favor. Sir Richard Whethill has many friends, and has perverted many of yours. If Highfield be *in extremis* let me know. As the bishop of Canterbury is at Knoll, I will ride over and deliver your letter to him before Twelfth Day. I spoke to Mr. Secretary of Hacket's funeral, and he said I should have an answer. I asked him if he would like to have your mule and French wine there against the King's coming. He said there was no appearance, and that it must be kept a secret, for most people believed the King will over this March. You had better send them. I mentioned to Mr. Bryan of your great expence when the Admiral was over, and that you would be glad to have some licence or recompence, but he would not meddle in it. Mr. Seymour's matter is not yet spoken of. John Goughe, who obtained by Mr. Norres the conveyance of the King's New Year's gift to your lordship, begs your pardon that he cannot deliver it, as he is very sick. I have therefore delivered the cup, which has an H and an A in the knop, to John Hercules. The King and the Queen keep a great house, and Newman is chief counsel with my lord of Misrule. London, 29 Dec. 1534.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

* James Basset.

1534.

29 Dec. **1582.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. As soon as I arrived I went to your "broderer," who had delivered your frontlet to Parot two days before, price 4*l.* 10*s.* I now send your "vellot," for which I paid 8*s.*; 2 doz. gloves, 4*s.*; 1 gross round silken points, 3*s.*; and ½ gross riband points, 3*s.* I spoke with your gossip, Broke's wife, who showed me she could buy you no riband at Mr. Judd's at the price you named; so she gave me 8*s.*, and I bought the same half lb. of riband, which is 14 pieces, and a remnant of white. It cost 8*d.* more, but is very good. I send it you by Hercules. Since I came I have received a letter from you, and shall act accordingly; but you must make a bill how much sugar and spice you will have. You wrote you had a letter of mine which you forwarded, but I have not received it. It came from my father. You will see by my letter to my lord what I have done in his lordship's business. Leonard Smythe sends the account of your audit. He will not deliver your book that Mr. Rolle had without your letter. Mr. Roll has been in the country these holidays, and I cannot speak with him. I have delivered Mr. Gaynsford's letter to Mr. Tayler. I trust in six days to have the Queen's letter in his favor. I have also delivered your token to Mrs. Margery, who sends you the enclosed ring. The man she sent is a gentleman, and his father may spend 30*l.* a year. Mr. Basset should be here before the term, and Mr. Lane will be here at the term. London, 29 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

29 Dec. **1583.** THOMAS BISHOP OF ELY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received two letters from you asking my favor for my chaplain, Peter Valens, to instruct your son. I am content you should have him. If I might be so bold as to have had with him my nephew, a child whom he has begun to instruct, so that he might accompany your son, I should have been very glad. The other letter was for master Megges to enjoy the fees he had under my predecessor; to which I consent. Whatever arrangement is made between his counsel and mine I will agree to, praying you, however, that the extortions and falsifying of records done by him and his deputy to the disinheritance of the poor tenants shall first be examined. I doubt not he will then appear another man than he is taken for. I send you a New Year's gift and your fee. Somersham, 29 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

29 Dec. **1584.** JOHN GODERIC to CROMWELL.

R. O. At the last gaol delivery at Lincoln an old felon was indicted, but for certain defects in the indictment, the justices arraigned him on two counts, of which he was found guilty. But because these words *tunc et ibidem* were omitted, they could not give judgment. Since then he makes labor either for his charter or else to remove him up. He is an arrant thief. He has always been bolstered up, and would have offered me all his goods. His name is Will. Goonysboro. Kyrkby, Lincolnshire, St. Thomas' Day in Christmas.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

29 Dec. **1585.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS. 21,505, f. 15. B. M. Has apprehended and punished several persons guilty of robbery on the Borders, and intends to make inquisition upon all the Borders for the remainder of the malefactors. Requests him to forbid his wardens and officers to receive any of the said malefactors, and to allow his subjects to sell horses to James's servants. Thinks that there should be mutual communication and interchange, now that peace is established. Edinburgh, 29 Dec. 22 Jac. V. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1534.

30 Dec. **1586.** JOHN [CARONDELET] Archbishop of Palermo to [CROMWELL].

Galba, B. x. 54. B. M.

"Mons. le Secretaire," I have received your letter by Vaughan, the bearer of this, stating that you are Hacket's executor in England. In accordance with the power you sent Vaughan, he and I have settled all his affairs here, and I have delivered to him all the papers and "kreãges" (?) left in his house, with all the furniture except what has been sold. Vaughan has done his duty here well. He would have gone already, but was detained by the claim of Bernard de Pilly on Hacket's goods for 98 livres 14 *s*. . *de gros monnoie de Flandres.* I recommend to you Jennin Sohier, Hacket's chief servant, who is going to England. He has discharged his duty honestly, both during his master's life and since his death. Brussels, penult. Dec. 1534. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2.

30 Dec. **1587.** THOS. BROKE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Has not forgotten his kindness to him and his poor wife. Would gladly serve him. John Gough has your New Year's gift from the King. You might well be considered a man of high honor, seeing what importunate suit was made by divers to have the delivery of your cup. Gough was almost dead of the stone and the strangwyllyon, and is yet so sore pained that he cannot endure labor. He therefore sends it by one of your servants. He has been advised to make suit by Mr. Norris' help for 8*d.* extraordinary that Mr. Hyghfeld hath; and he said that Norris had written two or three times to your lordship already in his favor. I advised him in no wise to move Mr. Norris in such a matter; for it is "clearly from the King's coffers," who lately signed a bill to John Hawte, and broke it two days after, because it was out of his coffers. Besides, I did not think it meet to call upon Norris for a suit, for he might think you had forgotten your promise. Did it for the best, and hopes that Lisle will not be offended. Thanks him for his letter to Norris in the writer's own case; but did not use it. Written 30 Dec.

Hol., pp. 2. *Sealed. Add. and endd.*

1588. [CUMBERLAND?] to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The affairs of the West Marches stand in good point. The king of Scots and his officers act in accordance with the last truce, as appeared at Lowghmabanstone, both on the — Nov. and since. All bills on either side have been found either foul or clean. I have appointed with lord Maxwell another meeting at the Bating Bush on 18 Jan. next, when I trust we shall conclude all the rest. On 16 Dec. I met with Patrick Hales, lieutenant of Liddesdale, and indented with him for mutual response to be had at Crossop fote, 26 Jan., for all attemptates since the last peace.

Sent lately Thos. Clyfford with the soldiers of Carlisle to apprehend Anthony Armestrong, an Englishman who is indicted of March treason in selling horses to Scotchmen and bringing Scots into Hexhamshire. He was that night abroad in the woods with one John Irwen, a Scotchman and having notice the two resorted to Thos. Wilson, an officer of lord Dacre in Gillisland, who assembled 60 of the tenants to withstand the soldiers. For this rebellion they are indicted before the writer at a warden court. Desires to know the King's pleasure therein.

Pp. 2.

31 Dec. **1589.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Wrote lately of the discharge he had on Christmas Eve by the King's letter of such offices as he had got by the King's favor of others. The bearer, Thos. Dawston, his under steward, will inform Cromwell of the riots done and prepensed on the morrow of Christmas and after by Dacre's servants

1534.

1589. HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to CROMWELL—*cont.*
entering and breaking the steward's chamber at Holme, &c. Cannot serve the King so well as he would if he have not the governance of his servants on the Borders. Skipton Castle, 31 Dec. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* To master Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Dec. R. O. **1590.** EDWARD GRUFFYTH to CROMWELL.
William ap William troubles me before the King's commissioners in the marches of Wales without any reasonable cause. I beg to have your letters to my lord president of the Marches to remit the matters to your mastership and the King's Council. My tenants are also often vexed by the deputy chamberlain of Caernarvon by writs of the exchequer of Caernarvon touching title of lands. The Deputy is partial, and I desire your letters to him not to trouble my tenants who may be sued before the justices or the King's commissioners. Penryn, 31 Dec. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

[Dec. ?]. Arundel MS. No. 152. 300 b. B. M. Arch. XXVII. 369. **1591.** The WIFE AND CHILDREN OF SIR THOMAS MORE.
Petition for the pardon and release of the said Sir Thomas, who has remained more than eight months in the Tower of London, "in great continual sickness of body and heaviness of heart." The King during that time has allowed his said wife to retain his moveable goods and the revenues of his lands, although forfeited for his refusal of the oath; but lately an act (or two) has been made in the last parliament, not only confirming the former forfeiture, but causing the inheritance of all the lands which the said Sir Thomas had from the King, amounting to the annual value of 60*l.*, to be forfeited. All that his wife brought him is expended in the King's service, and she is likely to come to want, as also her son, who stands charged with the payment of certain great sums due by the said Sir Thomas to the King. But above all this, the said Sir Thomas is likely to die after his long and true service to the King. Beseeching the King to grant this their petition, considering that his offence is not of malice or obstinacy, "but of such a long-continued and deep-rooted scruple as passeth his power to avoid and put away."
Copy.

Dec. R. O. **1592.** JOHN SMYTH to LADY LISLE.
Sends lord Lisle the bill of last year's accounts, with a letter, which he asks her to look at, and let him know their pleasure. London, — Dec.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

[Dec.] Add. MS. 28,587, f. 160. B. M. **1593.** FRANCE, ENGLAND, and the EMPEROR.
Memoir written by Idiaquez, secretary to Charles V., concerning future negotiations with France, now that it appears by Hannart's letters that the French king persists in the answer he gave to the count of Nassau, which was a refusal to treat of a marriage between the princess of England and the duke of Angoulême, his third son. * * * Whether a despatch should be sent to Ireland in accordance with what was written to earl Desmond and the prince of Ireland, or whether it shall be deferred for a few days.
Sp., pp. 8. *Modern copy.*

Dec. Rym. XIV. R. O. **1594.** The ROYAL SUPREMACY.
Acknowledgments of the royal supremacy continued. *See* Nos. 921, 1024, 1121, 1216, and 1347.
1. Cathedral of Christchurch, Canterbury, 10 Dec. 1534. *Signed* by prior Thomas and 69 others. Rym. 497.

1534.

R. O. 2. Abbey of Faversham, 10 Dec. 1534. *Signed* by abbot John, by Rob. Faversham, prior, John Harte, sacrist, Thos. Sellyng, cellarer, John Lynstyd, precentor, Dunstan, sub-prior, and eight others. Rym. 505.

R. O. 3. Priory of Folkestone, 15 Dec. 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Barret [prior ?] and another. Rym. 516.

R. O. 4. Priory of Lyddis, Canterb. dioc., 22 Dec. 1534. *Signed* by Arthur Sentleger, prior, Thos. Egerton, subprior, and 11 others. Rym. 513.

R. O. 5. Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, Combwell, 23 Dec. 1534. *Signed* by Thomas Vyncent, prior, and five others. Rym. 506.

R. O. 6. Priory of St. Mary Bilsyngton, 26 Dec. 1534. *Signed* by prior John and six others. Rym. 501.

R. O. 7. Priory of St. Martin Novi Operis, Dovor, — Dec. 1534. *Signed* by prior John and 12 others. Rym. 510.

R. O. 8. Domus Dei, Dovor, — Dec. 1534. *Signed* by John Clerke, master, and five others. Rym. 525.

R. O. 9. College of St. Gregory, Wye, — Dec. 1534. *Signed* by Ric. Waltare, provost, and three others. Rym. 518.

1595. Town of Oxford.

R. O. A note of certain liberties granted to the mayor and burgesses by the King's progenitors, and confirmed by the present King, which have been infringed by the university.

1. That no one should sell merchandise in the town, except freemen of the town or of the guild merchant. The proctors and scholars procure foreigners to exercise merchandise.

2. To have felons' goods, as the city of London has. The officers of the university take felons' goods.

3. To have cognisance of pleas within the town. Mr. Commissary and proctors hold pleas of temporal matters, and will not let them be determined before the mayor.

4. To have return of writs, and that freemen be not impleaded out of the town. The freemen are arrested, suspended, banished and wrongfully imprisoned by the commissary and proctors, and a citation awarded against the mayor to examine him.

5. To have the appointment of the clerk of the market and jurisdiction over victuallers,—Rights usurped by the commissary.

6. To have view of frankpledge and inquiry of nuisances.

7. To have the like privileges with the city of London. The commissary and proctors make corporations, and take fines of poor men that have been prentices.

8. To have all fines and amerciaments in Oxford. They are levied by the commissary and proctors.

9. The bakers, at the instigation of the commissary and proctors, withdraw the toll from the town mills.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another set of complaints in six articles similar to the preceding.

Large paper, pp. 2, *mutilated. Endd.*

1534.

1596. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

R. O. Complaints of the scholars and students of Oxford against the mayor and burgesses.

1. For stopping the collection of a fine called the "alewaightes," paid by the brewers and tipplers, which produced about 5*l.* a year for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the King and to keep the university library and divinity school and celebrate divers masses for the King's progenitors. 2. The townsmen now wear weapons at pleasure, contrary to a grant of 29 Edw. III., which gave the chancellor power to punish them. 3. For interfering with victuallers and fishmongers resorting to the town in the sale of their goods. 4. For making corporations independent of the chancellor, and enacting ordinances by which the brewers sell ale at their own prices. They take 6*d.* a barrel too much, as the shoemakers, by their corporation, take 2*d.* more for each pair of shoes than is commonly paid in the country. 5. For resisting the chancellor's jurisdiction over weights and measures, so that the tipplers and innholders now sell the quarter of ale for 5*s.* which they bought for 20*d.* 6. Kine and swine now wander in the streets, and dunghills are made in divers places, as the chancellor has no longer power to amerce for nuisances. 7. The view of frankpledge, which the university ever since the 30 Edw. III. used to hold twice a year, is now interrupted; so that inquisition is not made of keeping clean the streets, conservation of the peace, &c. 8. The mayor often releases persons sent to prison by the chancellor; and the keeper of the King's castle, who is commonly a freeman of the town, will not take them except as the mayor pleases. 9. Since of late the university have been unable to call townsmen before the chancellor, they have been utterly destitute of justice. 10. The townsmen ignore the rights of privileged persons as householders, and exact great sums from them, especially for baking and brewing, which are not merchandise, but are under the chancellor's jurisdiction. 11. The students are troubled by malicious indictments, contrary to ordinances of the time of Hen. IV. 12. The town has given up the obit on St. Scholastica's Day for the souls of the scholars slain by the townsmen in the great conflict. They used to offer 5*s.* 3*d.* in St. Mary's Church, and are bound to forfeit 100 marks every time it is neglected. Moreover lands have been given them by Will. Ufforde and Edw. Attwode, sometime mayors of Oxford, towards their charges therein. The university desire the old usage to be renewed, but are content to remit the arrears of forfeiture, amounting to 800 marks, if the arrears of alms are paid. 13. The mayor and townsmen have discontinued coming to St. Mary's Church and taking oath to respect the privileges of the university, as they have done for more than 200 years. A sermon used to be preached on the occasion in favor of peace and unity. 14. The mayor and bailiffs have enclosed commons and appropriated them. 15. The jurisdiction of the university has been interrupted touching forestalling, regrating and the clerkship of the market, contrary to the grant of 32 Edw. III.

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

1597. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

R. O. Complaints of the chancellor, scholars, and students against the town under 12 different heads, similar in general character to those in the preceding. The townsmen affirm that they have no liberties, because they have surrendered them.

Paper roll on two sheets.

1534.

1598. Oxford.

Turner's Records of City of Oxford, 122.

Answers of the mayor and commonalty of the town of Oxford to the bill exhibited against them by the chancellor and scholars "of the said town" (university).

1. They do not affirm that the chancellor and scholars have no liberties, because they have surrendered them to the King, but they have from time to time endeavoured craftily to obtain grants of things long ago granted to the town, which privileges are now void in law. They, however, purchased bulls and censures in support of them, alleging them to be for the quietness and rest of the students, though it "reduceth" the scholars to temporal business; in dread of which the mayor and commonalty submitted to the usurpation. The chancellor and scholars now wish to wrest their liberties from the mayor and commonalty, urging that they should resign their rights. 2. The chancellor and scholars are not clerks of the market, and have never used it peaceably. 3. They have not the oversight of weights and measures. 4. The town does not take from the university any duty of 5*l.* a year, but the chancellor and scholars used to extort fines "for licensing of them to misuse their occupations." 5. The mayor and commonalty have always been accustomed to wear weapons, and there is no law against it. 6–11. Touching the keeping of lawdays, the power of imprisonment and oaths taken by the town officers to the university, &c. 12. Deny that they have indicted proctors out of malice. The proctors pulled open in the night the doors of Will. Grethedde when he was going to bed; on which he met them with a poker, but they struck him down, took his purse and carried him to prison; for which unlawful act the proctor was indicted before Mr. Secretary's late visit to Oxford. 13. About a year ago the commissary and scholars met at their congregation house only to discommon a number of the most substantial freemen.

1599. Oxford.

Turner's Records of Oxford, 127.

"Clauses contained in the writings of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, which are thought very unreasonable, and are manifest signs that Mr. Mayor and his brethren doth not effectually purpose to take any amicable, equal or quiet end with the university."

They require a diminution of customs sworn to by themselves: that freemen should not be troubled by the nightwatch (if students had the same liberty it would amount to no watch at all); that those who watch shall be sworn in the market place; that the chancellor be sworn to the mayor of the town to see the King's peace kept; and that he be deprived of the power to banish or excommunicate any one, &c.

1600. News from Genoa.

Vit. B. xiv. 167. B. M.

"Quanto habbiamo di . . . . . .
e qua ne attende a . . . . . sara la piu
superba, che di qu . . . . . an . . . . . saranno al
mancho galere novanta et nave cento . . . . . venti caravelle
che il Ser^mo Re di Portogallo li ma . . . . . optimi
vasselli da armata, saranno benissimo adordin . . . . . armata sara
messa adordine da esso Principe Doria. S . . . . . che sara tale da non
gli fare sette Afriche diffesa. Andr . . . . . armata homeni da mettere
in terra venticinque millia al m . . . . . doppo esso principe e capitano el
signor Marchese del Vas[to] . . . . . fantarie partite a questo modo,
dodeci millia Alaman . . . . . Spagnuoli et sei millia Ittaliani gente
fiorita et usa nell . . . . . Ittalia restera per levare dissegno a Franciosi
et sociis eorum . . . . . di quali capitano Antonio di Leva, et piu qui

1534.

1600. NEWS FROM GENOA—*cont.*

in ge . . . . . hanno essi fanti sei millia ordine espresso da Cesare . . . . . minimo cenno si transferischino a Genova. Apresso a . . . . . per anchora si trova lo Imbasciatore dil Barbaro[ssa] . . . . . ottenuto da esso Re di mandare do nave * * * vasselli nove grossi."

Barbarossa is still at Tunis, but not trusted by the soldiers. Many of his men have died of pestilence, and many fled to the *Alarbi*, with whom the king of Tunis was in great reputation. The armies are to meet in Sardinia in February. The Emperor has sent 300,000 ducats hither. 1,500 Biscayans are going at their own expense. The French will arm 30 galleys, but little account is taken of them. The Pope has provided the sum he taxed himself in.

Ital., pp. 2, *mutilated. Endd.:* Copia d'uno capitolo di nove scritosi da Genova.

*** There is an abstract of the above in the margin, made before the mutilation.

1601. GRANTS in DECEMBER 1534.

Dec.

GRANTS.

1. Wm. Dacre lord Dacre of Gylleslond, Graystok and Weme, *alias* lord Dacre of Naward, &c. Pardon for the misprisions to which he confessed on being examined, 25 July last, before Sir Thos. Audeley, the chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, the treasurer, Hen. marquis of Exeter, Thos. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary, Sir Edw. Walsyngham, lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Ric. Riche, the solicitor general. Also special pardon to the said William with respect to his offices of warden of the West marches, captain of Carlisle Castle, steward of the manors or lordships of Penrith Castle, Soureby, Gramlesby and Queeneshames, and the forest of Inglewood, Cumb. This pardon not in any manner to invalidate a recognizance of 10,000 marks to be paid at Christmas, made in Chancery, at Westminster, 17 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII., wherein he bound himself to Thos. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary, Sir Wm. Paulet, controller of the King's household, and Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the King's chamber. *Del.* Westm., 2 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *ms.* 23–5.

2. Thos. Alvarde. Grant in fee of the lands and tenements called Brookys, in the parish of St. Matthew without the gate of Ipswich, Suff.; a water-mill called "le Newe Milne," in the parish of St. Peter, Ipswich, a tenement in Nacton called Hamondes, and all other Crown lands in Ipswich, and in Westerfelde, Raydon, Groundesborough, Debith, Clopton, Willesham, Capell, Arwardon, Branford, Sproughton, Chatesham, Trymley, and Stoneham, Suff., which belonged to the late priory of St. Peter, Ipswich. *Del.* Westm., 2 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

3. Sir John Box, priest. Licence to hold two benefices and be non-resident. Greenwich, 5 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 19.

4. Commissions of sewers.

Suffolk: Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Thos. lord Wentworth, John abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, Geo. abbot of Leyston, Henry abbot of Sipton, John prior of Ixworth, Wm. prior of Eye, Wm. prior of Olave, Ric. Shelton master of Metyngham, Sir Robert Drury, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Anthony Wyngfeld, Sir John Henyngham, Sir Thomas Tyrell of Gippyng, Sir Humphrey Wyngfeld, Sir Thomas Tey, Sir Wm. Rowse, Sir John Cornewales, Sir William Walgrave, jun., Sir John Jernegan, Sir Thos. Barnardeston, Sir Thos. Russhe, Sir Wm. Drury, Sir John Glemeham, John Spryng, John Suliard, Leonell Talmage, Thomas Alvarde, George Colte, Arthur Russhe, Robt. Downes, Robt. Crane, John Harvy of Oulton, Robert Rookewode, Edmund Lee, John Southwell, Robert Reynold, son of Robert Reynold the elder, Clement Higham, Harry Hubberd, Thomas Jermyn, John Tasborough, John Croftes, Edmund Poley, Ralph Everard, Christopher Playter, and John Drury of Rowham. Westm., 8 Dec.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 1*d.*

5. *Norfolk:* Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Eligeus abbot of Wyndham, John prior of St. Faith's, Richard abbot of Westderham, Robert prior of Pentney, William prior of Westacre, Thomas prior of Castelacre, Richard prior of Walsyngham, Robert prior of Langley, William prior of Norwich, William abbot of St. Benet's, John prior of Coxford, William prior of Thetford, Sir John Spelman,

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Dec.

GRANTS.

Sir James Boleyn, Sir Roger Townesende, Sir William Paston, Sir John Heydon, Sir John Shelton, Sir Edmund B[e]nyngfeld, Sir John Jermy, Sir Francis Lovell, Sir Walter Hubberd, Sir Edward Chamberlayn, Sir Francis Calthorpe, Sir John Tyndale, Christopher Jenney, serjeant-at-law, Robert Holdiche, Edmund Wyndeham, Richard Southwell, Henry Bedyngfeld, William Fermour, younger, John Robsart, Philip Calthropp, William Conyngesby, Francis Moundeford, William Yelverton, sen., Robert Townesend, Nicholas Hare, Henry Hunsden, Humphrey Carwell, Robert Segrave, John Fyncham, Thomas Derham, Anthony Gurney, William Fermour, John Clere. As above.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 1*d and* 2*d.*

6. Chris. Hales, the attorney general, and Ric. Ryche, the solicitor general. Grant in fee, of the manor of Fyndon, Sussex, with courts leet, wards, marriages, &c. *Del.* Westm., 8 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

7. Thos. Wall *alias* Wyndesore. To be chief herald and Garter king of arms, with 40*l.* a year out of the petty custom of the port of London. Westm., 8 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 18.

8. *Somerset.*—Commission to Sir Edw. George, John Barlowe dean of Westbury, John Bartylmew of Bristol, and John Coldes of Bristol to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of James Kyng. Westm., 10 Dec.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 32*d.*

9. *Leicestershire.*—Similar commission to Edw. Mountague, serjeant-at-law, Sir Wm. Turvile, Edw. Catesby and John Beamond, on the lands and heir of Eliz. Temple. As above.—*Ib.*

Similar commission to Sir Wm. Turvile, Edw. Catesby and John Beamond on the lands and heir of Ralph Sherley. As above. —*Ib.*

10. *Rutland.*—Similar commission to Edw. Montague, serjeant-at-law, and Thos. Brudenell on the lands and heir of John Caldcott. As above.—*Ib.*

11. Ralph Rowlet and Martin Bowes, goldsmiths, London. Acquittance (in accordance with an agreement between the King and them by indenture bearing date 6 April 24 Hen. VIII.) of all that relates to an assay of silver and gold made in the Star Chamber at Westminster before Sir Thos. Audeley, Thos. duke of Norfolk, lord Treasurer, Charles duke of Suffolk, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, John earl of Oxford, Robt. earl of Sussex, Stephen bp. of Winchester, Thos. Crumwell, the King's secretary, Sir Robt. Norwiche, C. J. of C. P., Sir Anth. FitzHerbert, justice of C. P., Edw. Fox, the King's almoner, Sir Wm. Kyngeston, Sir Ric. Weston, Sir John Dauncy, and others of the King's Council, concerning the money minted in the Tower of London between 1 March 24 Hen. VIII. and 30 October last (both days included), viz., in the time of John Copynger, keeper of the change in the said Tower, and the said Ralph and Martin, masters and workers of the Mint there; at which assay it was found by Wm. Roche, Wm. Bowyer, Paul Withipoll, Robt. Trapps, Wm. Lok, John Gressham, Robt. Pakyngton, Ric. Osborne, John Rastell, John Faire, Thos. Marbury, John Freman, Roger Horton, Thomas Wastell, Robt. Couper, Nich. Bull, Robt. Rede, Thos. Sponer, Edm. Accombe, Fabian Wether, Edm. Ley, Wm. Peter, Wm. Gonson, Martin Pery, Thos. Calton, Henry Averell, Rog. Mondy, John Palterton, Robt. Spenley, Thos. Aunsom, Nich. Stathom, Mich. Dormer, Walt. Mershe, and Wm. Knyght, that the money was good and of sufficient purity according to the standard. Westm., 10 Dec.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 16.

12. John Dymmok, sen., draper, and Thos. Palley, stock-fishmonger, both of London. Custody of a messuage with three acres of land and a dovecote, called Clement's Dodde, in Reynham, Essex; for the term of 20 years, at the annual rent of 4*s.* 6*d.* and 4*d.* increase. Thos. Pylson and Geo. Fulsehurst, both of London, are securities. Westm., 11 Dec.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

13. John Bagewyll, of Otehill, Somers., tanner. Pardon for the murder of Wm. Imberley at Charde Hethfeld. Westm., 7 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Dec. —P.S.

14. John Bellitour, clk. Grant of the canonry and prebend called Alveley, in the collegiate church or free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Brignorth, Salop, *vice* Thomas Seintleger, resigned. *Del.* Westm., 12 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

ii. Mandate to the dean and chapter in pursuance of the above. 13 Dec. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

15. Jasper Arnolde, basketmaker, a native of Brabant, in the Emperor's dominions. Licence to keep in his service four journeymen or covenant servants, natives of parts beyond sea, notwithstanding the statute 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. (cap. 2). Westm., 12 Dec. Greenwich, 9 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. *Del.*, 12 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

16. Gerard Vion, esquire, of the "pryvey kychyn" of the French king. Passport through the kingdom to and from Scotland, with two servants, three horses, &c. Westm., 13 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

17. John Asshe. Licence to "use shooting in his crossbow at all manner of marks and games," and keep the same in his

1534.

1601. GRANTS in DECEMBER 1534—*cont.*

Dec.

GRANTS.

house. Westm., 13 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Dec.—S.B.

18. John Brokden or Brogden, one of the yeomen of the Guard. Fee of the Crown of 6*d.* a day, in reversion, after Robt. Leghton or Wm. Dusshebourne. Greenwich, 30 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

19. John Parker, yeoman of the Wardrobe of Robes. To be pavilioner, or serjeant of the King's pavilions and tents, with 12*d.* a day, and 4*d.* a day for a yeoman under him. Westm., 8 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

20. Thomas Peverell, of Brodeford, Dorset. Pardon for burglary, 25 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII., in the house of John Butt at Gillingham, Dorset. Westm., 9 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

21. Monastery of Aboddesbury, Salisbury dioc. Assent to the election of Roger Roddon, prior, as abbot, *vicé* John Portesham, deceased. Addressed to Thomas Benett, vicar-general of the diocese of Salisbury. Westm., 15 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

ii. Petition for the above, naming John Tregunwell, LL.D., and John Rice ("Rheseus"), LL.B., registrar-general in ecclesiastical matters, as their deputies to the King. Dated 1 Dec. 1534.

22. Edward Rogers, esquire of the Royal Body. To be bailiff of Hampenes and Sandegate, marches of Calais, with 12*d.* a day, as enjoyed by John Cheyney or Roger Cheyney, who now holds the office. Westm., 11 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Dec.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

23. Royston priory. Assent to the election of Ric. Britten as prior. Westm., 13 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Dec.—P.S.

24. Bishop of Ely. Licence to allow any of his servants to use his cross-bow or hand-gun within his lordships of Somersham and Derham, in the isle of Ely, notwithstanding the act of 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

25. Sir Arthur Darcy. To be steward of Galtres forest and the lawn in the said forest, and master of the hunt of deer there, with herbage and pannage, wind-falls, &c., in the same forest, *vice* Sir Anth. Ughtred, deceased; with the usual fees as enjoyed in the said offices by the said Sir Anth., or Henry Marney, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

26. Chris. Jenny. To be one of the King's serjeants-at-law. *Del.* Westm., 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

27. John Smyth, yeoman of the Guard. Fee of the Crown of 6*d.* a day, *vice* Piers Young, deceased.—S.B. (*undated*). Westm., 20 Dec. *Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

28. Edw. archbishop of York. Inspeximus and confirmation of charter, 3 Dec. 1 Edw. IV., granting to Wm., then archbishop of York, and his successors, return of writs by their bailiffs and other privileges. Westm., 21 Dec.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 4. *Rym.* XIV. 544.

29. Sir Wm. Paulet, comptroller of the Household. Appointment as chief officer for the overseeing, rule, wardship and sale of all heirs, tenants of the Crown, and other heirs, and the marriage of the same, and keeper, overseer, governor and venditor of all possessions, &c. belonging to the King by right of such heirs. Also power to appoint feodaries and other officers in all the King's possessions in the different cos. in England, the cos. of Lanc., Chester, Wales and the marches thereof; with 100*l.* a year for himself and 10*l.* for his clerk. This appointment is on the recall of a similar one granted, by patent, 3 Nov. 18 Hen. VIII., to Thomas Englefeld, serjeant-at-law, and the said William. *Del.* Westm., 21 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

30. Thos. Kelham, of London, tailor. Pardon for having killed Geo. Fayerbroder, of London, tailor, in self-defence, as appears by the record of John Wylford, coroner in the city of London. Westm., 21 Dec.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 16.

31. Robt. Norton. To be clerk of the peace in the North Riding of co. York. Westm., 20 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

32. Ric. Snell, yeoman of the Crown. Grant of the corrody in the monastery of Glastonbury, Somers., void by the forfeiture of Sir Thos. More. Westm., 16 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 Dec.—P.S.

33. Thomas Pope, clk., and William Smyth. To be clerks of the Star Chamber at Westminster, in survivorship; on surrender of patent, 25 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII., granting the office to the said Thomas alone. Westm., 23 Dec.—*Pat.* 26 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

34. Ric. Whithipoll. Presentation to the parish church of Walcamstowe, London dioc., *vice* Thos. Hikman, dec.: the presentation belonging to the King by feoffment of Nich. Hancoke, last prior of Holy Trinity,

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commonly called Christchurch, London, and by the dissolution of the monastery.—S.B., *dated at bottom* 26 *Dec.**

35. Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor.† Grant to him and Sir Hen. Parker, Sir Thos. Barnardiston, John Cristemas, Thos. Pope, Arthur Clerke and Thos. Spilman, of the manor of Braughyng, or Braughyngbury, Herts; with the rectory and the lands, &c., lately held by Nich. Hancok, late prior of the suppressed monastery of Holy Trinity commonly called Christ Church, London, in Braughyng, Pokriche, Cournebury, Leyston, Wedyall, Buklond, Westmyll, Buntyngford, Stondon, Aspeden, Milkeley and Bircheholt, Herts, except the manor of Berkeden. The grants made to Sir Thos. by patents 9 April 25 Hen. VIII., and 23 March 25 Hen. VIII., of the site of the monastery, &c., are confirmed. *Del.* Westm., 29 Dec. 26 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

1602. Royal Supremacy.

R. O. Strype's Mem. I. II. 162.

Sampson's treatise (*oratio*) in defence of the Supremacy.
Lat., mutilated, but supplying some of the lost passages in Strype's copy, as Strype's does to this.

2. "A treatise proving by the King's laws that the bishop of Rome had neither right to any supremacy within this realm."
Begins: Although before this time.
Ends: high judges thereof.
A small 4to. of 28 leaves, printed by Berthelet, with a preface and table of contents at the end. See Catalogue of MSS. in the University Library, Cambridge, vol. I. p. 532.

3. "De vera Differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa veritas ac virtus utriusque."
A treatise by Edw. Foxe, printed by Berthelet in 1534, *and again in* 1538.

Pocock, II., 539.

4. Treatise in defence of the abolition of the Papal supremacy, entitled "A Litel Treatise ageynste the mutterynge of some papistis in corners."
Incipit: Forsomuch that some controversy.
Printed by Berthelet, 1534.

R. O.

5. Treatise against the Papal supremacy.
Begins: "Of the power and primacy of the Pope.—The bishop of Rome taketh upon him to be, by the divine law, above all bishops and pastors."
Ends: "Let then those that defraud the Church to know that God shall punish them for that offence."
Pp. 15.

R. O. Pocock, II. 100.

6. Arguments from the Old and New Testament in favor of the Royal supremacy and against the primacy of St. Peter.
Begins: "Obey the King as chief, and other rulers."
Endd.

R. O.

7. "Against the supremacy of the Pope."
Eleven paragraphs showing that Peter was not the chief of the Apostles, nor the bishop of Rome anciently the head of the Church.
Pp. 3.

R. O.

8. Latin tract in defence of the Royal supremacy.
A fragment of a corrected draft, pp. 4. *Begins:* "Si unusquisque pietate quadam naturali adeo in patriam devincatur." *Ends in the middle of the*

* According to Newcourt the date of the presentation was 29 Dec. 1534.
† There is a modern copy of this grant in Harl. MS. 7048, f. 147.

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1602. Royal Supremacy—*cont.*

quotation : "Subjecti igitur estote omni humanæ creaturæ propter Dominum, sive Regi quasi præcellenti, sive ducibus tanquam ab Eo missis ad ——."

R. O. 9. A collection of texts headed "Jus Regum."
Lat., pp. 3. *Endd. by Tunstall :* De potestate Regis.

R. O. 10. A sermon on the words *Et erunt signa in sole et luna.*
Inc.: "The ministers of Christ's Church now when the annual time draws in hand."
Ends: "by vehemence of persecution *erit enim tunc tribulatio*, &c."
Pp. 5. Apparently in Tunstall's hand.
ii. Head of a sermon, *Attendite vobis.*

Tanner MS. 343, f. 78. 11. Articles against the power of the bishop of Rome and in favor of the statute concerning the King as head of the Church.

1603. Renunciation of the Pope.

R. O. Draft acknowledgment of the King's supremacy to be used by any archbishop or bishop.
Lat., pp. 3.

1604. Validity of the King's Second Marriage.

R. O. Declaration of Francis I., after having considered the arguments touching the marriage of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Arragon and his subsequent marriage with queen Anne, and the sentences of the late pope Clement, that he will defend the latter marriage as lawful, and the children born of it as legitimate, against any who will impugn it, treating the papal sentences as null, and that he will give succour in case England be invaded or troubled on account of them. (See No. 1348.)
Fr., pp. 2.

1605. Appeal to Rome.

R. O. Information addressed to the King by James Bacon, of London, brewer, against John Dakins, LL.D., commissary of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, his apparitor Thos. Roye and others, for having sued an appeal to Rome contrary to the act of 24 Hen. VIII., and obtained from the bishop of Rome [an instrument], directed to the prior of St. Mary Spytell, Shoreditch, for the annulling of a sentence given by Dr. Gwent, in the court of Canterbury, in a cause of matrimony brought against the petitioner by Cecily Dous.
Large paper, pp. 5. *Endd.*

1606. Germain Gardiner to ———.

Grenville Library, 11,990. B. M. "A letter of a yonge gentylman named mayster Germen Gardynare wryten to a friend of his, wherin men may se the demeanour and heresy of Johnn Frjth late burned, and also the dyspycyons and reasoning uppon the same had betwene the same mayster Germen and hym. Prented by W. Rastell in Flete Strete in Saynt Brydys Chyrchyarde." 1534. 12°. 42 leaves. Bl. L.

"Ye have heard how John Fryth, sometime scholar in that college whereof ye were after his departing master, was afterwards, among other at Oxenford, found busy in setting abroad these heresies which, lately sprung in Almayne, by the help of such folk be spread abroad into sundry parts of Christendom, tending to nothing else but to the division and renting

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asunder of Christ's mystical body, his Church, the pulling down of all power and utter subversion of all commonwealths." He was punished, and fled beyond sea to the fathers of that religion, and in company with Will. Tyndale and Geo. Joye "(at whose name I am sure ye sigh, seeing yourself to have been so deluded with the hope which once ye conceived of him)," and within awhile, though only 24 years old, took upon him to teach the whole Church of Christ, revoking us from our error, as he called it, of Purgatory, &c. He came again into England, encouraged others to stand stiff in heresy and was imprisoned in the Tower. Yet he wrote against the doctrine of the Sacrament of the Altar, and though Tyndale, warden of their guild, advised him to abstain from such high matters, the advice came too late. His learning was to be praised but for his arrogance, and my lord my master,* bearing a special love for him, as he had once been his scholar, sent for him to his house to converse with him, and he said he would accept the contrary opinion if it were shown to be declared by doctors of the Church. Yet he disputed the matter afterwards with my lord. Account of their discussion, and of the condemnation of Frith and Thos. Philippes. After Frith's condemnation my lord sent him his chaplain Rupert, to satisfy him, and the writer also held conversations with him, which he recounts at some length.

From Ashare, 1 Aug.†

1607. THE GREY FRIARS.

R. O. "Nomina fratrum Observantium permanentium in regno."

Wm. Robynson is in London; also John Game, Jas. Kello, Jacobus Laycus and Antonius Laycus; and John Foreste is there in prison. John Bartone and Wm. Craforth are in Kent at the pleasure of the bp. of Canterbury. John Yonge and Benedict Dewo are at Norwich; Thos. Peresone at Lynne; Wm. Morewhate at Babwell; Gabriel Pecocke at Lincoln; also Ant. Hoode. Thos. Sydman is in Kent with Sir. Wm. Hawte; Wm. Perithe at York; Rob. Hychon at Lincoln. Bonaventura Jonson is an Augustine friar. Robt. Neseweke is at Ware; also Hen. Sotyll, Walter Freman, John Elstonys and John Hore. John Hemmysley is at Scarborough. John Bakare is at Richmond; also Wm. Penrith and Thos. Packe. Wm. Curson is at Bedford; also Wm. Stapeley. David Jones is in Kent; Wm. Lee at Cardinia (Carmarthen?); John Kebyll at Gloucester; John Lye at Bristol; Elyas Mody in Kent with the abbot of Feversame. Fras. Luberte in Kent with Mr. Crayforth. Rob. Rufford at Bedford. Wm. Ele at Carmarthen. Barnard Blackborne at York. Rog. Harltone at Scarborough. John Brymstone is an Augustine friar. Thos. Robynson is at Cardinia with the lord of the castle there. Chr. Burrell is at Canterbury, and mad. Wm. Brwellus is at Bedford; Hugh Norrysse at Stamford; Ralph Creswell at Reading.

"Nomina eorumdem Observantium defunctorum."

John Spens died at London; also Thos. Artte, Thos. Kellam, Jeremy Manson, John Kinge, John Kyxe and Nic. Harfforthe. Judocus Asterdam died at Canterbury; Andrew Danolde at Greenwich; John Scryvner at Reading; also Ant. Lenes. Alex. Hyll died *in patria;* Theodoric Barkham at Greenwich; James Wylyamson at Colchester; Cornelius Symondys *in patria;* also Edw. Pope and John Biltone. Wm. Ellell at Dancaster. Gerard Dyryson *in patria.* John Martyne at Newcastle. Rob. Bynkys at Reading. Fras. Caro at Bristol. Hen. Heltryne *in patria;* also Adrian Dehohe, Thos. Danyell and Fras. Carre. Lewis Wylkynson at Canterbury. Bryan Fysshborne at Yarmouth. Wm. Hasarde at Dunwyche. John Wells at Ipswich. Robt. Bakare at Doncaster.

* Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.

† Probably written in the year 1533, though 1534 is the date of publication.

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1607. The Grey Friars—*cont.*

"Nomina eorumdem exemptorum." Barnardine Covertt, exempt. Ant. Browne, hermit. John Lawrence and Robert Lanham, exempt. Thos. Tyngyll, *laicus ad mundum reversus.* Thos. Martyne, exempt; also Alex. Holdene, John Lordinge, Fras. Dente, Ralph Massy, Thos. Packe, Thos. Roche, Thos. Quyntans, Thos. Butlere, Mich. Knyffton, Wm. Fullmer, Fras. Bucnall. Wm. Petitt, layman and exempt. Hen. Bocher, exempt; also Wm. Attpurbure. Thos. Myllinge and Ric. Daniell, *laici ad mundum reversi.* Fras. Canewe exempt, also Robt. Latomar and Thos. Tyngylle. Wm. Peter, Peter Jacson and John Jonson, *laici ad mundum reversi.* John Tyndale, exempt; also John Sawere, Fras. Dundye, Robt. Corbete and Thos. Sayer. John Cutbert, layman, Hugh Payne and Nic. Bullyn, exempt.

"Nomina eorumdem qui fugam petierunt."

Sebastian Begone fled over sea; also Ric. Elvyn. Rob. Shorte fled into Scotland; also John Jobbe. Cornelius Simons, over sea; also John Wolls. John Lambert to Scotland; also Abraham Wharton and Wm. Symson. Rob. Hunte over sea. Ph. Wylkynson to Scotland. Thos. Adam, over sea; also Cornelius Brylys and Ric. Hadley. Wm. Gumbry into Scotland; also Wm. Bartram, Wm. Smyth, Thos. Cony and Peter de Maguntia. Thos. Hunter, over sea. Thos. Packe to Scotland. Hen. Halter, over sea. John Byllinge to Scotland; also John Rycket, Ric. Wallwoode, Geo. Webstere, Thos. Curtney and Thos. Elkyn. Arnold Forgate, over sea; also Jas. Dansy.

1608. Cranmer and the "New Learning."

R. O. Articles against dan William Wynchelsey, monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, delivered by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The said William has said (1) that the Archbishop commanded Twynne, the schoolmaster, to ride twice in one week to Sandwich to read a lecture of heresy, and promised a buck in summer and a doe in winter to the heretics of Sandwich; (2) that he thanked God he had lived to see the Cross of Canterbury carried to a bull baiting; (3) that this new learning would set men together by the ears, and that my lord of Canterbury was the maintainer of it; (4) and that "the King had made a fool archbishop of Canterbury because he would take his pleasure of the Church."

ii. Examination of the accused, who denies the first three articles, and explains away the fourth.

iii. Examination of witnesses, viz.:—

Wm. Mylton, monk of St. Augustine's, sworn. Deposes to the second and fourth articles. He heard Wynchelsey, in a place called the Sporte in the said monastery, say to one dan Rob. Saltwood, "the King hath made a fool bishop of Canterbury because he would be head to pyll and poll the Church;" this in presence of Ric. Compton and Lawrence Goldstone.

Dan Rob. Saltwood, sworn. Heard the accused speak as in the first article, in a place in the monastery called Little Joye, about the beginning of Lent last; present, brothers Wm. Mylton, Lawr. Goldstone, John Anthony and John Langdown, and John Mychell, layman. He also confirms the second and fourth accusations. The former happened "betwixt the peals of evensong of Our Lady Day the Assumption last past," and the latter between the feasts of St. John Baptist and St. Thomas.

Dan John Anthony, sworn. Deposes to the first article.

"Dompnus Laurentius Goldstone, examinatus." Confirms the second accusation and the fourth, which took place between Midsummer and St. Thomas' Day last.

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Upon this examination Wynchelsey was committed to prison within the monastery till the King's pleasure be further known.

Pp. 4. *Endd.:* "Against a monk in Canterbury and a priest in Tenet (Thanet?) accused in D. Peter's (St. Peter's?) circuit in the visitation. Which monk and priest remain in prison."

1609. SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE.

R. O. The deposition of Robt. Cowper, John Wynbok, John Fletcher and Ric. Chell, against Margaret Cowpland, for calling the King an extortioner, knave and traitor, and queen Anne a strong harlot, on various occasions.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, secretary to the King.

1610. CROMWELL'S LANDS.

R. O. "An abstract of my master his lands and tenements, and the yearly value of the same."

The fee farm of Waltham, 50*l.*; the manors of Eggecote, 50*l.*; Donton, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Hakney, 10*l.*; Shordiche, 10*l.*; Ratheby, 50*l.*; Halyfelde, 20*l.*; and "the manors in Kent which ye are in communication to purchase of Mr. Carnaby," 200*l.* and better.

Total 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides the manor of Rumpney, 100 marks, "and your capital house and gardens at the Augustine Freers."

Endd.

1611. CROMWELL'S DRAFTS.

R. O. Draft bill for a subsidy for the building of fortifications.

Imperfect. Large paper, pp. 2, *with corrections in Cromwell's hand.*

R. O. 2. Fragment of another (?) draft bill.

Begins: "be more prone, ready and of better will." *Ends:* "withstanding of the ambition and."

Large paper, p. 1, *with corrections by Cromwell.*

R. O. 3. Petition of the Commons in Parliament against abuses in the administration of the law and the delays contrived by lawyers for defence of untrue titles, &c.

Large paper, pp. 3, *mutilated.*

R. O. 4. Draft act of parliament for the more rigid enforcement of previous statutes, appointing a new court, to consist of six discreet men, of whom three at least shall be outer barristers in the Inns of Court, who shall be called justices or conservators of the common weal, and sit together in the White Hall at Westminster or elsewhere, with power to discuss all matters relating to the common weal, and to call before them all persons who have violated any act of parliament made since the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign. And whereas the King gave his assent in the fourth year of his reign, by which if he did not prosecute for the violation of any statutes within three years, he should lose his advantage, they are authorised to appoint officers in every county, to be called serjeants or servants of the common weal, who shall inquire from time to time touching all offenders against such acts, popular or penal, made for the conservation of the common weal. The conservators are to have a seal belonging to their court graved on one side with a ship and the King's arms, on the other with a plough, two hand cards, a hammer and a spade, "signifying that by labour and tilling of the earth, and by the good industry of draping of cloths and of merchants, fishers, mariners, miners, and handicrafts, the great burden of the common weal" is sustained. Further powers to call upon sheriffs to make returns, &c.

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1612. CLERK BISHOP OF BATH to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you will hear what Hugh Paulett can report of my sermon, that my innocency may appear. When that is done I shall sue to you for the punishment of those who have maliciously accused me. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1613. [CROMWELL to HENRY VIII.]

R. O. Since my repair to London I have spoken to Mr. Southwell of your desire to purchase his manor beside Est Yafford. He is content to sell it, and will meet any one you appoint to survey it.

Hol., draft, p. 1.

1614. [CROMWELL] to LORD ———.

R. O. Has received his answer to his request for the preferment of his friend Mr. Alen to the ferme of Canewod and Canefeldes, saying that he desires to have respite of his consent till his coming to London, and meantime he will try to revoke a former promise. Trusts he has made no such promise, and requires him without delay to make Mr. Alen a lease of the ferme.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

1615. [CROMWELL] to ———.*

R. O. Writes in behalf of Thos. Miller, an English subject, whose ship the *Andrew* was run aground in the north of Scotland, and although the goods worth 260*l.* were taken out by the crew, they were subsequently detained by James Seyntcler, governor in the said north parts under the King your master. I and others of the Council mentioned the case to you when you were last in England, and you promised to do justice if the complainant repaired to you on your return, but he has not been able to get redress.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Copy of a letter written into Scotland in the favor of one Thos. Miller of London.

1616. [CROMWELL to ———.]

R. O. Desires him to restore lands which he wrongfully withholds from Reignolde Williams in the West country. "At my house of Stepneth."

Draft, p. 1.

1617. ——— to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Advises him to secure a piece of ground belonging to the Bridgehouse [London], in order to make his garden square and form a bowling alley. Has spoken to the lord mayor and sheriffs, who readily consent.

The man who dwells on the ground is content to part with the lease of his house, "you being good master unto him in that thing which is longyn unto his science." By this you may have a backway from your garden to go whither it shall please you. "Sir, there you may have a fair stable made, and there you may have made a fair tennis play and a close bowling alley with a gallery over it." The house pays 3*l.* a year to the Bridgehouse.

P. 1. *Headed:* In the garden at the Austin Friars. *Endd.:* A memorial concerning my master's garden at Frere Austens and other necessaries there.

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* This document contains no clear indication of the date, the writer or the person addressed, except that it must have been written at a time when the relations between England and Scotland were comparatively cordial.

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1618. ——— to [CROMWELL].

R. O. A very prolix letter, in which the writer says that he has long been a member of the Middle Temple, is now growing old, and desires to be taken into Cromwell's service, excusing his audacity in making such a request by reminding Cromwell that he and his late friend Thomas Somner had frequently resorted to his habitation, which was then against the gate of the Friars Augustines, and that Cromwell had on one occasion called to mind an old matter touching himself to show that he did not forget old acquaintance. Praises extravagantly Cromwell's goodness and generosity, comparing him to the Son of God, who returns good for evil.

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* Sunnyff.

1619. ——— to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Thanks him for 10 angel nobles (*angres nobles*). Excuses himself for the fault committed by the clerk who wrote his last letter, in speaking to the King, which is contrary to his promise.* In two years has fixed his hope solely upon Cromwell. Writes in French, that the scribe may not deceive him again. Begs Cromwell to give him his livery, that he may be known as his servant.

Hol. Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. le Segretere du Roy nostre Sire. *Endd.*

1620. LORD LISLE.

R. O. Licence to John Amney, priest, with one of the Friars Carmes of Calais, to collect money within the King's east pale for the Gray Friars of Canterbury, who have no lands nor rents. *Signed.*

P. 1, *mutilated.*

1621. WALTER ACLOND.

R. O. Petition of Walter Aclond of Staffordshire to master Secretary, showing that he had been summoned before his mastership at the suit of Hen. Broke, and was delivered by the sheriff of Stafford to Cromwell, who committed him to the Marshalsea. Does not know the cause. Is 70 years of age, and his life is in danger through sickness and punishment of irons. Desires to come to his answer.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1622. ALEXANDER ALESIUS.

Corp. Ref. xi. 251. Oratio de gratitudine M. Alexandri Alesii Scoti, Decani, in promotione magistrorum anno mdxxxiv. [At the university of Wittenberg.]

Lat.

Corp. Ref. iv. 1025. 2. N. N. to his FATHER A. R.

At Philip's [Melanchthon's] desire has written a poem in abuse of Cochlæus for treating Alesius with indignity. Writes in the name of Alesius, so as not to get into a quarrel with an abusive man.

Lat.

1623. DAVID APPOWELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Desires the office of yeoman purveyor to the Queen, or yeoman of her chariot, as he is lately much decayed in his stock and goods.

Hol. p. 1. *Add. at the head:* Chieff Secretary.

* " Monsieur, qu'il plaise de vostre bongne grace avoir pour excuse que lescrivain qui a faict la lettre que je presente a vostre noble sygneurie a fait au contraire, car den parler au roy nostre Syre est contraire."

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1624. THOMAS ARUNDELL, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Master Brown, parson of Chesterton, "doth privily repugn against the King's highness and the Queen's and you that be of [the] King's privy Council." He keeps a false writing in manner of a prophecy contrary to his oath, which he showed to the writer, being his curate, and made him copy, desiring him to keep his counsel. Told him it was not lawful, on which Brown said he was one of Cromwell's disciples. Took another copy, which he has to show, and refused to serve him longer.

Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Right worshipful and most honorable master, master Secretary. *Endd.*

1625. JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs Cromwell, to whom he has been so long a suitor, to consider his "great calamity and hard perplexity. For I do not know what to say or do, and I am without a house, and all thing accounted without living and sore ryn behind hand; and fain would do for the best, and so hath ever intended, and all is contrary taken. Wherefore I have made a little bill to your cousin Mr. Richard Crumwell, by whom I most lowly beseech you I may know your advice and pleasure."

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* To Mr. Secretary's good mastership.

1626. SIR ANTHONY BABYNGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs that some of the monks of Lenton may be prior now after the decease of dan John Annesley, late prior, as the house will prosper better than under a stranger; for which reason my lord Cardinal in his time made dane Thomas Hobson prior, "and Simmes (?) that is late prior, both of the house were made."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

1627. ANTHONY BONVIXI.

R. O. Warrant for the delivery to Antony Bonvyse, merchant of Luke, of 19 obligations for 8,062*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, payable at various dates from June 1535 to Jan. 1539, in exchange for bonds by other persons.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, p. 1. *Large paper.*

1628. SIR FRANCIS BRIAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Desiring him to aid Edward Blaknall in a suit to the King. "Written this Saturday morning." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right honourable the King's secretary. *Endd.*

1629. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE to [SIR W. FITZWILLIAM].

R. O. "Sir, the Kynges plessur ys that yow or Mr. Secrytary be with hym to nyght and not to be ffalyd; for he in tands to spake with on off you tonyght.

By your
ANTONE BROWNE."

Hol. Add.: To Mr. Trasarar or Mr. Secrytory.

1630. CHR. CLARKE *alias* ROGERSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has been a servant in the abbey of Chester for more than 50 years in the times of abbots Ric. Oldam, Symond Rypley, Thos. Hyefylde, Thos. Marshall and John Byrchynshawe, the present abbot. Has been clerk and butler, and is now porter. The abbot has deprived him of his office and of a piece of land on which he has built a house, because he would not surrender his for term of life. The office was worth 5*l.*, besides livery, meat and

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drink, and the house cost 20 marks. Begs Cromwell to write to the mayor, justice and aldermen of Chester to settle the matter, and to the abbot to abide by their decision.

P. 1. *Headed:* Chief secretary and master of the Rolls.

1631. CLYFFORD *v.* MONMOUTH.

R. O. 1. JOHN CLYFFORD to CROMWELL.

This is the third letter he has written. The crier of the Chancery has commanded him to attend at the Rolls tomorrow before the masters of Chancery, and bring his counsel with him. Has retained Norwich, Skuse and Dynsell, but has not moved them a long time. Skuse understands his case. If Cromwell will be his good master, will enter on the business and bear the charges, as he knows he is in the right. Wednesday, 29 Jan. anno 27 (1527–8).

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

R. O. 2. JOHN CLYFFORD and ELIZABETH his wife.

Petition to Cromwell complaining of the injuries done them by Monmothe, respecting certain lands called Ganocke, notwithstanding that various judgments have been given against him. Will not be able to obtain their rights unless Cromwell, who is now master of the Rolls, will help them. Gives an account of how they have been driven from common law to Chancery and back.

P. 1, *long sheet. Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

1632. ROBERT COKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. The prior of Carlisle is deposed. Recommends Sir Will. Florens, canon of the aforesaid house, as prior. Offers for the favor 100 marks.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1633. RICHARD CONQUEST to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Petition showing that he has been imprisoned in the Fleet (by the King's command, as alleged by some of the Council) since All Saints was 12 months, upon a false accusation. Desires to justify himself in the King's presence, "which should be to your Grace's avail in certain money, and also in high displeasures that is done unto your Grace," the knowledge whereof is kept from you by those whom you trust. Will not utter it to any of the Council, as he has known some of them conceal things of importance from the King in times past. Is fain to beg at the box for alms of the people, else he had perished; and it is not seemly for a gentleman to be put to so great extremity. His inheritance has been taken from him for two years and a half, by command under the sign manual and privy signet, directed to serjeant Cartwryte, believed to be forged. This letter should have gone to the King at Whitsuntide, and would have turned to the King's profit upwards of 10,000 marks, but was stopped by those who knew themselves guilty. Has frequently sent to the King offering to yield up his inheritance, "requiring no more lands in value than the said inheritance shall be hyred at your Grace's hands for as many years as your Grace's pleasure shall be to let it." *Signed.*

P. 1, *broad sheet. Add. Endd.*

1634. ELIZ. CRESSENER, Prioress of Dartford, to CROMWELL.

R. O. On receiving his letter for the stewardship of their house for Mr. Palmer, one of Cromwell's servants, they had written in answer, that this office had never been occupied except by one of the King's Council, as Sir

1534.

1634. Eliz. Cressener, Prioress of Dartford, to Cromwell—*cont.*

Reginald Bray, Sir John Shaa, Mr. Hugh Denys, Sir John Heron and Sir Robert Dymmok, who has just resigned. They beg Cromwell to accept it with the usual fee, and that none be admitted into their house except they be of the same profession and habit as themselves.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1635. Robert Farryngton to Cromwell.

R. O. When your servant Candishe took the receipt at Ely *sede vacante*, I had authority to receive 4 marks, which he refuses to deliver me, though Dr. Lee and others urged him to do so. I have had great loss, for whilst I was beyond sea and since I have lost my friends to whom I owed great part of my exhibition.

P. 1. *Add. at the head:* Secretary.

1636. Laurence Gopferler, Master of St. Thomas of Acres, to Cromwell.

R. O. Has spoken to such owners as have not paid their cessements for the laborers. Can get no money except 40*l.* from the abbot of St. Austin's. Others say they will pay if the King pays. Boughton, Draper, and I have done the best we can to pacify the people in vain. I am afraid to leave my house, for on Friday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 30 persons armed with swords and staves came into my hall, demanding to speak to me, or else they would set fire to the house. Bowghton, Draper and I are in jeopardy of our lives. Begs that in consideration of the above the King's "duty" (contribution) may be paid, and that other owners may be compelled to pay; otherwise the poor men and their tradesmen will be utterly undone. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1637. Sir Edward Boughton to Laurence Geopferlay, Master of St. Thomas of Acres in London.

R. O. If money be sent and the men may be paid, within these three weeks the work will be "shette" (completed). 13*l.* sent by John Boughton have been paid. If it does not come it will cost six weeks' more work. Is to declare the necessity to my lord of Suffolk, Mr. Secretary and other owners. The men failed to come for want of money. The victuallers have put divers out of their houses. Desire Mr. Draper to go with you. You will hear of Mr. Keble at my lord Mountjoy's house. Those that will not pay must be distrained. My lord of Suffolk's tenants are at London and dwell not here, therefore I know no remedy. Woolwich, this Sunday.

Other owners will not pay until the King has paid. I send estreats, by which you will perceive my lord abbot of Westminster's duty.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1638. Sir Edw. Boughton to Master Draper and Master Gibson.

R. O. I wish to hear how you speed for the money. I never had such business to stay the people, who threaten to rob for meat and drink. The work was never since the breach so likely to be won, and I hope it will by Wednesday be shut with the groyne, if weather permit and stuff come in, but these winds make great hindrance, as you may show my lord's Grace.* Woolwich, Saturday, going to the breach.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

* Suffolk (*see* last letter).

1534.

1639. THOS. GYLLOTT, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Heard lately at Ipswich from Christopher Corrall, sometime servant to Dr. Capon, that when the lord Cardinal was put down Capon hid a chest with money, plate and jewels of the Cardinal's, to the value of 1,000*l.*, in Corrall's house, and afterwards removed it. Wrote to tell Corrall he had informed Cromwell of it, but one Bockok, who carried the letter, opened it, and gave it to Mr. Richard Smyth, who told the King of it. Smyth examined Corrall, who stated that the chest contained only about 150*l.* in gold and silver. Does not believe this, for a basket or a bag sealed would have served better for this sum. Corrall said also that Stuard, a brewer of Ipswich, had some more goods. If they are straitly handled they will confess "such things as shall please you."

P. 1. *Large paper. Headed:* Mr. Cromwell, Secretary. *Endd.*

1640. JOHN HAWKINS of London, Carpenter, to CROMWELL.

R. O. About nine years ago made the bridge or new stair at the Middle Temple by desire of the present lord Chief Baron, then the King's attorney,* and Mr. John Joyner, one of the Middle Temple. Was paid for five weeks while Joyner was paymaster, but since the Chief Baron was assigned to be paymaster, has never been paid. 4*l.* 10*s.* is due to him. When he asks for it, the Chief Baron bids him demand it of my lord of St. John's. Asks him to write or send a message about it to the lord of St. John's, chief lord of the Temple, the Chief Baron and Joyner.

P. 1. *Headed:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls.

1641. HENRY HERFORD to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

R. O. Desiring speedy release from imprisonment, that he may be able to pay the debt due to the King.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1642. HUGH HOCHYNS to CROMWELL.

R. O. Is a prisoner in the Marshalsea at Cromwell's commandment, having been attached by the sheriff of Stafford about Lady Day last, who kept him in the King's gaol a quarter of a year without laying anything to his charge, and then brought him before Cromwell, for what cause he does not know. Cromwell promised to examine him next day, but he has remained, sustaining hunger and cold and great loss of goods, awaiting his charitable comfort, though Cromwell promised his wife that he should be delivered on sureties, which she brought to his place to show him, but was not allowed access to him.

Large paper. P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1643. FRIAR JOHN HYLSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since I was with you today, the bishop of London sent for me; and whereas I was appointed by my lord of Canterbury to preach tomorrow at Paul's Cross, the Bishop willed me to subscribe certain articles, without which I should not preach either at the Cross or in his diocese. I did not purpose to preach tomorrow, lest it might be thought that I should say something against the Bishop. My purpose is to have him to preach that came from Norwich, to the intent that he might declare his mind in the King's matters. "Written at your door even at this hour of 6 at the clock." I will wait on you in the morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

* Ric. Lyster, Attorney 1525–29, Chief Baron 1529–42.

1534.

1644. Richard Layton to Cromwell.

R. O. Sir Robert of Price is *in articulo mortis*, and has seven benefices of the bishop of St. As' gift; a prebend (Llannwyt) of 44*l.*, a hospital of 40*l.*, &c. The prebend would serve for Mr. Weleflete; the other you might obtain for your friends, for he hath not so many chaplains as he shall have benefices, and it were a pity the friar should give so many at his own pleasure, your friends unserved. I was at your lodging this morning, but could not speak with you. From my chamber in the Arches.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief secretary. *Endd.*

1645. James Marable to [Henry VIII.]

R. O. Not many years ago, when the King had determined to clear away some of the squalid habitations in Westminster, he purchased certain tenements belonging to the writer's father with the view of pulling them down. His father had intended by the money he thus received to purchase other property to settle on the writer, but was prevented by his premature death; and consequently he has been deprived of the greatest part of his inheritance. Is in great distress, as both parents are dead. Wishes to devote himself to learning, and requests the King's aid.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

1646. Wenllean Mors to Cromwell.

R. O. Is Richard Mors' widow. Complains of being wrongfully expelled from a messuage and land in the lordship of Romney, South Wales, by "John William Coly of the said lordship." Has complained to the Council in the marches of Wales, and a decree was given in her favor, which the said John will not obey.

Mutilated, p. 1. *Headed*: To, &c. Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary to the King and lord of the lordship of Romney in South Wales.

1647. [Sir Will. Musgrave] to Cromwell.

R. O. I request your respect to the articles ensuing; otherwise if my mother depart hence I am like to be without remedy. My father, Sir Edward, promised my lord of Norfolk to give me 100 marks yearly when he knighted me. Hitherto I have had only 40 marks of my feoffment, which he could not keep from me. As my mother is here I beg you will refer to my lord of Norfolk what promise was made him by my father, although my lord does not favor me for the lord Dacre's matter, and will not speak in my behalf, unless it be through you. 2. I am bound to you and others to make my wife a jointure in Yorkshire of 100*l.* per annum. Unless you help I shall be unable to do so, as my mother has put away a great piece of the same. 3. On certain informations by my mother, my father has put away such horses as I had standing at his house at Hontley in such extreme fashion that all the country misreports of me, only for that I would not say more than I knew in the matter against Sir Thos. Wharton. 4. I beg that I may have one son, and also a ward called Will. Musgrave, now in my father's custody contrary to my will. 5. At my mother's request I went this last month to my lord of Norfolk, who desired me to marry my son to the lord Dacre's daughter, for if I did not it would ruin me, and that was the only way to arrange the matter. "And that not done, he said, that it should follow as other had done, and said, Look how the house of Burgeyne had subverted the house of Guildford, and so it will follow of my house, with many other sore words much to my discomfort."

Pp. 3. *Headed:* To master Secretary. *Endd.:* Sir William Musgrave.

1534.

1648. THOMAS MYNTERNOS* to CROMWELL.

R. O. Wishes to know whether, coming from distant countries, he can serve the state. Apologises for having written so seldom on account of his absence from England. Ever since he went abroad he has desired nothing so much as that his devotion should be understood. Will say nothing of the scandals he has heard against the King till he has obtained liberty to speak of them.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Headed:* Prudentiss. Regis Secretario D. Crumuello.

1649. WILL. NEVILL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Owing to my long losses I am so empoverished, I am not able to sue by course of law for redress of wrongs. Divers patents and stewardships to the value of 10*l.* a year are withheld from me and arrears of 40*l.* My poor wife and children are utterly desolate, except for the hope of your help.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1650. WILLIAM NORRECHE.

R. O. Petition of Wm. Norreche of Basyngborne, Camb., to Cromwell, the King's secretary.

Thos. and John Malyson of Bassingborne stole 116 sheep from him on 11 April 23 Hen. VIII., and sold them to Augustyne abbot of Warden, Bedfordshire, saying that they had brought them from Wm. Smyth of Clottoll, Hertfordshire, who sent word to the abbot that he had previously sold them to Norreche. The abbot, however, refuses to give them up, and has such influence in Bedfordshire that Norreche has no hope of obtaining them by law. He therefore begs Cromwell, now that the abbot is here, to compel him to recompense him for his sheep and for his costs at law these two years and more.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1651. ANNE COUNTESS OF OXFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks for her great cheer. Is very sorry she had no more time to talk with him, for there were many troublous matters that she trusted to have comfort and help in. Was disquieted to think all these hunters were gone, specially because she told her mother "that ye wold a caussyd them be payne to a confest the matter, as my lord Chancellor dosse for her." She is no time of the year without hunters, but this is the first displeasure the writer has had with them. It will be much to her pain when she comes home and hears their report in the country.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1652. FRIARS HUGH PAYN and THOMAS HAYFILD to HENRY VIII.

R. O. We beg your compassion, being in great pain and sickness. We deny that we ever spoke against your majesty, as is complained; nor upheld the Pope, but we have only prayed for him by name after the old custom, until we heard the contrary. We submit ourselves entirely to you, begging our deliverance.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* His former letter in Vol. V., No. 1613, is endorsed "Thomas Mynternus, one of the King's scholars at Paris."

1534.

1653. WILLIAM POULET to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have often desired your favor to the bearer, who has still hopes in the King's favor and your furtherance. He is an honest man and desires your help.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1654. EDWARD* ABBOT OF RIEVALL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Complains with tears of heart of his great injuries and wrongs upon his unlawful deposition. And whereas by Cromwell's letters heretofore directed to the now abbot, it was left to his choice whether he would pay yearly the petitioner a certain annuity, or give up the abbey and restore the petitioner to his room, he now refuses to pay the annuity or to obey Cromwell's letters. Begs that in this next visitation he may be restored, and he will remember Cromwell's pains taken herein at his own taxation.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1655. MARY STAFFORD to CROMWELL.

Howard's Lett. 525. Desires him to be good to her poor husband† and herself. He is aware that their marriage, being clandestine, displeases the King and Queen. "But one thing, good master Secretary, consider; that he was young, and love overcame reason. And for my part I saw so much honesty in him, that I loved him as well as he did me; and was in bondage, and glad I was to be at liberty; so that for my part I saw that all the world did set so little by me, and he so much, that I thought I could take no better way but to take him and forsake all other ways, and to live a poor honest life with him; and so I do put no doubts but we should, if we might once be so happy to recover the King's gracious favor and the Queen's. For well I might a had a greater man of birth and a higher, but I ensure you I could never a had one that should a loved me so well nor a more honest man." Begs him to put her husband "to the King's grace that he may do his duty as all other gentlemen do;" and persuade his majesty to speak to the Queen, who is rigorous against them. "And seeing there is no remedy, for God's sake help us; for we have been now a quarter of a year married, I thank God, and too late now to call that again. Wherefore it is the more almons to help [us]. But if I were at my liberty and might choose, I ensure you, master Secretary, for my little time, I have tried so much honesty to be in him, that I had rather beg my bread with him than to be the greatest Queen christened." Begs, as he has the name of helping all that need, he will help them; among all his suitors none more require his pity. "Pray my lord my father‡ and my lady to be good to us," and desire "my lord of Norfolk and my lord my brother"§ to do the same. "I dare not write to them, they are so cruel against us. But if with any pain I could take with my life I might win their good wills, I promise you there is no child living would venture more than I."—"And being that I have read in old books that some for as just causes have by kings and queens been pardoned by the suit of good folks, I trust it shall be our chance, through your good help, to come to the same." *Signed.*

To the right worshipful &c., master Secretary.

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* Edward Kyrkeby *alias* Cowper. *See* Willis, II. 283.
† Sir William Stafford.
‡ The Earl of Wiltshire.
§ Lord Rochford.

1534.

1656. THOMAS STRANGWAYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I shall have great need of relief; either some restitution of my long suit or some living appointed me or a corrody out of some abbey. I am willing to be ordered as you think good. I cannot call again.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Fly leaf endorsed "Thomas Strangways boke."

1657. The DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

R. O. A remembrance unto Mr. Secretary of all such sums of money as be due and owing unto the King's highness by the French queen and the duke of Suffolk.

Owing upon the great indenture, 25,853*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* For the marriage of my lord Marquis, 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* For the marriage of my lady his wife, 1,000*l.* For lord Mountegle's debts, 202*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Total 28,722*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

The Duke prays allowance, for the debt of the French queen, deceased, 20,000*l.*; for money paid to Sir H. Wyatt, 2,000*l.* Total, 22,000*l.* In payment of which sum the Duke asks the King to take such jewels as he lately presented to him and Thos. Cromwell, his secretary.

P. 1, *large paper. Endd.*

1658. JOHN* ABBOT OF TYLTEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas a benefice called Estenes† has belonged to the abbots of Tyltey for the space of 40 years, the quondam Beverley‡ resigned his abbacy and the benefice, to which his successor called Emery,§ the other quondam, was lawfully presented. The bishop of London neglected to institute, promising to take no advantage of any lapse, which has consequently fallen to the Archbishop, who at the request of my lord of Suffolk has given it to the writer. Notwithstanding, the bishop of London, contrary to all law, has intruded one Campyon,‖ a clerk of his own, so that your suppliant is charged with two great pensions, and cannot enjoy the said benefice. Begs his interposition.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1659. ANNES UPTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. After the parliament held 21 Hen. VIII., Nich. Maynweryng, clerk of the cathedral of St. Peter's, Exeter, and canon resident, already possessed of four benefices, had in his possession an advowson of a parsonage which shortly after fell vacant, and as he could not by the act enjoy the same unless he resigned one of the four, he indented with Hamlet Maynweryng, clk., his kinsman, to resign one of the aforesaid, being a vicarage, if Hamlet could find 10 honest men to be bound to the said Nicholas in 40*l.* stg. a piece for the annual payment of 10*l.* This was done, and the vicarage resigned to Hamlet without any ordinary pension. Thus he takes 10*l.* of the vicar, contrary to the act. As my husband, Thos. Upton, hoped to have had some office of you, please write to my lady Margaret Dorset, late wife of Thomas lord Dorset, patroness of the said parsonage, in favor of John Upton, clk., my husband's brother, as it is clearly forfeited, and we shall be ensured by him to have the profits.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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* John Bosforus *alias* Browne or Brome.
‡ Roger de Beverley.
‖ Edmund Campion. *See* Newcourt, II. 235.
† Easton Magna, Essex.
§ Edmund Emery.

1534.

1660. JOHN WETHERS, Merchant Taylor, to CROMWELL.

R. O. The dean of the Arches has commanded him in Cromwell's name to bring to the latter 250 mks. in ready money, and to give to Dr. Leegh the lease of his uncle Dr. Wethers'* house, which done, he shall have ministration given him. Cannot raise this sum from his uncle's goods. Is contented that Cromwell shall have the lease to do his pleasure with if he will help him to obtain the stuff, plate and money "conveyed" by his servants. Supposes that John Dolman, and his uncle's chamberlain who robbed the house, have as much as 200 or 300 mks. They say some of the money belonged to Sir Robt. Garryte, priest, who was chief of their counsel in all their false doings. They have also conveyed away the will. Asks him to send letters to his uncle's debtors. The corn and cattle at his benefice of Woodhey was sold by Mr. Kyngsmell much under value. Payment of his debts is also demanded. Begs Cromwell to help him. Has got ready the 250 mks., and asks to whom he shall pay it.

Hol., p. 1. *Large paper. Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1661. [JOHN] WHYTHERS.

R. O. "The value of plate and ready money, late master Whythers." Ready money, 8*s.* 1*d.* For the inventory of his goods at his parsonage of Wodhay, 17*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* Plate, gilt, 81¾ oz. at 4*s.*, parcel-gilt, 10 oz. at 3*s.* 8*d.*, and white plate 559 oz. at 3*s.* 6*d.* Total, 133*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

P. 1.

1662. WALTER WILCOKKES to CROMWELL.

R. O. The late sheriff of Bucks returned me for the order of knighthood without warning that I might be taxed for contempt, by which I have to pay a fine to the King of 3*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* As I never had sufficient lands, nor any monition, and maintain between Rodderhyth and Greenwich a dock where two of the King's ships have lain for two years, without any recompence, instead of the ordinary pay of 8*d.* a ship weekly, I beg that I may be excused. I shall be greatly bounden to you, as will my mother-in-law, Anne Bowgh, who has a matter before the lord Chancellor on Tuesday next.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1663. MILES WYLLEN to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am bound to pay the dean of the King's chapel 20*l.* a year out of the vicarage of Stepney,† and if it is behind 10 days to forfeit 500 marks, besides my securities, and a deposit of 100*l.* which he has of mine. Please send one of your servants to the dean to see him content, that when I come out of prison I be not sued for the same. Have pity upon me, being here in prison to my great shame and utter undoing. I am a true man to my prince, as you well know, and innocent of the accusation of my pretended friends and real enemy, because I accused him. I have written to Mr. Norris that I would take you for my judge. In this cold prison. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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* John Wythers, prebendary of St. Paul's, who died in 1534.

† Miles Willen was presented to the vicarage of Stepney, vacant by the resignation of Sampson, on the 31st March 1534. He was deprived, and the vicarage was given to Dr. Simon Heynes on the 29th January following.

1534.

1664. [THE DEPUTY OF CALAIS] to ———

R. O. "*Treschiers voicins, me recommande.*" We thank you for the advertisement contained in your letters. It being contrary to our ancient ordinances that ships should catch herrings on the sea to the great damage of this town of Calais, we have determined to provide a remedy on our boundaries, as you have done on yours; we have fitted out a ship against the "droggeurs" (fisherboats?) and all other offending vessels.

Draft, Fr., p. 1.

1665. JOHN LORD HUSE to LORD LISLE.

R. O In favor of his old fellow Richard Baker, to whom Lisle has already granted a place of 8*d.* a day at Sir Brian Tuke's request. Begs Lisle to be the better lord to him "for his old maistress sake, your kinswoman," that he may have a man in wages at 6*d.* a day. *Signed.*

"The fawte of your horse [not] coming is that the bearer hereof can show you I came not off my bed this 14 weeks. It shall not be forgotten."

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lisle, deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* My lord Husse's letter, bearing no date.

1666. NICOLAS PARSON to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Notification that he has paid to Thos. Myller, bailiff of Subberton, 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* on an obligation in which Ric. Bell was bound, and at another time 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the same sum a third time.

Not signed. P. 1. *Add.:* To lord Lisle, deputy of Calais.

1667. WILLIAM POWND to LADY LISLE.

R. O. The warrant which lately he obtained from lord Lisle through her ladyship, has been lost by a friend of his, who had to present it to the privy seal. Begs her to get lord Lisle to seal another warrant, which he sends by master Semor's servant. Hopes to come over soon, and will then provide "some thankful pleasure for her."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

1668. GOLDSMITHS' WORK.

R. O. Parcels delivered to Mr. Secretary by me, Cornelys Hayes, goldsmith. A silver cradle, price 16*l.* For making a silver plate, altering the images, making the roses underneath the cradle, the roses about the pillars, and new burnishing, 13*s.* 4*d.* For the stones that were set in gold in the cradle, 15*s.*; for fringes, the gold about the cushions, tassels, white satin, cloth of gold, lining, sypars and swadylbands, 13*s.* 6*d.* Total, 18*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The silver that went to the dressing of the Adam and Eve, the making of all the apples, the gilding of the foot and setting of the currall, 33*s.* 4*d.* To Hance, painter,* for painting the same Adam and Eve, 20*s.* A silver and gilt dial, 16*l.* 4*s.* The garnishing of two books with silver-gilt, 66 oz., at 6*s.* For the books and binding, 4*l.* To Mr. Loke, for the velvet that covered the books, 43*s.* 9*d.* Total, 62*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, whereof 20*l.* is received.

P. 1. *Endd.:* The account between Mr. Secretary and me, Cornelys Hayes.

* Most probably Hans Holbein.

1534.

1668. Goldsmiths' Work—*cont.*

2. List of broken plate, "parcel of the King's book of infra . . . . . [delivered by his grace's] commandment to John Freman, his gold[smith, and returned] by him in new plate."

Gilt plate broken, 6,535¾ oz. at 4*s.* 4[*d.*] per oz., [1,416*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*] Parcel-gilt plate, 1,190 oz. at 3*s.* 9*d.*, [223*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*] White plate, 1,693 oz. at 3*s.* 8*d.*, [310*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*] Total, [1,949*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*]

Returned by Freman:—Gilt plate, 2,169 oz. at 5*s.* 2*d.*, [560*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*] White plate, 5,466 oz. 3½ qr. at 4*s.*, [1,093*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*] Total, [1,653*l.* 14*s.*]

Remaining in the hands of Freman, [295*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*]

He asks allowance for 95 oz. 3 qr. of silver of his own put to 6 doz. white trenchers, parcel of the return of his indenture over and above 550 oz. ½ qr. of broken silver received by him out of the Jewel House, at 3*s.* 8*d.* per oz., 17*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* (*sic*). Also for 22 oz. of laten, copper, iron and enamel found in the parcels of plate broken delivered to him by indenture at the breaking and melting thereof, at 4*s.* [4]*d.* per oz., 4*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* A[nd he asks] allowance] of silver by hy[m] abated in the weight of the new parcels of plate delivered by him to the Jewel House at 3*s.* 8*d.* the ounce, 29*s.* 4*d.* Total, ...

Remains clear in Freman's hands, after all allowances, over this sum of 148 oz. 1 qr. of broken silver delivered to him by master Secretary, at 3*s.* 8*d.* per oz., "xx. . . . . ."

Paper roll in two fragments, mutilated.

1669. Yorkshire.

R. O. "A remembrance for the right honorable Mr. Cromwell, secretary to the King's highness, of certain business and matters in Yorkshire."

To send out process to levy the King's fines, as the gentlemen have not appeared to avoid the contempt of the King's letters. If the commission is returned into the Exchequer, which was delivered in by Sir Marmaduke Constable upon the inquiry of Flokkers,* it will discharge process, which comes every term against the commissioners.

Whereas Cromwell retains the presentments of the flokkers and false cloth-makers in Yorkshire, they now act much worse than ever they did. This must be reformed shortly, or the country of cloth makers will be impoverished. To speak to Mr. Spylman and Mr. Bawdwyn† touching two prisoners in York Castle, one of whom is arrested for gold coining and the other for words against the King, as appears by Sir W. Gascoinge's letter. Touching the King's right in Yorkshire, every man claims liberties, of which the reformation rests with Cromwell. Touching the keeping of the King's sessions in Yorkshire, there is no manner of matter which hath bearing, but it is only by justices of peace, of whom there are a great number in every riding. Those who are of the most power and worship bring their juries to the sessions and reform the sheriffs' returns. If the following persons were discharged thereof, it would much quiet the shire and further justice. West Riding: Sir Ric. Tempest, Sir Hen. Sayvell, Sir Wm. Gascoigne. East Riding: Sir Robt. Constable, Sir Wm. Percey, Sir Rauf Dure (Eure). North Riding: Roger Lassels, John Lecton, Sir Edw. Gower. "These be men of great authority, and might do the King's highness high service and minister justice to his subjects, but as yet in this point that doth not appear, which moveth me of no displeasure, but of my poor truth to inform you of the same." The King's felons, murderers and outlaws are cloked, colored and maintained by stewards and bailiffs of liberties, so that the King's

* *See* 3 Oct. 1533.

† John Baldwin, chief justice of C.P. in 1535, or Baldwin Malet (?).

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process has no place, and he is not answered of any profits on the said offenders, which causes his laws much less to be dreaded. There are many of them in the shire out of all sanctuaries. Great and common extortions are used by men of power and worship, and daily increase, unless remedy may be had. At York, where they have lately executed justice and reformed the sensual opinions of the commonalty, it is necessary to set and establish the guild therein, and help the city against the earl of Rutland. In my poor opinion, the city can never increase unless the idleness of the people may be reformed and the confederates of the idle people avoided. The King has not, in York or near, any house able to lodge his commissioners or councillors except the site of a castle which is in ruins. If the castle were repaired it would be a great help hereafter. The debts and profits of the shire would probably mend it, if the King's laws may have place.

There are two great sanctuaries in Yorkshire, beside the bishopric of Durham, where all murderers and felons resort, and have at least 100 miles' compass. Recommends that Durham alone should be sanctuary. Offers his services, but is not desirous of authority.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

1670. Austin Friars.

R. O. Information against the Augustinian Friars, London.

Inc.: These be certain of the articles expressed and showed against the Friars Augustines, London.

"In primis, has concerning the service of God bogt (*both*) be day and neytht, more for the laud and fear of the world than love toward God. For where they were wont to have 30 masses there by 12 men and in the night, they have but one priest and five or six young children, and has they sing God knoweth nother with deliberation nor yet devotion."

2. That when they should come to service they sit over the beer house, in bad company, from six in the morning until 10 at night, "more liker coutyers and dronkyng Flemyngs than lyke relygyious."

3. That the cloisters and doors were so loosely kept that the Lombards dwelling within the gates "take their pleasure in conveying off their harlots."

4. That the friars walked in the church with merchants during service time.

5. That the house was in debt, and mortgaged to the amount of 300*l.*

6. That the prior's authority was despised, and fit only for the house from which he came.

7. That there was no common refectory, but contrary to rules the friars dined in parties in their chambers.

8. That the rules were no more kept "than his in hell among devils."

9. That no courtesy is shown to any but alien friars, and that because "thei be gyff to the same nowghty and felthy sortt."

10. That the "childers be more lyke to wyld boks in Schyrwod than fryers in the closters."

11. Prays that the prior may be dismissed, and a more active disciplinarian substituted in his place.

Pp. 2. *Very badly spelled and written.*

1671. "An Instruction for Mr. Antony Bonvise."

R. O. Sir James and Sir Edw. Boleyn shall sell for 260*l.* to Mr. Secretary their title to the lands of Applyard's heir, by the King's patent granted to Sir Edward. That I may have the manor, place and park of Brakenasshe, which is reserved in the bargain between Sir James and Sir Edward, and which is in great ruin. That Sir Edward's lease of the water mill at Warham to Mr. Lomnour may be void. That Sir James and Sir Edward shall be bound to discharge the premises of all former incumbrances. If

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1671. "AN INSTRUCTION FOR MR. ANTONY BONVISE"—*cont.*

Mr. Secretary does not conclude with them, I trust by his means to cause them to repair the manor place by order of law, which will be hard to do, if Mr. Secretary is not good master to the young gentleman.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1672. OBLIGATIONS.

R. O. Item.—An obligation of 2,000*l.* that Sir Edw. Wiloby is bound to me for to abide the order of divers for Sir Wm. Filowlel's lands which took no effect. Item.—An obligation of 100*l.* of Ric. Sparri, grocer of London, to perform the covenants of a pair of indentures, dated. Another, of 20*l.* of lady Winfild, to save me harmless for the rent of Bremly Hall. Another, of 500*l.*, of Richard Filipes of Dorsetshire, to discharge me against all men for the sheriffry of Somers. and Dors. Another, of 2,000*l.*, that Sir Edw. Wilowbi is bound to perform certain covenants. Another, of 50*l.*, that Sir Arthur Darsi is bound to pay at a day:—Paid. Another, of 500*l.*, "that John Bartun, Thos. Lasi is bound" to pay 300*l.* for Layton:—Paid, except 20*l.* Sir J. Dudley, Sir Arthur Darsi, Master Rich and Master Farmar, bound for me to the King. Another, of 200*l.*, of Sir J. Dudly, to be paid the last day of this term. Another, of 500 marks, of Sir Edw. Baynton, to save me harmless against master Kitsun, mercer of London. Another, of 20*l.*, of John Layton of Yorkshire; the day past and the money not paid. Another, of 20*l.*, of Jorge Gilbart; 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to be paid at the feast of All Saints, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at Lady Day in Lent, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at the Feast of All Saints next. With divers others in a box. Quittances: for the payment of the Queen's silver for the lands that I bought of Sir John Dudley in Somersetshire. For 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of my lady Winfild, for one year's rent of Bremly Hall. Of my lord Bray, for 360*l.*, for the purchase of the manor of Eastham, Somerset. Of Robt. Scharp and John Lians of Islington, for 50*l.* Of my lord Liseles, for 300*l.* Of Jorge Jelbart, of Somerset, for 38*l.* Artur Newtun and Ric. Banister of Shropshire, for 80*l.* Of my lord Lisle, 400*l.* Of Pikyryng. Of Rogar Browne, mercer of London, for 5*l.* 5*s.* Of Jane Doves, 40*s.* Of Sir James Stranghiche of the North, for 30*s.*, paid for licence of a concord with Simound Webe for the manor of Houk. Of Percival Hart, for the payment of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Of master Haulle, for my lord of Suffolk, for 90*l.*, after the old rate. Another, for 100*l.* in marks. Of John Strowd. Of my lord of Northumberland and master Walsingham, for 1,300*l.* Of Sir Rafe Eldercar, sheriff of Yorkshire, for a fine of the manors of Ingiltun and Bentun, 5*l.* Of the sheriff of Essex. Of Sir Thomas More, sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, for Estham.

Statuits.—Of lord Tailbois, in the hands of Mr. Secretary, dated 17 Nov. 21* Hen. VIII. Wm. Birch, 10 July 25 Hen. VIII.* Lord Lisle, John Goodman, clerk, and Thos. Benat of London to Ric. Sparri, grocer in London, to the use of me, the day past. Sir Wm. Pikiring. Robt. Scharp and Henry Lian of Islington. Thos. Sakfild. Sir John Dudli. Wm. Hodi, John Leustone, to Mr. Rich. The earl of Northumberland. Lord Bray. Edw. Ropar, Hen. Clyford and Christopher Lyptun. Geo. Audly and John Weldun. John Strowd. Bills obligatory of Thos. Barnabi and Sir Walter Mantell.

Pp. 4.

R. O. 2. Memoranda in the same hand of the delivery of jewels and money to divers persons, among whom are mentioned: To Wyat, in my chamber at Cornwallis House. To Byrch at York Place, when he played . . . . . king. To Sir Arthur Darcy's servant. To Domyngo, at York Place. To Pykyryng, at Crane's house. To Sir John Russell, at master Comptroller's . . . . . pay my cousin Bryan. To my lord Rochford, at Greenwich,

* The dates 21 and 25 Hen. VIII. have been crossed through.

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be . . . . . tenes. To Fras. de Bard, at Bocas house. To master Norys. To Sir John Dudley. To Wm. à Parre. To [the earl] of Cumberland. [To Sir Joh]n Walop. [To] Thos. Palmer. [To my] lord of Northumberland. To lord Mountjoy.

Pp. 2., *mutilated.*

1673. The King's Studs.

R. O. Account of the proceedings of Thos. Philips of Ludlow in executing the King's commission concerning his studs and colts in the marches of Wales.

After leaving "your mastership" (Cromwell) he went to Presteinde and called before him Thos. ap Rees, who had six or seven score of mares and fillies delivered to him. Reports his answers, which were very unsatisfactory. Went to Shrewsbury and got the King's letters for the appearance of the said Thos. and Llewelin ap Gitto, whose father, Gitto, delivered the mares to him. The case came on at Shrewsbury 13 Nov., but the said Thos. did not appear. Llewelin knew nothing of the number of mares delivered by his father, but said that Thos. ap Rees after his father's death had owned to having seven great mares of him. Sent out to search for Jenkin Penllan, drover, who was also summoned, but could hear nothing of him in Kery or Kedewen, where it is said he dwells with Sir Ric. Herbert, one of the commissioners, and continued the taking out of further process, as Mr. Holt, the King's attorney, was not there. Has proof that the said Thomas ap Rees, about a month before the death of Mr. Rees, delivered to Ralph Leche, servant to the earl of Salop, 16 of the best mares and their 16 colts, and that he sold 20 colts at one time this summer.

Made a fruitless journey to obtain accounts of Thos. ap Res, Jas ap Res his brother, and Owen ap Gruffith, of the 24 mares that Morice ap Henry left with them. Thos. ap Res was gone to a fair beyond Bristol, and neither of the other two was at home. Sent afterwards his deputy, but Thos. ap Res refused to make him any accounts, and his brother James confessed only to two bay mares which he sold to the said Thomas, and Owen ap Gruffith confessed only to two out of eight or nine that he acknowledged he had, saying that three were dead and other three stolen. Wishes to know if it be [Cromwell's] pleasure to send for them all, or to send a special commission to Mr. Croft, Sir Wm. Thomas and Mr. Holt to take their accounts.

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

1674. Horses in Wales.

R. O. A declaration of the King's highness for the increase of horses within the principality of Wales.

As the council of the Marches has taken order for the grazing of pastures, and the King's subjects are unable to supply cattle for the purpose, and are glad to bargain each year at May Day with persons dwelling in the counties of Salop, Stafford and Herefordshire, for 1,000 cattle or more to be redelivered full fed at Holyrood Day, at 4*d.* a beast and sometimes 6*d.* a beast, which number do not devour the tenth part of the pastures, it is suggested that the King should buy 100 mares and deliver them to the charge of one A.B., with one "overcast" horse for every 10 mares for breeding. A pasture called Karsons, within the lordship of Arustley Keviliock, should be reserved for the said mares. Further suggestions about the colts and fillies. Whereas Sir Ric. Harbert, lately deceased, is indebted to the King before the general surveyors, and has great number of wild horses and mares going upon the mountains, they might be distrained to the King's use.

Pp. 3. *Endd.* with memoranda of names and sums of money, viz., Rede, Wyatt, Chamberlayn, Bryan, Engham, Rede, Lews and Kent, Knyvett, Savell, Baker, Darcye, Lee.

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1675. Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

R. O. Debtor and creditor account of sums of money called "responsiones" paid by the knights of St. John in England to the common treasury of the Order, for the year 1534.

The names of those who pay are as follows: The lord prior, John Rawson, prior of Ireland, John Rawson, preceptor of Ribston, John Rawson, Turcopolier, preceptor of Quenyngton, Clement West, preceptor of Slebiche, Edw. Hill, preceptor of Shingaye, Thos. Pemberton, preceptor of St. John's Mount, Giles Russell, preceptor of Basforde and Dyngley, Geo. Aylmer, preceptor of Halston, John Sutton, preceptor of Beverley and Willughton, Edw. Belingham, preceptor of Dynmour, Edw. Browne, preceptor of Swynfelde, Edmund Husey, preceptor of Templecombe, Ambrose Cave, preceptor of Yeveley and Barowe, Thos. Copuldyke, preceptor of Carbroke, Thos. Dingley, preceptor of Baddysley and Mayne, Cuthbert Leighton, preceptor of Anstye and Trebigh, Katharine Burghchier, prioress of Buckland, for the preceptories of Kyrton, Dimyngton, Toller and Chilcombe.

The executors of Fras. Bell, "firmarius cameræ magistralis in Anglia." Geo. Dundas, late preceptor, and Walter Lyndesey, present preceptor, of Turphichen.

Rents due from Sir John Wagan, Griffin ap Rice, dec., Sir Thos. Philip, dec.

The preceptory of Newlande void by death of Roger Boydell at Malta, 27 March 1533.

ii. Account of Ambrose Cave, procurator general of the common treasure, for money and plate received for the rent of the bailiwick (*bajulivatus*) of the Eagle, and of the preceptories of Dalby, Rotheley, Templebruer, &c. since the death of John Babington late bailiff of the Eagle, on 10 Jan. 1533, the mortuary year ending on St. John the Baptist's Day, 1534. The account being rendered to John Sutton, receiver, who was absent on a mission to the master.

Received 745*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, the whole of which has been paid away.

Account of the receiver of "*bonis spolii*" left "apud Aquilam" and found at Templebruer. Total in cattle, corn, money, &c., 1,292*l.* 1*s.* 11¾*d.* Expences, being payments to Geoffrey Slynger, steward of the bailiwick, Wm. Smartwyte, steward of Templebruer, lord Husey, steward of the courts of Templebruer, John Hersey, Edw. Fox, archdeacon of Leicester, Thos. Backster of London, Wm. Barlowe "capitulo dicti bajulivi," Ric. Robynson of Dalby, expences of being in London from 15 May to 4 Aug. 1534, 283*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Memorandum of the presentation to the King of two silver dishes by the prior and D. Darewe.

Receipts from the creditors of Thos. Docwra, late prior, 32*l.* 2*s.* Goods of the late prior recovered to the value of 132*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Total receipts of this account, 2,550*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*

Payments by the receiver, 1534.

Pensions to the dean of the college of Stoke, near Clare, the pittancer of Worcester, the prioress of Clerkenwell and the prior of St. Mary's College, Hurley. Payments to Ralph Prycavaunce, messenger, Ant. Vivaldi, Sir Thos. More, Geo. Ardyson, merchant of Genoa, Jas. Grantham, merchant at Messina, Calixtus Labarr, preceptor of Chalons, Thos. Bosunn, vice-chancellor, Fras. Galiardetti, John Sporyar, attorney, Ric. Cromwell, &c., 2,201*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* *Signed by John Sutton, preceptor of Beverley and Welerton* (Willoughton), *receiver general.*

Lat., pp. 34. (*Incomplete?*) *With a few notes in Italian, one mentioning a letter of exchange dated* 18 *Nov.* 1534.

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1676. Abingdon Abbey.

R. O. Wheat spent in the monastery of Abingdon from the audit 25 Hen. VIII. to 26 Hen. VIII., bought from various persons at 11*d.*, 12*d.* and 13*d.* the bushel, 110*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Malt: 6*s.* and 6*s.* 4*d.* the qr., 93*l.* 13*s.*

Barley: 48 qrs. 5 b., of which 12 qrs. is spent with swans, fowls, &c. For the rent of Barton for one year ending Mich. 26 Hen. VIII., 100 qrs. of malt.

Beeffes: delivered to the slaughterman from the audit to Shrovetide, 20 oxen at 26*s.*, and 9 "skrobbes" and steers at 19*s.* Against Easter, oxen from 23*s.* 4*d.* to 30*s.* Steers from 17*s.* to 21*s.* Total, 119*l.* 6*s.*

Two boars against Christmas at 13*s.* 4*d.*, and another boar given.

Muttons: From the audit to Shrovetide, 75 at 2*s.* 8*d.* Against Easter, 180, at 2*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* Total 34*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

For Saltfish: To Mr. John Stone of London, from the audit to 21 Aug., 62*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Wine: Sack and claret. A tun of wine had out of the Exchequer. A hogshead left behind in the Exchequer. Total, 31*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Salt: 10*d.* a bushel, 50*s.*

Livery gowns and coats against Christmas: To Mr. Ottewell, Mr. Harbart, Mr. Tomson, Mr. Audelet, Thos. Coke, Thos. Broghton, Rauff Gunnell, Wm. Wykes, John Shene, John Wilmote, John Belyngeam, Jas. Horseman, Wm. Chepnam, Wm. Bollar, John Haithorn, John Smyth, Hugh Baker, Wm. Coke, Mr. Audelet's servant, John Mylles, Robt. Brewar, Randoll, Oliver Vansell, John Betterton, John Sawnders, the woodman, the slaughterman, the warrener, Davy Carter, Thos. Carter, John Howys, Carter, Poynter Carter, the cooper, the pudding wife, Marshe and John Cotisfold, and for a pair of hose. Total 16*l.* 19*s.*

Household wages: To 35 persons, nearly the same as those mentioned in the previous list, 35*l.* 10*s.*

In felling and making hay at Brewernheys, Swaney, Culnham Mede, Purdeyns, the Long Mede and by Temys side, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

For reparation of two carts with 12 horses. Harness, shoes, &c., 35*s.* 6½*d.*

For the knights' fees. Oxen, sheep, oats, &c., 4*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Provender for horses and thrashing, 44*s.* 7½*d.* For the surveyorship, 5*l.* Stewards' expenses at Radley, Cumbnor, and Apulford, 7*s.* 2*d.*

My lord's present to the King, calves, oxen, sheep, fowls and pigeons, 21*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Delivered by Mr. Stone of London for my lord of Abingdon's use, in gold, to Mr. Button, 20*l.*

Repairs done at Barton, upon the little barn by the fall of a great elm, 35*s.* 2*d.*

Money paid to the convent for the Trinity mass, abbot Sauntes Dirige, abbot Coventres Dirige and Whitsuntide nobles, 20*l.* 14*s.*

The duke of Suffolk's New Year's gift, an ox and 10 sheep, 4*l.*

Stuff delivered to Mr. Webbe and other of the King's servants. Hooks and hangings, sawing of planks and lidgers for the stable, &c., 26*s.* 8*d.*

Plate of John Audelet remaining in the hands of the abbot of Abingdon, bowls, standing pots, &c.

For the costs of the two juries between my lord and Sir Wm. Esex, 5*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, and of the jury between my lord and Dr. Fynche, 13*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.**

Total of this book, 600*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

For a surplusage had in the foot of my account ended at Mich. 25 Hen. VIII., 196*l.* 19*s.* 7¼*d.*

Total allowances, 797*l.* 6*s.* 3¼*d.*

Pp. 14. *Endd.:* Expenses of the monastery of Abingdon for one year.

* This sum is struck out.

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1677. CHICHESTER.

R. O. Petition to the King, as supreme head of the Church, by the mayor and citizens of [Chichester], touching the decay and ruin of their town, which has been occasioned partly by the tyranny of the late bishop of Canterbury, [who interfered with the] liberty which they claim in the parish called the Pallant.

P. 1, *very mutilated.*

1678. LEOMINSTER PRIORY.

R. O. The evil behaviour of dan John Redyng, subprior of Leominster.

He made a counterfeit seal like the chequer seal in the keeping of the abbot of Reading, with which he deceived many of the poor tenants and extorted money from them, "promising [that leases should] be made and sealed by the said abbot," who knew nothing of it. He made the copies himself, sealing them with the said seal. The names of those deceived and the sums follow. One Hoppiswode, for a copy to be renewed, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Ralph Gold of Westwode, for a copy, on comfort of which he spent 100*s.* on repairs, 45*s.*; Ric. Buk, of Leominster, 30*s.*; Wm. Mathewe of Coklawe, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Ric. Cokk of Hatton, 40*s.*; Wm. Blake of Leominster, to make him burgess, 10*s.*, &c. Total, 19*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

ii. Goods embezzled and conveyed by him:—Out of the church, a silver-gilt pyx, a silver parcel-gilt censer and a pair of "crewatts," 10 of the best copes, a suit of vestments of red cloth of tissue, two coats of cloth of tissue belonging to the image of Our Lady, the forefront of St. Edward's shrine, parcel-gilt, worth more than 24*s.* Out of the house:—A bason, an ewer, two flat pieces and one salt, parcel-gilt, a great maser, a nut, the foot and bond of silver-gilt, a standing cup, silver-gilt, two masers, a dozen silver spoons, a pair of great andirons, worth 26*s.* 8*d.*; most of the kitchen stuff and napery.

iii. Patents and grants made by the subprior and sealed with the counterfeit seal. To Wm. Coxe, his servant, for an annuity of 10*l.*, to be receiver general, with 4*l.* a year and grants of the reversion of the manor of Buckland and the demesnes about the house, copies under the same seal to Sir John à Wall and Sir Philip Nicholas of the services of the chapels at Yarpoll and Middleton, &c.

iv. Debts owing by him:—To Sir George Patis, curate of Kimbolton, for his wages due at the Annunciation, 13*s.* 4*d.* To Roger Willyms, curate of Lucton and Eyton, for his wages and half a bible, 23*s.* 4*d.*, and other chaplains. To John Power, schoolmaster, at 26*s.* 8*d.* a year, 5*l.* To Wm. Raynold, for keeping of Stocton Pole, 3*s.* 4*d.* To Thos. Smyth, remaining for making a pair of organs, 20*s.* The high sheriff's fee, 20*s.* The under sheriff, 6*s.* 8*d.* The constable, 3*s.* 4*d.* My lord Ferrers' fee, 50*s.*, &c. Total, 103*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

v. Despoil and waste made by him in the woods:—In Hopeswood: Sold to divers persons trees worth 13*l.* 4*s.* To Mr. Solie, 60 trees. To Mr. Walwyn, 60 trees. In Ashewoode: 110 trees. Loads of timber that Mr. Cholsey, late prior, caused to be hewed for repairs. To the organ maker, as much as comes to 2*s.* 8*d.*, and 28 loads of hewed timber, prepared by Mr. Cholsey, late prior, for repairs. In Luctonswode: To Sir Ric. à Crofte, 16 acres of wood at 16*s.* an acre, sold by Croft for 24*s.*, 20 acres at a price unknown, and seven trees. In the Redwood: To Mr. Barnabie, 10 trees. To Atferton of Leominster, six trees. In the Highwood: To Thos. of Asten and Ric. Smyth, eight trees.

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* The evil demeanor of a monk of Leominster.

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1679. Abbey of Bruton.

R. O. "Interrogatories to be put to Ric. Halford, canon of the abbey of Brewton," touching his having obtained a licence from the archbishop of Canterbury to go out of the said abbey and be abroad in a secular clerk's habit; and touching certain erasures and alterations in the said licence, and where and when they were made. Also as to what crimes he knows to have been committed by the abbot of Brewton, John Ely, or of what crimes he suspected him; whether he, John Harold, one Harte,* a brother of his, and Whit, a servant of the house, conspired together to accuse the abbot of treason, and when and where they did so; whether the deponent did not exhort the conspirators to stick surely in the matter, and whether they had conspired the abbot's death, and why.

Pp. 3.

1680. "Instructions given by John à Parys."

R. O. 1. Four years ago, Wm. Tetter, late abbot of Our Lady of Stratford, sent to him a monk of the monastery, who was Parys's son-in-law,† to borrow 20*l.*, which Parys accordingly delivered to him. A fortnight after the abbot sent to him again to borrow 20*l.* more, as he had to pay the King a large sum by way of loan. But he says the abbot did this only for a policy, that his monastery might seem to the King's collectors to be in extreme poverty. Shortly afterwards the abbot fell ill, and Parys went to Stratford to know at what point he stood for his money. Sir Wm. Hurlestone, who is now abbot, showed him that the very 40*l.* he had lent was locked up in a chest and had never been used. The abbot soon after died, and Hurlestone "made labor" to be abbot, and desired Parys to speak in his favor to his son-in-law, promising before certain honest persons that he would pay the debt; but after his election he refused to do so.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1681. The Tower Ordnance.

R. O. The "declaration" of Leonard Skeffington, yeoman of the Ordnance, of money laid out in javelins for the King's guard attending him in divers progresses, in timber, falcon wheels, axletrees, gunpowder, &c., within the Tower and at Calais, bowstrings, repair of ironwork, &c., "spent in the time of the triumph for the receiving into the Tower of the Queen coming from Greenwich, and likewise at her departing from the Tower to York Place;" in "drawing of spears," lime, sand, wages and other expenses since the departure into Ireland, the specialities of which appear in a book of parcels. Total, 114*l.* 6*s.*

Large paper, p. 1.

1682. Ordnance for Ireland.

"A proportion thought necessary to be sent to Ireland for this present time, being ready in the office of the King's ordnance."

A demicanon of brass with shod wheels, with ladle and sponge, and 60 iron shot for the same; 2 brass falcons, 2 falconets, and 140 shot for them; 40 iron hagbushes, ½ last of serpentine powder; 4 half barrels of corn powder; ½ last saltpetre, 4 cwt. brimstone; 500 yew bows; 2 barrels bow strings; 1,000 sheaves of livery arrows; 300 northern spears; 1,000 horse-shoes, and 8,000 nails for them; 6 carts shod with iron; 8 pr. ironshod wheels for sakers and falcons; 3 dozen scythes; a gin.

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* Richard Harte. His signature is attached to the Acknowledgment of Supremacy, No. 1121 (13).

† Dan Robert Parker. *See* Vol. III. 1461.

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1682. Ordnance for Ireland—*cont.*

ii. Parcels that require to be provided:—60 great horses to draw the ordnance, to be bought in Northamptonshire; 6 cart-horse harness, at 20*s.* each; 200 spades and shovels; 3 dozen rammers and forms for charging ladles, at 2*s.* per dozen; 6 forms for cartouches, at 3*d.* each; 30 chests for bows and arrows; 2 barrels soap; 10 horse hides "whyt tawyd"; 24 iron crows, weighing in all 5½ cwt., at 1½*d.* per lb.; 100 pickaxes weighing 1,007 lb. at 2½*d.* per lb.; 100 felling axes, 12*d.* each; 2,000 iron spikes weighing 5 cwt., at 14*s.* per cwt. Total, 95*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*, "beside the charges of the carriages from the Tower of London to Westchester."

iii. Artificers and carters:—1 wheelwright, 6 carters, 20 tons elmen timber, to be provided at Westchester.

Large paper, pp. 3.

1683. Cranmer's Visitation.

Cleop. F. II. 124. B. M. Strype's Cranmer, Appx. No. 15.

The articles against the visitation of the archbishop of Canterbury within the dioc. of London.

1. The archbishop in his monitions to the bishop, abbots, priors and archdeacons of London styled himself, "Apostolicæ Sedis legatum," concerning which the bishop and chapter wrote to the archbishop before the visitation, and on the first day thereof met at the chapter house of Powles and protested that they would not obey his jurisdiction as legate. This protestation the archbishop refused to command his registrar to enact. 2. The archbishop signified that he should suspend the jurisdiction of the bishop, dean and archdeacons during the whole time of his visitation, which he has now "continued" until Dec. 1, pretending that then he may "continue" it for another six months, and so without end. No metropolitan, primate, legate or bishop of Rome in his most tyranny ever usurped the semblable. 3. All learned men and the books of the canon law agree that no metropolitan or primate can do this by any written law, and the archbishop's counsel do not deny it. 4. The archbishop pretends that his predecessors have acted thus; but it has not been done for 100 years, and he ought therefore to show books in proof thereof, which he and his officers refused. 5. Some of his predecessors may have attempted some things as legates which they had no right to do as metropolitans or primates. Many of the archbishops were also chancellors, and perhaps by that authority maintained many things against the law, as the late Cardinal did. It appears by the ancient registers that when the archbishop's predecessors attempted such things, the bishops appealed to Rome, sometimes successfully and sometimes the appeals were undecided. In like manner, "we your faithful subjects have now for this our grief appealed unto your majesty." 6. It is to be considered whether metropolitans in other Christian realms, not being legates, exercise such powers, and if not, they should be extinguished for ever here, that the bishops of Rome may have no color to maintain that they still possess authority here by their legate, saying that though the archbishop relinquishes the name, he exercises jurisdiction not given by law to metropolitans, and only used by legates of the See of Rome. 7. The bishops and clergy do not refuse to obey his visitation as metropolitan, and to pay due and accustomed proxies, but his officers demand much more than the sums fixed by common law and by bulls and sentences executed against his predecessors long before the making of the statutes against provisions. If he could show law or precedent, he should have all his proxies without grudge at the conclusion of his visitation, until which time they are not due in money. If he can show precedents and they are allowed by the King's learned counsel, they will immediately obey him, referring only to

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the King's gracious judgment, and they beg that they may be allowed to use such defence as the laws and the high court of Parliament have provided.

Pp. 7. *Headed:* Contra visitationem Archi. Cant. *Endd. as above.*

Cleop. F. II. 128. B. M. 2. Extracts from the canon law, Isydorus, Abbas and Matthew Paris concerning archidiaconal and legatine functions.

Lat., pp. 3.

1684. Corn.

Titus, B. I. 519. B. M. Proclamation that no one shall buy wheat or rye to resell except as provision for London or other cities, and that no one shall buy wheat or rye for seed unless it be proved before the Commissioners for search of corn that he requires it for such purpose.

From the printed copy by Thomas Berthelet.

1685. Shipwreck in France.

R. O. The allegations of Robyn Carre and other of Boulogne against Mr. Forman and other Englishmen, put in writing before the seneschal of Bolenoys.

Item.—It avails not to say that in naufrage there is more heed to be taken prudently because there is pain of curse or excommunication against the robbers by the canon law, for two reasons:—

1. Because the chapter applies to time of peace, not war, as it was at the time of the said naufrage.

2. It refers to the naufrage of Christian men, obedient to the Church of Rome or to the Pope and his constitutions.

Item.—Now ye understand what the bruit is through this whole realm, that in England they will not acknowledge the Pope for superior. They cannot therefore help themselves with the favor and privileges which he has established throughout all Christendon, for these are understood to be granted only to those who obey him. The law permits to rob by crafty and deceitful industry the substance of enemies of the Apostolic See, according to the text in the new constitution of Federick, beginning: "Navigia: Codice de furtis et servo corrupto. Lege. In eum qui." But they are reputed "barbares," because they err in the Catholic faith.

In the allegations of Anthony le Wik against the Englishmen, beside the reasons aforesaid, there is this passage: That if Wik and his fellows did not fear to diffame and slander the English, they would sustain that they are not capable of taking any action, because they are excommunicate, as men erring from the Catholic faith; and so willeth the text in the chapter, "Intelleximus, Extra de re judicata."

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1686. Works.

R. O. 26 Hen. VIII.—Lime rated by the quarters after 5 quarters and 1 bushel to every load. Thirteen amounts, in all 2,886 quarters 7 bushels. On the other side are memoranda about quantities of lime and chalk.

Pp. 2.

1687. William Locke.

R. O. Account of damask, satin, and velvet bought of Will. Locke, mercer of London, A.D. 1534. Total, 548*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Pp. 2.

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1688. HENRY VIII. to [the LORD CHANCELLOR].

R. O. Commands him to detain, if it has not passed the Great Seal, or to get possession of, if it has done so, a patent for the profits of the fishing of the Ban in [Ireland],* granted to Travers, servant to the duke of Richmond, on insufficient information. Hampton Court, . . day of . . . .
Signed with a stamp. Mutilated. Endd.

1689. [CLEMENT ARMESTRONG to CROMWELL.]

R. O. I have been your servant in my mind this three years, endeavoring to set forth the right order of the commonwealth, that you might help the King to set it up as an example to other realms. I have been sorry you would never see the image of the King upbearing upon his shoulders the Church of Christ, as signified in an ordinary seal of his head office. All people able to work shall live by their work; for those not able 400,000*l.* a year shall be contributed, not out of the King's treasure, but by those willing to pay it for their own advantage. Your mastership knows I never asked any reward. I delivered two books to you before All Hallow tide last, "in which appeareth somewhat of the destruction of the common weal of the realm, and somewhat of the remedy." I offered to be in your house, and with the help of a fair writer to set forth the knowledge of all things relating to the true order of a commonwealth; when your mastership promised I should do so. "And for not so doing, I desired of you three days before Christmas to have the said two books, that I might have written in them many mo things appertaining to the right order of commonwealth which ye yet know not." Last year when occupied with these things I was robbed by a false fellow I took into my service to oversee a woodsale which I bought of the bishop of Winchester beyond Windsor. He made his account to me at Christmas, and acknowledged having received from me 363*l.*, but he sold stuff without my knowledge to the value of 200*l.*, with which he bought a woodsale in the name of two other men. He now lurks in the house of John Grymes in St. Laurence parish, London. Please send for Grymes to bring Weders to answer me. "Your said servant thus being quieted in his mind shall write you the clear knowledge how to set up Christ's church, which was never yet set up, nor Christ's faith never ministered by no general form since Christ's Ascension." Will show him the order of the commonwealth, what the King should live on, and what the priests; how the living of bishops and deacons arises from the works of the soul in the Church inwardly, *i.e.*, tithes, and the living of the King from "the works of the outward bodies of the people," *i.e.*, the rents of the earth, &c.
Hol., pp. 3. *Endd. by Wriothesley:* A letter to my master, I cannot tell from whom.

1690. CLEMENT ARMESTRONG.

R. O. A volume containing a number of treatises of Clement Ormestrong or Urmestrong on matters relating to the common weal, some of them written before the divorce had actually taken place and while the issue seemed doubtful, giving arguments, both *pro* and *con*. In one it is asserted in opposition to the Pope that the King has a right to the cure of souls, and that to prove it he "shall incontinent by God's grace take all the souls and bodies of all his people into his cure" (p. 108). In others it is maintained that the King has a lordship "above the sun" typified in his "head seal."
Elsewhere he maintains (p. 118), that for lack of a right order in the commonwealth buyers and sellers have caused a scarcity of victuals and money,

* The lordship of Ban seems to have come to the King in 1533. See Vol. VI., 1587.

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getting great riches out of the anguish and vexation of the common people. 1,200 or more poor men have risen in eight score years to become buyers and sellers, and every man seeks to rob others. They gain 140,000*l.* to 160,000*l.* a year at the King's expence and to the loss of the whole realm. The whole wealth of England consists in husbandry and handicraft, and people should not be suffered to get riches craftily by buying and selling. "Before the getting of the Narrow Sea and Calais, England lived wealthily in itself when all people commonly received their livings of God's gift with their labors in right order before there was any merchants in London that aventured," *—not that the getting of the sea hurt the realm, but suffering Londoners to carry over it into Flanders what they listed. There was no scarcity then in the realm, but the Londoners draped fine cloths and had 720 broad looms. The writer goes on through several pages to discuss the effect of trade and the staple of Calais on the national prosperity.

The volume consists altogether of 363 *pages, of which several are blank between the different treatises.*

1691. ROBERT STUDLEY.

R. O. His petition against Mr. War[in ?], for influencing Mr. Pollarde of the Exchequer to withhold 60*s.*, due to Studley as fee for the seizure of "Shertbandes" at the wharff of Henry Pott, beerbrewer.

P. 1. *Square paper, mutilated at one side. Addressed at the beginning* to Mr. Thomas Cromwell, High Secretary.

* In the margin is the note: "Seven score years ago was no merchants adventurers in London."

APPENDIX.

A.D. 1533.

[These letters were in type for this volume when it was discovered that they belonged to the preceding year (1533), and had been accidentally omitted in their proper place.]

1. [JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.]

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 36. B. M.

"* * * . . umptum religionis habitum Niniano non noceat . . . . . iorem Niniani provisionem sua Sanctitas integre confirmet . . . . . non sinat fieri prioratum compeditoribus silentium . . . . . faciat. Postremo ut id genus hominum licentiam . . . . . cohibeat, quam nisi nos apostolicæ Sedis reverentia . . . . . curaremus. Sed interim, reverendissime . . . . . cura. Ex regia nostra Falklandiæ, ut [supra †]."

Copy, mutilated.

2. JAMES V. to the BISHOP OF CASSANO.‡

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 36. B. M.

"[Jacobus Dei gratia Re]x Scotorum reverendo patri Cassenensi episcopo . . . . . reverende pater, uti te instigante prioratum . . . . . terne in litem traxerit Abrahamus Vaus . . . . . Flemyng ex nobili comitum genere natu prio . . . . . [eju]sdem monasterii commendatarium ob non quæsitam . . . . . habitum susciperet prioratu expellere contendit . . . . . [qu]od studium p'mque (?) dissuadet habendum erga religio . . . . . habitus susceptio damnum est allatura. Privi[legiis m]aioribus nostris a Sancta Sede apostolica concessis adversatur . . . . . stræ est concessum ut vacantibus electivis beneficiis pro . . . . personas idoneas nominaremus. Quod autem in ea re præstes adversam (*sic*) juribus nostris mirari satis non possumus, quum minus (?) sper[avim]us, quam initium frangendi privilegii, nostri a te exordium . . . . . st igitur te admonere, simulque rogare, reverende pater, ... [non] solum nostram, verum etiam religionis non parvum . . . . . Abrahamo citra æquum faveas; iniquum est enim, et . . . . . alienos homines nostra occupare privilegia. Valeas, ... Ex regia nostra Falklandiæ."

Copy, mutilated.

3. ——— to ———.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 36 b. B. M.

"Reverendissime, salve plurimu[m] . . . . . negligentiæ vertas quod menses aliquot . . . . . consuetudinem. Sed fuit in causa Joannes . . . . . fungentem te ab Urbe

† It is impossible to say what "ut supra" means in this case. Either the foliation is wrong or the previous leaf is missing. But it would appear that this and the three following letters are of the year 1533. A letter actually dated in that year (Vol. VI., 1602) occurs between Nos. 2 and 3. *See also* foot note to No. 4.

‡ Christopher Jacobaccio, afterwards Cardinal.

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scribebat abesse. Itaque . . . . . scripserim, sed interim ne putes benivolen . . . . . negotiis intermissa esse a nobis commemoration . . . . . debere se puta serenissimus quam cui maxime accip . . . . . habent quam cum ad Gallias pervenerim (quod . . . . . si dabitur coram, sin minus id fieri possit literis . . . . . Et quæ de rebus nostris gesta sunt omnia patefaciam . . . . . igitur parvula viri tamen nobis amicissimi Laurentii t . . . . . gr . . . scribit in præsentiarum ad Sanctissimum Serenissimus qui . . . . . a Craigmillor dominum capellaniam Divi Niniani quam vocant Cam . . . . . patronum frustra sæpe rogaverit ut in favorem Laurentii resigna[ret et Willelmo] Prestun jus patronatus conferret, atque is quo m . . . . . eo pertinacius id negat, uti ob id sua Sanctitas hoc t . . . . . tus derogare, et ex speciali gratia resignatam cap[ellaniam] . . . . . conferre, salvis tamen Laurentio fructibus quoad . . . . . Id idem vehementius Serenissimum petere intelligat tua [paternitas quia] Laurentius multos annos non solum piæ memoriæ p[atri suo] servierit servitutem, verum etiam nunc quoque eandem sib[i] . . . . . neret. Nostrum vero officium cum erga regem tum . . . . . studiosissimum sequuti videbamur, si hanc ipsam pro ea . . . . . communi familiaritate et amicitia paternitati tuæ c . . . . . eamque commendationem, ut sentiat profuisse sibi hac . . . . . rogaremus. Cæterum tuæ paternitati ex animo me co[mmendo]."

Copy, mutilated and faded.

4. Scotland.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 36 b. B. M.

"Messieurs ambassadeurs, au commandement du roy . . . . . sommez de rechief assembles au commissaires d'Angleterre . . . . . [Neuf]† chastell, et avons finalement conclue ceste forme de . . . . . bien quelle ait este faicte a Loundres au gre de l . . . . . que avons faict au partie pour complaire au . . . . . du Roy vostre maistre qui en cest affaire . . . . . pr. . * * *."

Copy, mutilated and faded.

1534.

A.D. 1534.

8 Jan.

5. The Divorce Cause at Rome.

Brady's Episcopal Succession, II. 278.

Memorandum of the appearance of the advocates of queen Katharine, praying for expedition of the case between her and the King. "Fuit conclusum ut causa expediatur celerius quam potest, servatis tamen servandis."

From the collection of Consistorial Acts in the Barberini Library.

8 Feb.

6. The Bishops of Paris and Macon to Francis I.

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

Incredible urgency is used by the friends of Katharine for the decisive blow against the king of England, but it has been firmly opposed. The bishop of Paris on his arrival declared his charge to the Pope, who was much perplexed, and desired them to represent to the Consistory the dangers of the Holy See. The cardinals feel much bound to Francis for this intimation, but as to the remedies, most of them are so much at a loss (*s'y trouvent si empeschez*) that, if the reins had not been held very tight, they would have made immediately a bad plunge. This does not look hopeful. If nothing

† There can be no doubt this letter was written in September 1533 and has reference to the truce concluded at Newcastle.

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6. The Bishops of Paris and Macon to Francis I.—*cont.*

can be done, his Holiness must do the thing himself; and so we try to persuade him, but so many dangers are put before his eyes that any man in his place would be in great trouble. After other conferences, suggested today the plan of delegates, as instructed. Hope for an answer in six days. Beg that Francis will send a despatch into England to give Paris a little more time, owing to his illness. Send a little advertisement to Castillon of things to be procured in England.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 3. *Dated at the head:* Rome, 8 Feb. 1533.

8 Feb. **7.** Du Bellay to Castillon.

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris. Has at length arrived here, though his endurance was severely taxed by being carried so far in a chair. Castillon must do two things: 1. Get the time lengthened, so that Du Bellay be not limited to the 25th inst., after having risked his life in this matter. Hopes, however, to be sure of what he asks in six or seven days; "qui ne sera sans grand mistere," for the Emperor makes very great threats. Does not oppose the King's taking the way he has determined, but post-horses cannot be got in Savoy on account of the famine. 2. He must see that the excusator be ready in secret to be at the hospital of Rome when Du Bellay sends his memoirs, which will be by next despatch.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2. *Dated at the head:* Rome, 8 Feb. 1533.

22 Feb. **8.** Du Bellay to Castillon.

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris. Though he wrote in his last that he had hope of obtaining what he asked for, he had some doubt. Matters have now come to the terms which he is writing to Francis to communicate to Henry. All the trouble he has had in his life is not a tenth part of what he has had in this affair, in which he has been assisted by the bishop of Mâcon and Nicolas Raince. Has left the Pope in the greatest perplexity. He is here such a captive of the Emperor, and so terribly threatened, that he dare not disobey him. Most of the cardinals cry upon him *Crucifige!* in this matter, *comme beaux petits diables*. If Francis write to you of an overture of marriage, I shall feel pretty well assured of it on this side, and there would be no reason to doubt that the king of England might do in his matter what he pleased. Think of this; for, to speak frankly, I am convinced that when that King has done what he means to do, he will find himself much embarrassed. I speak thus from a knowledge of the other affairs of Christendom. Moreover I do not see how Francis can remain friends with both. He cannot do without Henry for the affairs of Italy; but if in this matter there is one finger good another is bad. I am inclined to await an answer from Francis to see if nothing can be done, for these two reasons put me in great perplexity. There is much said here of the interview between the two kings. Henry at least ought not to fail on his part.

My idea is that the king of England should communicate to his Parliament what he means to do, and then, before the decision, prorogue the said Parliament to another time, as he often has done.

I think you had better not communicate to Henry the memorandum of what the Pope has granted to me, for it is a little hard, but merely tell him that his Holiness is willing to send a cardinal to Cambray with two assessors to take cognizance of the matter up to, but short of, the definitive sentence. The King may answer that, out of regard for Francis, he is willing to see what these delegates will say, and will send some one to Cambray to examine their

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powers; whereupon he will do as he thinks fit. Now observe, these delegates will have no power to do him harm; for, in the first place, they cannot give sentence; and, secondly, the King will not have sent a proxy, but only an "executeur" (*excusateur?*), and everything will remain *au croc*, which will enrage the Emperor. Care should be taken, while they are on their way from Rome to Cambray, to secure, if possible, that the sentence be such as we demand, and then we will get their power enlarged to include the definite sentence; the best way would be to make the Pope more independent of the Emperor, especially by making sure of the marriage of the duke Alexander to the King's daughter. Thinks the judges cannot deceive them, if only an excusator and not a proctor is sent. Duke Alexander's property is worth 400,000 cr., and he will by and by have Sienna and Lucca, &c., with some hope that his sister will be his neighbour in the duchy of Milan; but it would be well not to speak too much of this, lest it alarm the king of England; for the offer of this match must be held out to him as a means of disposing of his daughter honorably away from her own country. I will do my best to secure reasonable judges, but you must not speak about the marriage unless you have instructions from France, for I don't know if our King approves of it. For the repose of the two kings, I beg you will do a miracle if you can find means to do it.

I assure you the Pope is as anxious to find the King's marriage good as he himself is; for if he had done it before, or even appointed judges not agreeable to the Emperor, the castle of St. Angelo would never have been so necessary for him. I am no very great papist, but I declare I am sorry to see him in such pain how to express himself in favor of the king of England in full Consistory. He is threatened, and not with baked pears. You will say then, what is to be hoped for from him? I will pledge my head to the king of England that he goes at liberty if he refuses to do all that they desire him, and I see that he will be free this summer by means of Francis. If the king of England would trust me he will secure his interests in Parliament, taking signed and sealed opinions, if necessary, and at Easter prorogue it on some pretext to another date; for you know that the same Parliament continues as long as he pleases, and he would remain upon his feet at liberty to do or not to do. He could lose nothing, and could not fail to gain. I would undertake to despatch the case myself. I do not mean to leave Rome till I have an answer, I should like to be informed what judges he would prefer; and he should not stick at the words of "reparations" or the like, for I will correct all that; and if we get power for the definitive, or if he wishes me to propose that he should name one of the judges, the Queen or the Emperor another, and Francis a third, or some other expedient,* without committing him to accept anything, he need only send the excusator, and leave me to do the rest. If I do not conduct matters to his desire he may take my head; otherwise be assured, Mons. de Castillon, he will get into a mess.

The Imperialists met yesterday, and, knowing that there was no longer here any "homme de teste" for Francis and the Pope, except Napoleon Ursin, who by their favor was increasing his influence, took the field in a great troop against him, and killed him "tout royde;" then marched in battle array towards Naples. It is known that they did this in order still more to disarm and intimidate the Pope because he has declared openly to what side he leans, against all the Consistory, who, except a few of our own men, are enraged that they cannot precipitate the matter.

I do not say that if you can get more out of the king of England you shouldn't do it, but obtain the above if you can't do better.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 6. *Dated at the head:* Rome, 22 Feb. 1533.

* "ou qu'il advise s'il veut que je remecte en avant qu'il en nomme ung la Reyne l'aide (*l'autre?*) ou bien Lempereur, ou (*qu.* et?) le Roy l'autre, ou expedient semblable."

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24 Feb. **9.** The Bishops of Paris and Mâcon to Francis I.

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

Since our last despatch we have succeeded in obtaining this, that if the Pope and the king of England continue on good terms, and judges be delegated, the Pope will suspend the censures while the judges proceed in the matter. Think this ought to be added to the overtures sent over to the king of England, and Francis may safely promise to get him out of all his business, in spite of all the world, if matters are conducted in the way we wrote on the 22nd.

Fr. From a modern copy, p. 1. *Dated at the head :* Rome, 24 Feb. 1533.

27 Feb. **10.** Consistory at Rome.

Brady's Episcopal Succession, II. 278.

"D. Pisauren' * fecit relationem in causa Anglicani matrimonii inter Regem et Reginam."

Fr. In the Barberini Library.

6 March. **11.** Castillon to Montmorency.

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

Received on Monday, 2nd inst., his letter dated 24 Feb., with a letter from Mons. de Paris in cipher, expressing his hope that the Pope would grant his request for the affair of the king of England, and asking Castillon to do two things, viz., to get the King, first, to delay publishing the conclusions taken in parliament, and, secondly, to send an excusator to remain secretly ready at the hospital of Rome. This has been difficult, for those who have most credit with him are so opposed to the Pope that they do all they can to prevent any appointment between them. The day after he informed the King of the hope held out by the Bishop, the King sent for him to declare what he had said before the Council. Most of them appeared to doubt it, and said the King had no cause to put himself in such subjection. The King also had cooled down from what he had said the day before. Said to them all he could to move the King to accept from the Pope a declaration that his first marriage was null, and this good, and urged the necessity of peace and friendship with him. As to the first point, there seemed no better way to put the Queen in safety, and to prevent any future imputations that the children of this marriage were not true heirs, than that matters should be confirmed by Papal authority, for all that his ministers can pretend is only founded upon that. As to the second, he could not better break the Emperor's design than by a friendship with the French king and the Pope. This would make the King's position secure for him and his; and, moreover, it would imply little respect for Francis, who has worked so hard for this affair, and brought the matter into such good train, if all his efforts were thrown away.

After some further conversation, the King took him to a garden, and said he agreed with him ("ou il m'acorda"), but begged him to keep it secret. Thinks he would not like people to believe that he had granted this request so suddenly, although he will prevent the great sum of money going to Rome in future. When the bishop of Paris sends the memoirs, he will arrange about the excusator. Thinks the Pope will be reinstated. Begs him to send the memoirs, and to hasten Mons. de Moret, who is coming to take his place. Wants money. Replies to the bishop of Paris in cipher. London, 6 March 1533.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 4.

* Jacobus Simoneta.

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12. Bishops of Paris and Mâcon to Francis I.

15 March. MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

Have communicated to the Pope his letters of . . . . ult., and the news from England. Of the last he was aware, but he considers it the more certain, as coming from you, and is glad to see that an answer is awaited from Rome. He can add nothing to what they wrote on the . . . . ult.; matters are hung up in the same way. He is more troubled about the matter than he was at first, seeing that the more he sets himself to do right the more they defame and satirize him there (*qu.* in England ?), which puts him out of heart. There is no fear but he will bring the matter to a good conclusion, but it would be well that the king of England should be a little more moderate, especially in things which do not help his cause, and which do not seem (under correction) worthy of such a noble magnanimous heart as he has shown hitherto.

* * * * * * *

The Imperialists are urgent to proceed in the matter of the king of England, which has already been before two Consistories, "et ont este baillez a chascun des cardinaux," in order that they should study thereupon, and form an opinion according to law and reason. Henceforth all their clerks, even to the cardinals De Bar and Denquefort (d'Enckwort), are prevented from removing their books, each being fully determined to show therein the treasure of his knowledge. The Imperialists raise their horns at having gained this advantage over the king of England; but they are taken in (*ils ont la baye*), for they have been given such a bone to gnaw that you may be assured that from *Quasimodo* they can give no blow which can injure the King. It is true it was necessary for them to gain two consistories, and to count day by day, and to do it our Holy Father went this week, by the advice of his physicians, to Ostia. If during all this time an answer comes from the king of England accepting the overtures sent to him, they will talk a different language. The Pope, notwithstanding the outrages done to him, is doing his utmost in this matter, and though we don't take in payment that which was sent to you (and have not delivered it as anything particular), still it is no small thing for a first step to have reduced his Holiness to these terms. You will consider whether there is anything in these matters by which to give encouragement to the king of England. I (bishop of Paris) wrote to the Grand Master of a resolution taken in Consistory to send to the Emperor, and ask whether in case they gave sentence against Henry he would execute it. They have got no answer yet, and it is thought he will not accept the offer, but will say that if they do their duty he will not fail on his side. But even if the Emperor were to accept it, and everything went wrong in England, still we do not see how they could give sentence against the King in the principal, for no one will be bold enough to maintain in Consistory that the dispensation ever was valid. This makes us say again that it will be a great misfortune if the king of England will not listen to reason; seeing that if his cause came here before the office, and all the world were against him, even if he did not gain it at least he could not lose it. It is true that some persons have taken in hand to resolve these doubts, and some of them wish to do Francis service; the others are hired in a way you will hereafter understand.

Fr., pp. 4. *From a modern copy. Dated at the head:* Rome, 15 March 1533.

16 March. MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

13. Castillon to Francis I.

Has received his letter written from Fontainebleau on the 8th, which he has communicated to the King along with the article in cipher written by the bishops of Paris and Mâcon on the 24th Feb. Has given Henry clearly to understand that his cause would be soon despatched if it depended only on the Pope, who is doing all he can in his behalf. Had not spoken about the marriage of the duke Alexander, because Francis did not mention it in

1534.

13. Castillon to Francis I.—*cont.*

his letters of the 5th from Brycontrobert, and he was advised by Du Bellay not to say anything of it till he was ordered. Mentioned it to him today, putting it in the light of overtures to settle the matter on the Pope's part; adding that it was a rich and honorable position "arrière de luy," which could not possibly endanger the rights of his children who might come of this marriage. He expressed great surprise at this proposition; but I went on to show that it would be a means of fortifying him against the Emperor, and a surety of perpetual friendship between him and the Pope, and, moreover, secure the despatch of his cause. He asked me to dine with him and talk about it further after dinner. He went to his room, and, I think, spoke to two or three of his Council. In the end he made answer to me, that, as to his daughter Mary, he intended always to treat that matter as a thing of no importance, and that I must say nothing more about it; adding that he was very much displeased with her, because she would rather die than acknowledge the present Queen as Queen, or the daughter of this marriage as Princess, but that he would take care to punish her. To judge by his words, he hates her thoroughly. He added that there were many other girls in his kingdom, and that he had a niece,* daughter of the queen of Scotland, whom he keeps with the Queen his wife, and treats like a queen's daughter, and if any proposition were made for her, he would make her marriage worth as much as his daughter Mary's. I assure you the lady is beautiful, and highly esteemed here; and if Mary is passed over, there is a daughter† of the late queen of France and the duke of Suffolk, but still very young, for whom he will readily enter the said alliance. Thinks a good beginning has been made, but things must be hastened a little, for the King always considers that these delays are intended to put off his affair, and he will not forbear, for all these overtures, to pursue the matter as he has begun.

As to what the two bishops write on the 24th Feb., that they are continually getting all they can out of the Pope to get judges delegated for the king of England, I assure you that it will be necessary to proceed with great caution. When the bishop of Paris left England, the agreement the King made with him was that if the Pope would grant what he demanded before Easter without further process, he would not throw off his obedience to the see of Rome, but if he had not the said sentence within that term he would proclaim himself openly. Now by your mediation he is content to send an excusator, not pretending to send him expressly, for fear of being bound to the Pope's jurisdiction, otherwise he might seem to renounce that of Canterbury, in which all their reliance is placed; for it is under that jurisdiction the marriage has been made. Moreover, he is willing to continue his Parliament till after Easter, so as to delay publishing the said separation, and he thinks he has made great concessions out of regard to you. Nevertheless he has told me he will not send any proxy before the delegates, but, if the Pope will concede his demands, he will not throw off his obedience, and will wait till after Easter. I do not think he can be brought to other terms, and would advise the Pope, if he would not lose England, to adopt some other expedient. I would gladly say that he should throw aside all fear of the Emperor, who can do him no harm so long as he is in firm alliance with you and this King. I write freely that you may show the Pope that things are in a very dangerous state here; and I see no help unless the Holy Father will in this matter use mercy more than justice, whereby he will restore a king and country which is on the point of being lost and becoming his perpetual enemy. London, 16 March.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 5.

* Margaret Douglas.

† Frances, afterwards wife of Henry marquis of Dorset (created by Edward VI. duke of Suffolk) and mother of lady Jane Grey.

1534.

24 March. MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

14. BISHOPS of PARIS and MACON to FRANCIS I.

Yesterday night we wrote to you what had been done in the morning in Consistory against the king of England. We send you a copy of the sentence. As soon as I, Du Bellay, can get leave of the Pope, which till now he has not granted, and of the rest of this company, I will start *en route* to give you an account of the rest, &c. Rome, 23–24 March.

French. From a modern copy, pp 2.

R. O.

15. LAURENCE STUBBES, Clerk, to CROMWELL.

His complaint against the abbot of Barmesey, who sued him last summer at Westminster to an exigent when he was in Yorkshire,* and delivered writs of proclamation against him to the sheriff of Surrey, hoping to have him outlawed before he was aware. An obligation which he demands was delivered by Stubbes to Sir Brian Tuke for the King when the late lord Cardinal's goods were first seised. The abbot's claim is disproved by a book of Mr. Tonys' debts written shortly before his death.

P. 1. *Add. at the head:* Councillor. *Endd.*

20 April. Brady's Episcopal Succession, II. 280.

16. CONSISTORY at ROME.

"Instante procuratore Ser. Reginæ Angliæ fuerunt decretæ executoriales sententiæ latæ contra Ser. Regem Angliæ."

Barberini Library.

R. O.

17. ABBEY OF CROXTON.

"The demeanour of the lord Barkeley, Doctor Hewes, and others of the council and servants of the same Lord, at the late election at Croxston."†

The day before the election he personally repaired to the said abbey with 40 servants and horses, at least; and before his coming, two of his servants, John Barkeley and one Stompis, took most part of the lodging there, taking away the keys and sealing the doors. They appointed to every man his chamber at their pleasure, and set two or three of his servants in all the offices, cellar, buttery, pantry, kitchen, and stable, expelling the servants of the abbey, without taking any inventory of what they found. On the morning of the election, when the canons of the said abbey wished to enter into their chapter-house to proceed with the election, they were kept out of it by force by James Barkeley, with 12 or 13 of the Lord's servants armed with swords and bucklers. Whereupon the canons were forced to return again to the choir, locking the doors. The night before the election, and the morning of the same day, Dr. Hewes, David Broke, and James Barkeley, in violation of the statutes and the King's letters, "persuaded as much as they could unto master Thos. Grene, now abbot of Croxston, affirming always that there was offered for the same the sum of 500 marks, and unless that this now abbot would give to lord Barkeley the sum of 500*l.* they would make the abbot there at the said lord's own will and pleasure;" and would not suffer the canons to proceed with the election, but kept the chapter-house shut until the abbot of Welbeck, visitor of the said religion, showed lord Barkeley the King's letters patent, authorising him to be their visitor, and to be present at all their elections, and required him in the King's name to assist him. On the day after the election, Hewes and Broke sent for master Green, then new elected abbot of Croxston, and there, by menaces of

* Stubbes had a benefice in Yorkshire given him in February 1533. *See* Vol. VI., 196 (31).

† *See* No. 376.

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17. Abbey of Croxton—*cont.*

depriving him of his place, and promises of gifts of benefices and mortifying of benefices of lord Barkeley's patronage, compelled him to pay them 160*l.* for lord Barkeley's use, and to give them a bill for 160*l.* more, payable in a year. Hewes compelled him to pay him 20*l.* for charges which he said he had sustained during the election. Finally, the servants and retinue took away with them 10 fine pillaghbers, two pair of sheets, one sword and one buckler, and cut several blankets in two for saddle cloths. They took besides out of the choir a book called the obit book, containing a terrier of all lands belonging to the monastery and the names of the donors, which book the Abbot would not have given for 100*l.* Lord Barkeley has lately sent Stompis, offering to pay for the stuff so carried away, "which the same Abbot refuseth and yet doth . . ."

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* Croxston.

2 May. R. O. **18.** The Earls of Cumberland and Westmoreland and Sir Thos. Clifford to Cromwell.

Letter 986 in Vol. V. is really of the year 1534. (*See* Chapuys' letter of the 19th May.)

2 May. R. O. **19.** John ap Rice to Cromwell.

Letter 987 of Vol. V. is really of the year 1534. *See* preceding No.

13 May. R. O. **20.** Sir William Eure to Cromwell.

Letter 1,011 of Vol. V. is doubtless of the year 1534, as it refers to Tunstall being in trouble.

31 May. R. O. **21.** George Lord Cobham to Cromwell.

There is a farm of the bishop of Rochester, called the lordship of Hallyng, now fallen into the King's hands by default of John Fowle. Begs Cromwell to write to Wilbore, the Bishop's receiver, that it may be given to a friend of the writer. The commission sent into Kent is very well received, "except my lady Mary, the King's daughter, her schoolmaster, which hath a benefice by me, the which went into Wales three days before that I did sit upon this commission, and he is not yet sworn." Cobham, 31 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22. James Billingford.

R. O. "The sayings of James Byllyngford to the abbot of Garadon,* as appeareth by a letter sent from the same abbot to the prior of Lenton;"—*sc.*, that on Thursday before last All Saints' Day he desired the Abbot to allow a brother named Truth to show him the house; and being asked what was his purpose in so doing, said he would show him that he would show to few others, viz., that he was sent secretly to examine the religion and hospitality of religious houses, for which commissioners would shortly come. He advised the Abbot, therefore, to provide a learned man to read to the brethren St. Paul's Epistles. He said further that he was kinsman to the Queen, and his name was James Byllyngford. Then the Abbot gave him 3*d.* or 4*d.* as a reward. Then he said the abbot of Combe was much praised for his hospitality, and should have 200 marks of the prior of Coventry's lands to his house; and that the King promised the poor abbot of Sawtrie† 200 marks per annum from the monastery of Peterborough.

P. 1.

* *See* Nos. 600, 641.

† Wm. Angell, abbot 1534.

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5 June. R. O. **23.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

The abbot of St. Mary's writes to the King, in answer to his letter, to certify his Highness of the money he has in his hands. There is about 500*l.* of last year's subsidy unpaid, and this year's is daily coming in. The Abbot does his best to collect it, and Lawson hopes it will all soon be levied. The inhabitants of this county are most willing to take the oath according to the Act of Parliament and the King's commission; but the city of York, the wapentake of Ainsty, and the town of Hull are shires within themselves, and no commissions are yet directed to them. Suggests that they should be sent with all speed.

George Douglas has brought a letter from Cromwell, bidding Lawson pay him for keeping Cawe Mylles since the last reckoning. Has no money, for he made his acccounts, and delivered the remainder, when last in London. Asks Cromwell to send a warrant to the abbot of St. Mary's for this payment. Douglas will send within a fortnight for the money to pay his servants at the delivery of Cawe Mylles to the Scots.

Begs him not to forget the warrant for the payment of the last garrison of 2,000 men. Daily sending, and great exclamation is made by the captains and soldiers. Reminds him of his own bill and the King's letter to the duke of Richmond.

Asks him to thank the abbot of St. Mary's for granting, at his request, the farmhold of Popleton to Lawson's wife and son Thomas. York, 5 June. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand: While walking with master Leylond in the cathedral church of York, they saw a table on the wall giving the reigns of divers kings, among which was one line of a King that took this kingdom of the Pope by tribute to hold of the Church of Rome. Cut and rased it out of the tablet, and sends the title thereof.

Pp. 3. *Add.*

5 June. R. O. **24.** WILLIAM MAUNSELL, Under Sheriff of Yorkshire, to CROMWELL.

On receipt of the King's letters, peremptory summonses were sent to the gentlemen of the shire not only to answer the contents of his former letters, but to pay the fines sessed in the schedules. Small regard is yet shown in avoiding the said contempts. Has no doubt of levying the fines upon execution. The King's subjects of Yorkshire have taken their oaths loyally under this commission; but there is no commission come for the city of York, nor Ainstey, neither for the knights' fines, nor upon this last commission and proclamations. York, 5 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, principal secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

Mem. on the back in Cromwell's hand: "To write to my lord of Bath to send the book subscribed with the hands of many thither."

6 June. R. O. **25.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

The mayor, aldermen, and common council of York have re-admitted Rauf Pullayn and Rauf Symson as aldermen, according to the King's commandment. Asks him to send by the bearer the commissions for taking the oath in York city, Ainstey and Hull. Wrote at length by the abbot of St. Mary's, and desires an answer. York, 6 June.

Desires him to be good to the bearer.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, secretary. *Endd.*

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6 June. R. O. **26.** Sir Will. Gascoygne to Cromwell.

I have received the King's letters, and will inquire for all persons maintaining the bishop of Rome's authority against the statute. According to the commission, the people have taken their oaths like true subjects. Certain light and dangerous words have been spoken by a light fellow called Thomas Roodes, of Raudon. I have put him into the castle at York. Gawkthorpe, 6 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[7 June.] R. O. **27.** John Johnson *alias* Antony to Cromwell.

At my coming to Kent, I delivered your letter to the master of Nyewerke * near Rochester, being admitted by your mastership receiver-general of the bishop of Rochester's lands to the King's use. As you commanded, I told him to prepare as much money as he could, and he caused divers of the tenants to have their rents ready. The master, according to your letters, was content that I should have the parsonage of Hawlyng; and the prior of Christchurch, at your request, is very good to me. Most part of Kent have taken the oath, except two of our Observants at Canterbury named father Mychelsen and father Gam, and the vicar of Sittingborne. I shall do with the said parties as you command me. Yesterday I was informed that Sir Edw. Goldford, warden of the Five Ports, was buried in the morning at 1 o'clock at Ledys, and died without confession or any other sacrament of Church, neither had torch, nor taper, nor bell-ringing, but was put into the earth without ceremony. I shall be with you on Friday. Rochester, Sunday morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

9 June. R. O. **28.** Lawson to Cromwell.

Wrote letters by Redman, servant to the abbot of St. Mary's, and by "my fellow Skafe," the King's servant. Reminds him of the warrants for the payment of the garrison and of Geo. Douglas; the commissions for the oath; Lawson's bill of Shirefhoton, and the King's letter to the duke of Richmond for Lawson's fee, which he has truly deserved to his no little cost. York, 9 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

10 June. R. O. **29.** Reynold Lytylprow to Cromwell.

I certify you of the diligence of the inhabitants of this city of Norwich concerning their oaths to the King. Never were people more willing or diligent. The priests and the monks were taken before I came home by Mr. Townysend and Mr. Paston. If they have not certified under their seal, I will require it myself. Such diligence as of those that were 16 and under never did man see. They would be sworn of free force, and I made 100 or 200 to kiss the book. Will send a certificate shortly. I am moved by the parson of Hyngham, an old acquaintance of yours, to write for your favor in his causes. Norwich, 10 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

23 June. R. O. **30.** Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

I have received a patent from Christ's College of 10 marks' fee for you and your son. I am desired to receive of you your other patent, and this shall be ready for you. Pray remember, at this despatch of the offices of

* A hospital called the New Work, at Strood, near Rochester.

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Ireland, Ric. De la Hyde, chief justice of the Common Pleas there; and if any objection be made against him, let him be heard here ere he be refused. Mr. John Crowmer tells me that you are favorable to the bishop of Armagh. I know him well, and think he is mis-reported. Despatch Mr. Thwaytes and the poor priest* and Lawrence at Canterbury. I have been suffering toothache and ague. Gray's Inn, eve of St. John.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 July. R. O.

31. Steph. Bishop of Winchester to Cromwell.

The good success of my poor affairs has been owing to your friendly service. I hear that the King has appointed a part of his progress to Guildford in my diocese, and I think it my duty to attend upon him. I hear also, though not so certainly, that he intends afterwards to cross the sea. It sometimes occurs to me to sue the King to take his pastime in my poor house at Farnham. Perhaps if I went to Guildford it might not be well taken, and, as I have heretofore written to you, I wish *abstinere ab omni specie mala.* In whatever is determined I shall be ready to do him service, but I wish your counsel in these matters, and how I am to use myself. I shall acquit myself as I have done in the matter between master Cooke and me, wherein you have obtained that, with the King's contentation, my declaration shall be favorably heard. I am anxious that it shall be heard shortly, whereby my innocency shall plainly appear in such matters as master Cooke has accused me of to my Prince. Waltham, 6 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 July. R. O.

32. Stephen Bishop of Winchester to Cromwell.

The parish priest of Warblyngton, whom I have caused to repair to you, has just told me of the departure out of the realm of the vicar of East Meane in such fashion as I like not. I have sent him to tell you the tale himself. Waltham, 26 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

30 July. Harl. MS. 283, f. 203. B. M.

33. Cromwell to Lord Cobham.

Has received his letters and the inventory touching the ferme of the parsonage. Desires him to cause the corn and other duties to be gathered together, and he will order the rent at their next meeting. If he will send the monks hither, will commune with them, and do therein as the case requires. Sends thanks to his good lady for the fowl she has sent. Stepenhey, 30 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

R. O.

34. Thomas Derby to Cromwell.

Your warning for the delay of justice is likely to be frustrate without your further aid, and judgment will be deferred in the matter of the prioress of Dartford.† There are those who ought to be diligent for the King and be present in court, that do now, when the matter is at this point and the counsel against the King can make no reasons for his client, still allege the same frivolous allegations, and others refuse to go into the Exchequer to call upon the matter. The recorder goes about from one to the other, "rounding in their ears." When the Lord Chief Baron proposed Monday next, another on the bench spoke against it, and I shall never get the King's council together to determine this cause. The

* Ric. Master, parson of Aldington. † See No. 1265.

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34. THOMAS DERBY to CROMWELL—*cont.*

importance of the cause, especially for the common weal, is twentyfold greater than the matter itself. It is not fit that the Act of Parliament should be deluded. The Prioress alleges the matter is great, but if it is great for her it is a hundred times greater for the commonwealth. The King's subjects about Dartford allege they can get no hay or pasturage for their cattle, by reason of my Lady's housewifery. Some calling themselves my friends think that I act against my honesty, and that I ought not to have done as I have done for all the money in demand. I hope to see the day when the contrary opinion shall be held amongst the common sort, and the lawyers especially. London, this Sunday.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Aug. R. O. **35.** STEPHEN ABBOT OF HALES to CROMWELL.

I have none of my brethren so perfectly learned that I may put him in trust to read the Scripture to my brethren according to your injunctions, unless I call home some of my scholars from Oxford, which I am loth to do. At my request my friends there sent me this bearer, Master Cootes, B.D., of Magdalene College, Oxford. He did read before me and my brethren two or three lessons very substantially; but as he is not yet sworn to the King's succession, and hath not subscribed against the bishop of Rome, I send him to you for that purpose. Heyles, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

[24 Sept.] R. O. **36.** SIR WALTER STONOR to CROMWELL.

I heartily thank you for your goodness.

On Thursday after St. Matthew's Day, the mayor of Reading* came to me, and told me that a woman dwells in Henley, a poor and simple body, and did accuse him and Lydcote of certain words which he spoke to her in the open street as she was led to the cage by the officers of the town for certain misdemeanors. The truth is she was in the cage at the time, and when she was let out the mayor cannot tell; but Lydcote told him that the woman said that he should wish the Queen's grace in the cage with the said woman, and with other words that he wished the cage was on fire over their heads. When Lydcote told him this tale, he denied them, and sent to seek for the woman who had gone to Henley; and this Thursday the same Everard came to Henley, and desired the officers that the woman should be sent to me, as I am this year the King's officer and sheriff of the shire. They refused it. He desired me to take proceedings in the matter to hear the truth tried out. He has not misbehaved himself against the Queen, but is a man of good behaviour. I desire you will be good master to him.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary, at the Rolls in Chancellor Lane. *Endd.*

4 Oct. R. O. **37.** SIR W. COURTENAY to CROMWELL.

With the chancellor of Exeter and Richard Pollard I have been at the abbey of Hartland, and examined the convent on divers articles. I find there are great causes of deprivation against the said abbot, as will be seen by their confessions, subscribed by the abbot and convent. The abbot has no learning sufficient to rule. Though I was somewhat diseased, I had so much laughing at the abbot's examination that I was made whole. I never saw so foolish a priest, "for he confessed mo things against himself than we examined him upon." Interest will be made for him by Sir Thos. Arundell, who was there

* See No. 1175.

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as his special friend, for which reason I send you this letter. I caused this bearer to tarry four days, "which came to me at the said abbey for the cross which I have in my hands that was seasanyd by the goldsmiths, which at my coming home I shall send unto you. And as I am informed by such as be learned, the cross is made but according the statute."

Be good to this bearer. I assure you there have been divers goldsmiths who would have given him and me bribes to sell, as they afore this time have made and sold, but I gave them a short answer. The bearer might have had 100 marks for a bribe. Hartland, 4 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 Oct. R. O.

38. JOHN ARUNDELL to CROMWELL.

Sir Will. Courtenay, Hugh Pollarde, and the chancellor of the diocese have been at Hartelond, and have examined the abbot and the convent on such articles as pleased them "to purpose against them," hoping to depose the old abbot; which will be the ruin of the house, though they pretend to seek its weal. It is not true that the abbot hath no wit, or has wasted the goods of the house. The house is in very good case, and that is the real cause of the trouble; for it is not only bruited who is to be abbot, "but what pleasure some man should have by his preferment, which the house must in conclusion bear." The man was promoted by my means. He was the most fit man at the time, and there is no blot on his morals. Tresorow, 6 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Master Cromwell, secretary to the King's Highness.

6 Oct. R. O.

39. SIR THOMAS ARUNDELL to CROMWELL.

Recommends the cause of which his father has written. As it is miserable for a man to lose an honest living, so is it to all men of honest nature to see their friend whom they have preferred "to decay or miscarry," especially by means of those in whom they had confidence. Mr. Curtnay ought to be content already, as he obtained through Cromwell not long ago a pleasure that was right good. As for his son, as he is Cromwell's servant, wishes he had as many pounds to spend yearly "as he shall have of Frere Pope if he bring this thing to pass;" but Cromwell has enough to content his friends without displeasing others. Tresorow, 6 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Master Cromwell.

15 Nov. R O.

40. ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

Pray thank Mr. Acton, the bearer, for his kindness to me since I came to these parts, and favor him in his reasonable suits for my sake. Beaudeley, 15 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

41. BISHOP OF PARIS to MONS. DE SAINT CALETZ.

* * * *

MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.

As to the affair of England of which you write, no time must be lost, for they are intent on doing with the goods of the Church what I say in full Consistory. Messieurs can judge whether I told them lies. I wish it had been so. My brother will do with the Admiral what he can to retard the execution of the matter; nor will I fail to do my part as I have done hitherto in Germany. He and I have by the command of the King brought everything to this point that all heresiarchs, whether Lutherans, Zuinglians,

1534.

41. Bishop of Paris to Mons. de Saint Caletz.—*cont.*

or others, have delivered signed articles much more tolerable than could have been expected, remitting the greater part to the King and his ministers, and among other things allowing him to do as he pleases as to the recognition of the Church of Rome. People can hardly believe it here, but I have got their signatures. The execution of this practise has been deferred owing to Clement's death. We have men in the country who cherish it as much as possible, and it depends only on the chiefs of Christendom that they be well served.

Modern copy, pp. 2. *Headed:* Rome . . . . . (*sans date*).

11 Dec. **42.** Richard Pate, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. "According to your long remembrance of me, and exhortation by my last messenger sent and returned from the King's majesty, I do hold up the helmet as they say as well as my tender and puerile nature will (such an oversight for lack of experience in especial committed) suffer me." But your indulgence and the uprightness of my conscience make me doubt nothing of the King's displeasure.

I thank you for your criticism on the obscurity of my style, which I beg you to pardon as involuntary and not studied, "the which surely I do partly ascribe to th'inopie of my materne tongue," which I can only write with difficulty, and partly to the punishment of God "that would me not facile." I will write more largely by your servant, who I understand cannot return home to me before Christmas. Madrid, 11 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

43. Prophecies.

R. O. The confession of dan John Broughton, monk of . . . . . .

(1) That in communication with Sir Rob. Legate, friar, between Michaelmas and All Saints' Day, he said that if the papistical power now put away by the King's act were to continue four years in the realm it was likely to stand for ever, and that within that time the world would change. (2) That he had shown his master cert[ain prophe]cies, and had the copy of the . . . . . lton in Landisdall, and that his said master . . . . . (3) That he h[ad a bill of Wi]lliam Dicson of Wynndyndirmire, and another [of William Raw]linson of Colton, containing prophecies "whi[ch is he]re before your gracious Lordships, a[nd] all other that ever the said John had in his custody." (4) He has conversed with his [master], the abbot, of the said prophecies, but cannot remember whether he said "that the dedicate Roste should die in his mother's belly," as contained in the said bill brought by William Rawlinson. (5) He denies having ever alleged that the King was not righteous king of this realm.

Pp. 2, *very mutilated.*

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* The appointment is enrolled in the 25th year (*see* Vol. VI., No. 1195 (17)), as if the date were 1533; but from Chapuys's letter (No. 1206 of this volume), it is clear that it was not made till Sept. 1534. The date of delivery on the privy seal proves on close examination to be 26 Hen. VIII.

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* No place is mentioned in the document, but the names mentioned suggest Norwich; and if so, the surname Hyche must be an *alias* of Edmund Harcock, prior of the Black Friars there

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* Noble says he was created Chester herald at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, which is probably correct; but he adds with great inaccuracy the specific date "June 21, 1534," which is more than a year later.

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* The references to Tavera as abp. of Toledo which appear in the index to vol. v., Nos. 217, 250, are wrong. The abp. of Toledo there referred to was Alonzo de Fonseca, who died 1534, and was succeeded by Tavera.

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NOTES AND ERRATA.

No.

43. This letter is probably of the year 1536, when Sir Edward Chamberlain was at Kimbolton.

55. The following names are incorrect, although so printed in Dugdale: —"W." for "T." abp. of Canterbury; "Thos." for "Henry" marquis Dorset; "Thomas" for "George" Brooke lord Cobham; "John" for "Edw." Grey lord Powis; and "Edm. lord Bury" for "Edm. lord Bray.

138, note. For "John Gold" read "Thomas Gold."

143 ii., note. This document is, no doubt, of about the same date as Vol. VI., No. 1370, perhaps a little before it.

147 (23). After "Dryffeld," insert "with the advowson of one fifth of Southkylvyngton, and Enderby with the Steeple, and the chantry of Hunton, Yorks."

352, p. 147, l. 13, for "Graunthawe" read "Graunthame."

386, p. 162. "Lord Borow and Mr. Baynton, the Queen's chamberlains, are dead." Husee corrects this statement so far as Baynton is concerned at the end of the letter; but it is nowhere noticed in the correspondence that it was equally untrue as regards lord Burgh. That nobleman indeed had, as we know from Dugdale, a son of the same Christian name, Thomas, and it might be suspected that our peerage historians, who place his death in 1552, have confounded the father and the son together as one person. But it appears that this son Sir Thomas Burgh was dead at least as early as 1543, during the life of his father, who obtained a private Act of Parliament, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. (c. 32. in the original inrolment) to bastardise the children of his deceased son's wife on the ground of her notorious adultery during her husband's lifetime. This Act, which has never been printed, has been inspected in the Parliament Office, and shows clearly that the son was then dead.

417. This No. should have been cancelled, as it refers to precisely the same entry in Cranmer's letter-book as No. 90.

421. The original of this letter is in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and a copy of it has been sent to the Record Office by M. Baschet.

No.

432, second last line of letter, for "lord Parr" read "lady Parr." By this correction it appears (if the writer has not made a mistake) that the letter is probably of the year 1536; for according to an inquisition taken 7 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII., Matilda lady Parr died on the 1st Dec. preceding (*i.e.* 1531). Letter 951 in Vol. V. is also of the same year as this.

432 ii., for "List referred to dated" read "List referred to. The entry was made," &c.

435 ii., for "bishop" read "[official]." There was no bishop of Salisbury at the time.

474. The date "Calais" is evidently an error of the writer's, who was then in London.

516. This letter must be of the same year as Nos. 778, 779, in Vol. VI.

519. This letter was, no doubt, addressed to the bp. of Paris.

527, 528. These letters are of the year 1536.

533. This letter is of the year 1535.

595. There is reason to believe that this letter, and also No. 694, are of the year 1535, if not even as late as 1536.

613. The date "Calais" is evidently an error of the writer.

661. The heading should be "[Henry VIII. to Wallop]," and the foot-note may be dispensed with. Also, on the third line in the second paragraph the reading should be: "As he was doubtless instructed by his late colleagues, Rochford and Fitzwilliam, of the circumstances," &c. And at the end, for "*Copy*," read "*Draft in Wriothesley's hand.*"

694. *See* notes on Nos. 595 and 1643.

697. The foot-note is wrong, at least in the last sentence. The bishop, or rather archbishop, of whom Hacket certainly meant to speak, was John a Vesa, or Vesalius, who was driven out along with king Christiern II. in 1523. *See* Langebek, VI. 649. But Hacket seems to have made a slip in calling him bishop-elect—a designation applied to each of his two successors, who in fact were mere intruders.

749. This letter is a little out of place, as it was evidently written a few days before No. 709. The date is probably Tuesday the 19th May.

No.

761 (27). This grant is inrolled undated, *Pat. p.* 1. *m.* 31.

761 (37). This grant is inrolled undated, *Pat. p.* 1. *m.* 26.

797. This letter must belong to a later year as Wallop could not have been in London on the 5th June 1534. *See* No. 820.

911, p. 334, l. 3. "Archibald earl of Argyle." So distinctly in the record, though this earl's Christian name was Colin.

939. *See* the names of the two Friars referred to in No. 1020.

943. This letter is of the year 1535; and so must also be No. 1214.

945, l. 26, for "Butler" read "Bucler." The person referred to in the same line as "Dr. Sydrac" is undoubtedly Dr. Sydnour, but the spelling in the manuscript is very doubtful.

957, p. 366, l. 7. "The provincial of the Cordeliers Observants." He was, doubtless, one of the two Friars referred to in No. 939, and named in No. 1020.

968, p. 373, l. 7, for "Dewys" read "Delwys."

992. This letter is of the year 1535.

1007. This must be to the abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and can hardly be later than 1533. *See* Vol. VI., No. 937. In l. 2, for "fathers" read "father."

1026 (24). This grant is inrolled undated, *Pat. p.* 2. *m* 29.

1045, l. 7, for "James" read "Thomas."

1055, for "Mr. Wingfield" read "Mr. Yngylfeld"; *also* after "Wernon" insert comma.

1085. This letter is of the year 1535.

1089, l. 7, for "Hyndes Hertington" read "Hynde." The words in the original are:—"upon some boldness "which he hath conceived by Maister "Hyndes herting on."

1159, l. 4 from bottom, before "Venice" insert "for."

1170. This letter is of the year 1535. The address is "Master Secretary of the King's most Royal Council."

1184, heading. *Dele* "Sir."

1209. This is a fuller draft of the document described in Vol. VI., No. 1053, as addressed to Hawkins. It seems more probably to be of this year, and addressed to Pate. The draft noticed in Vol. VI. contains only the commencement of the despatch.

1214. *See* note on No. 943.

1348. This is printed in Burnet, VI. 122.

1364. The foot-note is wrong, for although there was no actual duke of York at the time, the writer means, as he has explained above, that the lands would go hereafter to the King's second son, who would be duke of York. They were actually held, however, at this time by the duke of Richmond.

Nos. 1393, 1409, 1443, and 1449. These letters of Rowland Lee are of the year 1535.

1528–31. These letters appear to be of the year 1535. As James was at Edinburgh on the 4th Nov. 1534 (*see* No. 1391), it is not likely that he could have been 140 miles distant and returned nearly the whole way between that date and the middle of December. I am informed by Mr. Dickson of the Register House, Edinburgh, that during November he made a Border tour "circa captionem latronum" by Lauder, Melrose, Kelso, Jedburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, and had returned to Stirling (where he was on the 1st) by the 24th day of the month. But no place on this circuit is anything like 140 miles from Edinburgh. The evidences of this journey appear in the King's household books, which in the following year unfortunately end with the month of August. But from the charters in the register of the Great Seal of Scotland, and also from the lord Treasurer's accounts, it may be gathered that in the middle of November 1535 (from the 14th to the 19th, and perhaps later), James was at Frendraucht, near Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, which may fairly be considered about seven score miles from Edinburgh.

1564, last line, for "great [master]" read "great [admiral]."

1643. The preacher who came from Norwich is not unlikely to have been Harcock; in which case the letter is probably about the end of May 1535, and No. 694 at least cannot be later than that year, though it is possible No. 595 may be of the year following.

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